

festival of Easter. M. Goden and Don George Juan encamped on it a little lower down for the same purpose. La Condamine returned alone in April to make a last effort; but met with the most untoward accidents. He attempted to scale the peak, over nearly 3,000 ft. of eternal snows, in the month of May; but he could not obtain assistance, the cacique of Mulahala, the Indians, and the Mestizoes of the neighbourhood, all resolutely refusing to listen to his proposals. In 1742, however, he witnessed from a distance the awful spectacle of that eruption which took place after the mountain had been at rest ever since the arrival of the Spaniards in Peru. The snows which had been amassed on the vast cone for more than two centuries suddenly melted on the evening of June 15th, 1742, and the most terrible effects followed. The mountain was in incessant action, particularly on the 27th of Sept. 1743, and on the night of the 30th of Nov. 1744. During these tremendous visitations, cataracts of fire poured out from new mouths in its flanks; cascades of half-melted snow precipitated themselves on the plains; a sea of boiling water covered in a few minutes many leagues of the surrounding country, and rolled along on its dreadful waves vast inflamed masses, blocks of ice, and fragments of rock. In 1742 the noise of the eruption of C. was heard as far N as La Plata in Colombia, or 300 m. distance as the bird flies; whilst on the S it was heard at Guayaquil, and even at Piura, a distance of 360 m. from the crater. In 1744 the river swelled so prodigiously that the v. of Napo, 60 m. distant in a straight line from the volcano, was swept entirely away between midnight and 1 o'clock in the morning, within about 6 hours after the explosion. The ashes were carried as far as the Pacific, or more than 240 m.; and covered the country, for miles around the mountain, so thickly as to destroy vegetation, being 3 or 4 inches deep even at the distance of 16 m. The shower of ashes was preceded by one of fine earth, of a white, red, and green colour, and of a highly disagreeable odour; and this was itself ushered in by a fall of small gravel, accompanied, it is alleged, in several places by an immense cloud of large white winged insects, with which the earth was instantly covered, but they disappeared before day. In 1738 the peak of C. was measured geometrically, and found to be 3,000 ft. at least higher than the lower line of congelation of eternal snows; the crater was judged also to be about 4,800 ft. in diam. From this vast mouth the fire darted in one grand and awful column to the sky, to the astonishing alt. of nearly 3,000 ft. above the edges of the crater. It was also found that rocks had been shot from the crater to the distance of 9 or 10 m., some of them as large as the cottages of the Indians. In 1756 C. gave dreadful threatenings; and in 1768 its eruptions were most terrific, and such a quantity of ashes were shot out that they completely obscured the sun's light for some hours in the neighbouring town of Hambato. In 1803 the action of the subterranean fire became so powerful that the immense quantity of ice and snow which covered its cone to a vast depth was wholly melted in one night, and at sunrise the cone presented a dark brown appearance; and at Guayaquil, 150 m. to the W, the thunders of the mountain were distinctly heard. Humboldt attempted in 1802 to reach the crater of C., but found it impossible; and he is of opinion, after a near examination of the summit, that the deep ravines by which the cone is surrounded, must ever render the attempt to ascend it altogether fruitless.—From the E side of C. the river Napo takes its rise, and from the S the Cotucha and Alagnas, which afterwards unite and flow into the Marañon; on the N rises the Rio-del-Pedregal, an affluent of the Esmeraldas, which empties itself

into the Pacific. The above cut represents the summit of this mountain.

COTRONE, a maritime town of Naples, cap. of the district of the same name, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, 34 m. ENE of Catanzaro, at the foot of Monte-Carvaro, and at the embouchure of the Esaro in the Ionian sea. Pop. 4,530. It is strongly fortified with a castle and batteries, which front the sea, and are separated from the town by a ditch. It has a cathedral, 5 other churches, 2 convents, 2 hospitals, and a custom-house; but the streets are in general narrow, and the houses mean and ill-built. The advantages of its situation render its commerce—consisting chiefly in cattle, grain, wine, oil, turpentine, and silk, the produce of the locality—extremely active. A fair is held once a-year. The low clayey hills which surround the town produce fine wheat; and the vale of the Neto is renowned for its pastures. This town—the ancient *Crotona*—was the birthplace of the wrestler Milo, and was noted for the athletic power of its inhabitants.—The district of C. comprises the 6 cant. of Ciro, Cotrone, Policastro, Santa-Severina, Strongoli, and Umbriatico.

COTRONEI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 20 m. WNW of Cotrone, cant. and 8 m. W of Santa-Severina, on a hill between the Neto and Facina. Pop. 1,378.

COTSWOLD, or **COTTESWOLD HILLS**, a tract of undulating country which extends across the E part of Gloucestershire, from near Chipping-Camden on the N, to within a short distance of Bath and Cirencester. Their highest points are Broadway-beacon, alt. 1,086 ft.; and Clevee-hill, alt. 1,134 ft. The greater part of the district is so much elevated above sea-level as to delay the harvest about a fortnight beyond the period in the surrounding low grounds. The general appearance of the tract is that of a series of level but elevated plains, falling at intervals into gentle valleys, through which the natural drainage is carried from the W and steepest side by short courses to the Severn; and from the E side into the upper branches of the Thames. The general features of the country present a pleasing succession of villages and homesteads. The farms are large. The C. breed of sheep is the principal description of live stock. See **GLoucestershire**.

COTTACOOMACASA, a village in Upper Guinea, in the Gold coast territory, 15 m. N of Abra. The environs are pleasing. In their picturesque little hills of fanciful outline, and encircled with small groves of many varieties of tint, they reminded Bowdich "of the celebrated ride by Grongar-hill from Carmarthen to Llandilo."

COTTACOTTA, a town of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut territories, 56 m. N of Cuddapah.

COTTAM, a hamlet in the p. of Preston, Lancashire. Pop. 53.—Also a chapelry in the p. of South Leverton, Nottinghamshire. Area 900 acres. Pop. 89.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Langtoft, E. R. of Yorkshire. Area 2,540 acres. Pop. 58.

COTTAPATAN, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, 52 m. S of Tanjore.

COTTBUS. See **KOTTBUS**.

COTTEE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 90 m. S by W of Patna.

COTTENHAM, a parish in Cambridgeshire, 6½ m. N of Cambridge. Area 7,107 acres. Pop. 2,314. The district is celebrated for its cheese, the produce of dairies supplied from the rich pasture-land along the Ouse. The v. suffered severely from fire in the month of April 1850. Archbishop Tennyson, and the Lord-chancellor Cottenham of the present day, were natives of this parish.

COTTERED, a parish of Hertfordshire, 2½ m. W of Buntingford. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. 437.

COTTERSTOCK, a parish of Northamptonshire, 2 m. NNE of Oundle. Area 690 acres. Pop. 176.

COTTESBATCH, a parish of Leicestershire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Lutterworth. Area 1,227 acres. Pop. 107.

COTTESBROOK, a parish of Northamptonshire, 9 m. NNW of Northampton. Area 2,780 acres. Pop. in 1841, 252; in 1851, 244.

COTTESFORD, a parish of Oxfordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Bicester. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1851, 263.

COTTESMORE, a parish of Rutlandshire, 4 m. NNE of Oakham. Area 2,420 acres. Pop. 601.

COTTINGHAM, a parish of Northamptonshire, 2 m. SW of Rockingham. Area 3,286 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,080.—Also a p. in the E. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Kingston-on-Hull. Area 9,495 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,618; in 1851, 2,854.

COTTINGWITH (EAST), a chapelry in the p. of Aughton, E. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,140 acres. Pop. in 1841, 308; in 1851, 318.

COTTON, a township in the p. of Sandbach, in Cheshire, 3 m. E by N of Middlewich. Area 355 acres. Pop. in 1851, 92.—Also a township in the p. of Wem, in Salop, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Wem. Pop. 504.—Also a township in the p. of Alvaston, in Stafford, 5 m. NE of Cheadle. Pop. 519.—Also a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. WNW of Mendlesham. Area 1,921 acres. Pop. 571.—Also a township in the p. of Hovingham, N. R. of Yorkshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Helmsley. Area 930 acres. Pop. 158.

COTTON, a township in Switzerland co., in the state of Iowa, U. S. Pop. 1,450.

COTTON-GIN-PORT, a village in Monroe co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 180 m. NE of Jackson, at the head of the navigation of the Tombigbee.

COTTON-GROVE, a village in Davidson co., in the state of N Carolina, 102 m. W of Raleigh.—Also a village in Madison co., in Tennessee, 137 m. WSW of Nashville.

COTTON-PLANT, a village in Tippah co., in Missouri, U. S., 202 m. NNE of Jackson.

COTTON-RIVER, a village in Henry co., in Georgia, U. S., 72 m. W by N of Milledgeville.

COTTONVILLE, a village in Marshall co., in Alabama, U. S., 109 m. NE of Tuscaloosa.

COTTRELVILLE, a village in St. Clair co., in Michigan, U. S. Pop. 602.

COTUIT, a village in Barnstable co., in Massachusetts, 68 m. SSE of Boston.

COTUMBAH, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Bengal, prov. and 95 m. WSW of Bahar, near the l. bank of the Great Pompon river.

COTUY (EL), a town in the island of Hayti, in the dep. of Nord, 40 m. NNE of Saint-Domingo, near the r. bank of the Yuna, about 18 m. from its mouth. In its vicinity are copper and iron mines.

COUARA, a village of Central Africa, near the river Koraba, which is said to fall into the Joliba in the neighbourhood of Sego, and which, where Caillie crossed it, in February, was 10 ft. deep, and from 50 to 60 fath. wide. A considerable quantity of cotton and millet are grown in the environs of this v.

COUARDE (LA), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, isle of Ré, 12 m. W of La Rochelle. Pop. 1,947.

COUBCABIA, a village of Central Africa, in Darfur, 41 m. W of Cobbé. It is a considerable town, and forms the key of the commercial roads leading to the westward from Cobbé, and the depot of the merchandise brought from that quarter. A market is held here twice a-week, in which the chief medium of exchange for articles of small value is salt, and which is celebrated for its *tokcas*, or strong coarse cotton cloths, and leather sacks. The inhabitants are Fulahs, Arabs, and Berguese.

COUBERT, a commune of France, in the dep. of

Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Brie-Comte-Robert. Pop. 512.

COUBISOU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Estaing. Pop. 2,911.

COUBLANC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Chauffailles. Pop. 1,242.

COUBLEVIE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. of Voiron. Pop. 1,517.

COUBON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. of Le Puy. Pop. 2,181.

COUCHES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, arrond. of Autun.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. 12,616.—The town is 12 m. ESE of Autun. Pop. in 1836, 3,050.

COUCKELAERE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of W Flanders, arrond. and 9 m. SW of Bruges. Pop. 3,916.

COUCLIA, a village in the island of Cyprus, 1 m. NNE of Mandria, supposed by some to occupy the site of the ancient *Cythera*; by others, that of *Arsinoe*. There is an ancient palace here.

COUCOULI, a village of Turkey, in Albania, in the valley of Zagori, near the l. bank of the Voioussa or Aous.

COUCOURON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, arrond. of Argentières.—The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. 5,886.—The town is 30 m. W of Privas. Pop. 1,045.

COUCY-LE-CHATEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, arrond. of Laon.—The cant. comprises 34 com. Pop. 18,145.—The town, 12 m. WSW of Laon, has a pop. of 889.

COUDEKERQUE-BRANCHE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. and 3 m. SE of Dunkerque. Pop. 1,402.

COUDES-MONTPEYROUX, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Issoire. Pop. 1,473.

COUDEVILLE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Brehal, 10 m. S of Coutance. Pop. 1,002.

COUDIAC (LE PETIT), or PETICODIAC, a river of New Brunswick, rising near the sources of the Kennebecasis, and flowing into Shepody bay in the bay of Fundy, after a winding but rapid course of 40 m. to the NE, and then 20 m. to the S. Ships occasionally proceed up this river as far as Dorchester for timber. The flood-tide in this river is accompanied by a bore or tidal wave, which at spring-tides is 5 or 6 ft. high. At the Bend, or point where the river turns S, common tides rise 22 ft. 8 in., high tides 28 ft. 8 in.; while at Dorchester island common tides rise 36 ft. high tides 42 ft.

COUDRAY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. of Ecouis. Pop. 402.

COUDRAY-LA-NEUVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. of Noailles. Pop. 332.

COUDRAY-SAINT-GERMER (LE), a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of Oise, arrond. of Beauvais.—The cant., comprising 18 com., had a pop. of 11,055 in 1841.—The v., 9 m. W of Beauvais, had a pop. of 501.

COUDRE (ISLE), or COUDRES, an island in the St. Lawrence, close to the N shore and in front of St. Paul's bay. It is 6 m. long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. Its soil is fertile, and it supports one of the oldest settlements in Canada. It is composed of greywacke and slate rocks. Pop. 300.

COUDRECEAU, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. of Thiron-Gardais. Pop. 779. Pottery ware is extensively made here.

COUDRECIEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Bouloire, 9 m. NW of

Saint-Calais. Pop. 1,422. It has an extensive glass-manufacture.

COUDURES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Saint-Sever, between the Bas and Gabas. Pop. 834.

COUERON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Saint-Etienne-de-Mont-Luc, on the r. bank of the Loire, 24 m. SE of Savenay. Pop. in 1841, 4,214. It has a good careening port, and an active trade in linen, wine, brandy, &c. Kaolin is wrought in the environs.

COUESMES, a commune of France, in the dep. and 13 m. NNW of Mayenne, cant. of Arbrieres. Pop. 1,600.

COUESNON, a river of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, which takes its rise to the E of Fougères; flows E to Saint-Christophe-de-Valains; thence bends N; passes Antrain; runs along the confines of the dep. of the Manche; and falls into the bay of Cancale a little below Pontorson, after a total course of 66 m., of which 12 m. only—from Antrain downwards—are navigable at high water.

COUFFE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, cant. of Ligné, 7 m. WNW of Ancenis. Pop. 1,910.

COUFFOULEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Rabastens. Pop. 1,178.

COUFFY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire-et-Cher, cant. of Saint Aignan. Pop. 626. Gun-flints are wrought here.

COUFLENS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. of Oust. Pop. 1,267.

COUGHALL, or CAUGHALL, a township in the p. of Backford, Cheshire, 3 m. N of Chester. Area 328 acres. Pop. 11.

COUGHTON, a parish of Warwickshire, 2 m. NNW of Alcester, on the E bank of the Arrow. Area 3,070 acres. Pop. 932.

COUHE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, arrond. of Civray. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,916; in 1841, 11,930. The town is 19 m. from Civray, on the r. bank of the Dive. Pop. in 1841, 1,913. It has manufactures of coarse cloth, and an active trade in chestnuts, cray-fish, mules, &c.

COUILLET, a village of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 5 m. E of Braine-le-Pont, on the line of the railway from Braine-le-Comte to Namur. Pop. 883. There are extensive iron-works here.

COUILLY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Crecy. Pop. 721. It has several flour-mills.

COUIZA, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Aude, arrond. of Limoux. The cant. comprises 24 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,608; in 1841, 8,829. The village is 8 m. S of Limoux, on the road from Paris to Montlouis, and at the confluence of the Sals with the Aude, the latter of which is here crossed by a handsome bridge. Pop. in 1846, 958. It has a spinning-mill; and in the environs is a bed of gypsum. A fair is held here once a-year.

COUKELAIRE, or COCLAAR, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W Flanders, 6 m. WNW of Thorout.

COULAN, or QUILON, a maritime town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Travancore, 90 m. NNW of Cape Comorin, and 76 m. SSE of Cochin, in N lat. 8° 53', E long. 76° 39', on the Indian ocean, at the mouth of a navigable river. The inhabitants, according to Herbert 100,000 in number, are chiefly Hindus. It contains an ancient temple, and 3 Catholic churches, and on the coast towards Sadras are seven richly sculptured temples cut out of the solid rock. It has a considerable trade in cotton, pepper, ginger, cardamoms, &c. The environs afford rice, bananas, pine-apples, and other fruit. The adjacent sea

abounds with excellent fish, tortoises, &c. This town was formerly of considerable importance. Its foundation is dated as early as A. D. 825. It was taken from the Portuguese by the Dutch in 1662, and subsequently fell into the hands of the English.

COULANGE-LA-VINEUSE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, arrond. of Auxerre. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,630; in 1841, 8,958. The town lies in a fertile locality, 8 m. S of Auxerre. Pop. in 1841, 1,328. The environs afford good wine.

COULANGE-SUR-YONNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, arrond. of Auxerre. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,549; in 1841, 7,872. The town is on the l. bank of the Yonne, 20 m. S of Auxerre. Pop. in 1846, 1,247. It has a considerable trade in wine, timber, agricultural implements, &c.; and has three annual fairs.

COULANS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Loire, near the l. bank of the Geax, 11 m. W of Le Mans. Pop. 1,891. It has a paper-mill.

COULAURES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. of Savignac, on the l. bank of the Loire, a little above the confluence of that river with the Isle, and 18 m. NE of Périgueux. Pop. 1,419.

COULDEVIE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Voiron, and 14 m. NW of Grenoble. Pop. 1,429.

COULEUVRE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. of Lurcy-le-Sauvage, 25 m. WNW of Moulins. Pop. 1,479. It has an extensive bottle manufactory. Gypsum abounds in the locality.

COULFO, a town of Central Africa, the most considerable market-town in Nyffé, 4 m. from Tabria, on the river May-varrow. It is surrounded by a high wall, outside of which is a deep and broad ditch; and contains between 15,000 and 16,000 inhabitants. Markets are daily held here, to which traders resort in vast numbers from Bornu and Soccaus to the NE, and from the sea-coast to the W. Slaves, horses, asses, and horned cattle, silk, cotton, natron, beads, turbans, scarlet caps, goora nuts, malaguetta pepper, and red wood, are among the articles of merchandise exposed for sale here.—The country for miles round C. is studded with walled towns, open villages, and clusters of houses. It is 2 days' journey from Yaouri.

COULIBŒUF, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, arrond. of Falaise. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,605; in 1841, 9,865. The town is 7 m. NE of Falaise, on the r. bank of the Dives. Pop. 442.

COULIMER, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Pervenchères, 5 m. SW of Mortagne-sur-Huine.

COULL, a parish of Aberdeenshire, at the head of Strathromar. Area 12 sq. m. Pop. 784.

COULLONS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Loiret, cant. and 10 m. SW of Gien. Pop. 1,937.

COULMIER-LE-SEE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 10 m. SSW of Châtillon-sur-Seine. Pop. 540. It has an iron-works.

COULOISY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. of Attichy. Pop. 181.

COULOMB (POINT), a headland on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 17° 21', 17 m. N of Cape Boileau.

COULOMB (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. of Cancale. Pop. 2,209.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Lauzun. Pop. 1,125.

COULOMBIERS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Beaumont-sur-Sarthe. Pop. 1,031.

COULOMMIERS, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne. The arrond., comprising an area of 91,770 hectares, contains 4 cant., viz.: Coulommiers, La Ferté-Gaucher, Rebais, and Rozoy-en-Brie. Pop. in 1831, 53,363; in 1846, 54,323. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,809; in 1841, 16,001. The town is situated on the r. bank of the Grand-Morin, 15 m. SE of Meaux, and 30 m. NE of Melun. Pop. in 1789, 6,834; in 1821, 3,467; in 1831, 3,335; and in 1841, 3,658. With the exception of the castle—now in ruins—built by the Duchess of Longueville, and an hospital, this town contains no buildings worthy of notice. It has, however, an active trade in grain, flour, melons, cheese, cattle, pigs, sheep, wool, fodder, and leather. Fairs are held here twice a-year, and markets weekly.

COULON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. W of Niort, on the r. bank of the Sevre-Niortaise. Pop. 1,480.—Also a village in the dep. of the Cher, cant. of Graçay, 28 m. W of Bourges. Pop. 1,117.

COULONCES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 3 m. NNW of Vire. Pop. 1,145.

COULONCHE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Messey. Pop. 1,805. It has some manufactures of linen and ticking.

COULONGES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Fere-en-Tardenois, 17 m. NE of Chateau-Thierry, on the r. bank of the Oivon. Pop. 423.

COULONGES-SUR-LAUTIZE, or **COULONGES-LES-ROYAUX**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, arrond. of Niort. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,428; in 1841, 14,165. The town occupies a pleasant situation, 15 m. NNE of Niort. Pop. in 1846, 1,997. It is the entrepot of the timber and staves from Gatiné, the wines of Saintonge, and of wool for the manufactures of Gatiné; and has extensive tanneries and manufactories of swanskin, floor-cloths, &c. Fairs are held twelve times a-year.

COULOUBRIER, a river of France, in the dep. of the Var, which takes its rise in the hill of the same name, to the SW of Revest, and after a course of about 31 m. unites with the Argens, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Muy. It dries up in summer.

COULOUCHE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Saint-Gervais-de-Messey, 11 m. ENE of Domfront. Pop. 1,670. It has a manufactory of linen.

COULOUVRAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of St. Poix, 14 m. NW of Mortain. Pop. 1,275.

COULSDON, a parish of Surrey, 5 m. SSW of Croydon, near the Croydon line of railway. Area 4,403 acres. Pop. 713.

COULSTON (EAST), a parish of Wilts, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Westbury. Area 868 acres. Pop. 105.

COULSTON (WEST), a tything of the p. of Edington, Surrey. Pop. 144.

COULTER (LOCH), a lake in the p. of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire. It is 2 m. in circumf., and discharges itself into the Bannockburn. It is said that during the great earthquake in 1755, by which Lisbon was destroyed, this loch was greatly agitated.

COULTON, a parish in Lancashire, 5 m. NNE of Ulverstone. Area 13,330 acres. Pop. 2,008.

COULY-DROOG, or **COOLY-DROOG**, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Mysore, district and 10 m. SE of Bedenore, and 150 m. NW of Seringapatam, on the Gorgket. The town contains about 200 houses. The fort stands on the summit of an adjacent mountain, and is regularly built.

COUMASSIE. See **COOMASSIE**.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, a military station on the W bank of the Missouri, in the territory of Iowa, U. S., in N lat. $41^{\circ} 45'$, W long. 96° ; at an elevation of 800 ft. above sea-level. The mean annual temp. here, calculated on 5 years' observations, is $51^{\circ} 08'$.

COUND, a parish in Salop, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Much-Wenlock. Area 5,330 acres. Pop. 836.

COUNDON, a township in the p. of St. Andrew-Auckland, in Durham, 2 m. ESE of Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 1,073.—Also a hamlet, 1 m. from Coventry, in the co. of Warwick. Area 1,046 acres. Pop. 207.

COUNIGNAN, a village in Central Africa, in the kingdom of Bambarra, 10 m. NE of Medina. It is situated in a plain covered with gravel, on which nothing is to be seen but bushes at considerable distances from each other, but which is cultivated in the rainy season.

COUNTTESTHORPE, a chapelry and village in the p. of Blaby, in Leicestershire, 6 m. S of Leicesters. Area 1,920 acres. Pop. 949.

COUNTISBURY, a parish in Devon, 15 m. E by N of Ilfordcombe. Area 3,512 acres. Pop. 174.

COUNTY-LONE, a village in Niagara co., in the state of New York, U. S., 272 m. W by N of Albany.—Also a v. in Davies co., in N Carolina, 146 m. W of Raleigh.—Also a v. in Campbell co., in Georgia, 117 m. WNW of Milledgeville.—Also a v. in Chambers co., Alabama, 151 m. E of Tuscaloosa.—Also a v. in Scott co., Missouri, 60 m. E of Jackson.

COUPANG. See **COEPANG**.

COUPE-LENCH, a township in the p. of Bury, in Lancashire, 4 m. SSE of Haslingden. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. 2,154.

COUPER'S ISLES, a group in the Arctic ocean, at the mouth of the Coppermine river, between the parallels of $67^{\circ} 50'$ and $68^{\circ} 5' N$, and to the W of Beren's Isles. They consist of greenstone.

COUPIAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Saint-Sernin, 12 m. W of Saint-Affrique. Pop. 2,763.

COUPLAND, a township in the p. of Kirk-Newton, in Northumberland, 4 m. NW of Wooler. Pop. 160.

COUPTRAIN, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, arrond. of Mayenne.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1841, 15,267.—The com., 18 m. NE of Mayenne, has a pop. of 538.

COUPVRAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Lagny. Pop. 616.

COURANTIN. See **CORENTYNE**.

COURBEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Evron. Pop. 1,105.

COURBEVOIE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Seine, arrond. of Saint-Denis.—The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1841, 17,241.—The com. and town is 5 m. NW of Paris, on the l. bank of the Seine, at an alt. of 269 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 6,085.

COURCAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Indre-et-Loire, cant. of Blévé. Pop. 874.

COURCEBOUFFS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Ballon. Pop. 1,133.

COURCELLES, a commune and town of Belgium, in the dep. of Hainault, arrond. and 4 m. NW of Charleroi. Pop. 3,226. Coal is wrought here.

COURCELLES-CHAUSSEY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Pange. Pop. 1,417.

COURCELLES-CAMPFLEUR, a commune of France, in the dep. of Eure, cant. of Bernay. Pop. 191.

COURCELLES-LES-LENS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Carvin. Pop. 734. Beet-root sugar is made here.

COURCELLES - SUR - AIRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Meuse, cant. of Vaubecourt. Pop. 315.

COURCEMONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Ballon, 12 m. NNE of Le Mans. Pop. 1,862.

COURCHATON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. of Villersexel. Pop. 1,059.

COURCHELETTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nord, 2 m. from Douay. Pop. 180.

COUR-CHEVERNY, a commune and town of France, in the arrond. and 7 m. SE of Blois, cant. of Contres. Pop. 1,734.

COUR-SUR-HEURE, a commune and village of Belgium, in the dep. of Hainaut, arrond. and 10 m. SW of Charleroi. Pop. 314.

COURCITE, a commune and town of France, cant. of Villaines-la-Juhel. Pop. 1,809.

COURCO. See **KORAKA**.

COURÇON, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, arrond. of La Rochelle. The cant., comprising 13 com., had a pop. of 13,210 in 1841; the com. of 1,049.

COURÇONNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. of Villefagnan. Pop. 1,004.

COURCOURY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Saintes. Pop. 1,055.

COURCOURY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Coutances. Pop. 1,161.

COURDEMANCHE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Grand Lucé, 9 m. SW of Saint-Calais, on the r. bank of the Etangsoit. Pop. 1,804. There is a communal college here.

COURGAINS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of Marolles-les-Braux. Pop. 1,349.

COURGIN, a village of Central Africa, in the Imanké country, 9 m. E of the frontier of Futa-Diallon. Pop. 150.

COURGIVAUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. of Esternay, 28 m. SSW of Epervay. Pop. 363.

COURLAND, or **KURLAND** [ESTHONIAN, *Kurama*; SLAVONIAN, *Kors*], one of the Baltic provinces of Russia, comprising the duchies of C. Proper and Semigallia, and the districts of Pilten and Polangen. It is bounded on the N by the gulf of Livonia; on the E by the provs. of Livonia, Vitebsk, and Minsk; on the S by the prov. of Wilna; and on the W by the Baltic. Its outline is triangular, presenting its base or greatest breadth to the W along the Baltic; and gradually narrowing to its eastern extremity. Its length from WNW to ESE is about 210 geog. m. Its greatest breadth is 150 m. Its superficies is estimated by Hassel at 10,689 sq. m.; in the *Weimar Almanach* at 23,987 sq. versts or 10,627 sq. m. It is a flat country, interspersed with sand-hills, extensive heaths, and marshes, and patches of cultivated land. It is intersected by two ranges of hills running E and W; but the highest point, the Huningsberg, an alluvial sand-hill, attains an alt. of only 700 ft. The largest lake, the Usmaiten, is about 20 m. in circumf. The principal river is the Düna, with its tributary the Aa. The Windau and the Libau also intersect it. About two-fifths of the surface are covered with noble forests of pine and fir, intermixed occasionally with groves of oak. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the leading branches of industry. Corn, flax, hemp, and tobacco are cultivated. The cattle and sheep are not numerous nor of good breeds; but its horses are esteemed throughout Germany and Poland. Game is abundant; and deer, bears, wolves, lynxes, and martins haunt the forests. The only minerals wrought are iron, clay, lime, and gypsum.

Amber is found on the shores of the Baltic. Manufacturing industry is limited to the fabrication of a few articles of personal and domestic consumption, paper, pottery-ware, and the distillation of spirits.—The pop. in 1826 was 384,790; in 1846, 553,300. The prevailing religion is the Lutheran. The Roman Catholics and Greeks do not possess together above 20 churches.—The land belongs principally to the nobility, who are either of German or of Polish descent. The prov. is divided into 4 *over-hauptmannschaft* or 'head-captaincies,' viz. Mitau, Selburg, Tuckum, and Hasenpeth; and each of these is subdivided into 2 captaincies. The administrative duties devolve upon a civil governor, who resides at Mitau. In fiscal and military affairs, the prov. is on the same footing as the other provs. of the empire. The ecclesiastical affairs of the Lutherans are managed by a consistory at Mitau. In 1833, the number of public educational establishments was only 62, with 1,636 pupils. There are 11 towns, and 15 market-towns in this prov. The cap. is Mitau. Libau and Windau are the two shipping-ports.

History. The duchy of C. belonged anciently to the Teutonic order, as did also that of Livonia. Gothard Ketter, grand-master of this order, unable to resist the Russians, who attacked and laid waste Livonia, put himself under the protection of Poland, and ceded Livonia to Sigismund Augustus, on condition that he and his successors should retain C. and Semigallia as a hereditary fief to be held of the crown of Poland. At Wilna, accordingly, where this treaty was concluded in 1561, the investiture of the new dukedom was conferred upon Ketter. In 1589, it was enacted by the diet of Poland, that if this fief should be vacated by the extinction of the heirs male of the line of Ketter, the territory held by them should be united to Poland. The republic of Poland was not, however, sufficiently powerful, when that event took place, to enforce its own edict; and C. itself being too small a state to act independently of the great neighbouring kingdoms, the nomination of its dukes, as well as generally the direction of its more important affairs, was regulated by the will of that power which, at each successive period, had most preponderance in the North. So long as Poland was the great ruling power, C. was subservient to that republic. When Sweden, under Gustavus Adolphus and his immediate successors, gained the superiority over Poland, C. was overrun by Swedes, and its sovereign led into captivity. The fortune of the house of Vasa having declined, and the ascendancy having passed over to Russia, C. became almost a province of that power; its dukes were elected and deposed, its councils guided by the influence of the court of St. Petersburg, and its dependence on Poland became no longer anything more than a mere name; but as the influence of Russia in Poland diminished, the duke of C. proceeded to effect the emancipation of himself and his estates from absolute dependence on that court; and the rule of succession was at length established, that the appointment of the dukes should rest with the diet of C., but subject to the approbation of the king and republic of Poland. The constitution of the government of C. was rather of a complicated nature. The crown of Poland, the duke, and the diet, had their respective rights. When Poland was engaged in war, the duke was bound to furnish 200 horse, or 500 infantry; and the nobles 200 horse, or 30,000 dollars, in the first year of the war, provided no Polish or enemy's troops were quartered in the duchy; and in each succeeding year 10,000 dollars. The money of C. was struck of the same standard as the coin of Poland; it also bore on one side the head of the king, or the arms of Poland and Lithuania. All disputes between the duke and his subjects were settled by the king, who received remonstrances from the diet of C. against any infringement of privileges by the duke. Laws tending to alter or new-model the constitution, after having been passed by the duke and diet, required to be finally ratified by the diet of Poland. The Polish diet also confirmed the creation of nobles, and any *indigenat recht*, or right of naturalization recommended by the duke and diet of C. In all civil causes above the value of 500 Polish florins, and in the specified criminal cases, the final decision belonged to the king and the republic of Poland. On the other hand, the Polish king bound himself to support the constitution of C., to maintain the duke in all his prerogatives, and the nobles and burghers in all their privileges. In any circumstances distinct from those enumerated, and where no contradiction was involved to a distinct feudal dependence on Poland, the supreme authority in the duchy of C. was vested in its own duke and diet. To the duke belonged the executive power, with the general administration of affairs; but though strictly speaking, he had the right to declare war, make peace, and contract alliances, he did not usually proceed on such occasions without consulting the diet. The revenues of the duke were very ample, amounting to not less than £160,000 per annum, derived from the ducal demesnes, in which were comprehended not less than a third of the duchy, and from tolls and customs, manorial and feudal rights, fines, and confiscations. The privileges of the nobles were very great. The highest and most important

officers of state were drawn from their body. They were exempted from all taxes and imposts; and any goods or merchandise imported or exported for their use paid no duty. The duke was assisted in the administration of affairs, by what was called the supreme council, consisting of 4 high counsellors, the high-steward, the chancellor, the burgrave, and the marshal. This council advised the duke as to all matters of state. In conjunction also with the duke, it formed the criminal court of judicature for the nobles. After the conquest and final division of Poland, the feudal dependence of C. on that republic was no longer recognised, and the country was annexed to the empire of Russia in 1795.

COURLAND (GULF OF). See **KURISCHE-HAFF.**

COURLAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sèvres, cant. of Cerisay, 4 m. SW of Bressuire. Pop. 1,688.

COUR-LEVEQUE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. of Arcen-Barrois. Pop. 342.

COURLON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. of Sergines. Pop. 1,166.

COURMANGOUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Treffort, 9 m. NE of Bourg. Pop. 1,000.

COURMAYEUR, a village of Piedmont, the highest considerable v. in the valley of Aosta. It is distinguished by the exquisite freshness and purity of its atmosphere, and, as it also possesses mineral springs, it is much frequented by the Piedmontese in summer. It forms an excellent station for a glacier-exploring pedestrian. A near cut, across a shoulder of Mont Blanc, may be made from it to Chamouni, distant, by this route, only 13 m.

COURNEUVE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine, cant. of Saint-Denis, 5 m. N of Paris. Pop. 587.

COURMERI, a village of Turkey, in Epirus, on a small stream of the same name which descends from the Chamousi range to the Thyamis.

COURNILLENS, or **CURLIN**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and bailiwick of Friburg. Pop. 248.

COURNON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Clermont-Ferrand, near the l. bank of the Allier. Pop. 2,607.

COURNONTERRAL, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Hérault, cant. of Montpellier. Pop. 1,630.

COURONNE (LA), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Charente, cant. and 3 m. SW of Angoulême. Pop. 2,007. Excellent red wines are made here; and there are several paper-mills. The ruins of the celebrated Augustine abbey of La C., founded in 1122, are the finest remains of the class in the Angoumois.

COURONNE (GRAND), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, arrond. of Rouen.—The cant., comprising 12 com., had a pop. of 18,827 in 1841.—The town, 6 m. SW of Rouen, near the l. bank of the Seine, had a pop. of 1,165.

COURONNE (PETIT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 5 m. SW of Rouen. Pop. 1,589.

COUROS, a parish and village of Brazil, in the prov. and 140 m. E of Goyaz, district of Santa-Luzia, in the vicinity of Lake Feia.—Also a ramification of the Cordillera-dos-Perinicos, in the same prov., to the E of the districts of Santa-Luzia and São-João-de-Palma, in which the Paranaíba has its source. It forms a table-land sometimes called Chapada-dos-Couros.

COUROUASSA, a village of the territory of Amana, in Central Africa, on the l. bank of the Joliba, 14 m. SE of Baleya. It contains between 400 and 500 inhabitants; and is surrounded by a mud wall from 10

to 12 ft. high. The river here flows from SW $\frac{1}{4}$ S slowly to the ENE. Caillie says that after a heavy rain he found the river flowing here at the rate of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. an hour, and about 9 ft. deep; and that he was informed it usually begins to overflow in July, when the natives can sail 3 m. over the plain in canoes.

COURPIERES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. of Thiers.—The cant., comprising 10 com., had a pop. of 16,814 in 1841.—The town, 6 m. S of Thiers, on the l. bank of the Dore, is a place of active manufacturing industry. Woollens, pottery and glass ware, and parchment are made here.

COURRENDELIN, or **RENNENDORF**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, on the Birs, at the entry of the valley of Moutiers, at an alt. of 1,476 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 991, Catholics.

COURRENSAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gers, cant. of Eauze. Pop. 1,024.

COURRIERES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Carvin, 14 m. ESE of Bethune.

COURROUX, or **LUTTELSDOEF**, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bailiwick of Delemont, on the Birs. Pop. 829, Catholics.

COURS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of Thizy, on the Trambouze, 18 m. WNW of Villefranche-sur-Saone. Pop. 4,478. It has cotton and linen weaving establishments.

COURSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Saint-Astier. Pop. 1,213.

COURSAN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aude, arrond. of Narbonne.—The cant., comprising 7 com., had a pop. of 9,221 in 1841.—The town is 3 m. NNE of Narbonne, on the r. bank of the Aude. Pop. 2,022.

COURSEGOULES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Var, arrond. of Grasse.—The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. 3,858.—The com., 9 m. NNE of Grasse, has a pop. of 580.

COURSEL, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 7 m. NW of Hasselt. Pop. 1,616.

COURSENVILLE, a village of Stillwater township, in Sussex co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 83 m. N of Trenton.

COURSEULLES-SUR-MER, a commune and port of France, in the dep. of Caen, cant. of Creully, on the r. bank of the Seule, 1 m. from its embouchure. Pop. 1,445. Lace is manufactured in the town. In 1841, 276 coasting-vessels = 5,952 tons, and 6 vessels from foreign parts = 306 tons, entered the port; and 228 coasting-vessels = 4,567 tons, and 12 vessels for foreign ports = 664 tons, left it. The registered tonnage in 1842 was 50 vessels = 1,187 tons.

COURSON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Saint-Sever. Pop. 1,502.—Also a canton and commune in the dep. of Yonne, arrond. of Auxerre. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. 8,123. The town is 11 m. S of Auxerre, and has a pop. of 1,509. Charcoal and hydraulic cement are made here.

COURT, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bailiwick of Moutier, on the river Birs. Pop. 253, Protestants.

COURTABLEAU, a river of Louisiana, U. S., a tributary of the Atchafalaya. It is composed of two head-branches, the Boeuf and the Crocodile, which unite in about W long. $91^{\circ} 58'$, and flow in a SE course to the r. bank of the Atchafalaya, which it joins on the NW confines of Baton-Rouge. The length of the main stream is about 20 m.

COURTALIN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, cant. of Cloyes. Pop.

578.—Also a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, com. of Pommeuse. Pop. 180.

COURTEENHALL, a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. S of Northampton. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. 135.

COURTEILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Putanges. Pop. 397.

COURTELARI, a parish and town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 24 m. NW of Berne, on the l. bank of the Suse.—The town is the cap. of a bailiwick comprising 7 parishes, and formerly attached to the bishopric of Basle. Pop. 1,224.

COURTENAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Isère, cant. of Morestel. Pop. 1,395.—Also a canton, commune, and town, in the dep. of Loiret.—The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. 8,196. The com. and town, 12 m. ENE of Montargis, on the l. bank of the Bied, has a pop. of 2,567.

COURTHESON, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. of Bedarrides, 18 m. NNE of Avignon. Pop. 3,362.

COURTILS, a commune and port of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Ducey, on the l. bank of the Celune. Pop. 723.

COURTINAY, a large village of Hindostan, in the district and 10 m. NW of Bellary.

COURTINE (LA), a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Creuse, arrond. of Aubusson. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. 7,995. The com., 15 m. S of Aubusson, has a pop. of 842.

COURTISOLS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Marne, cant. of Marson, on the Vesle, 7 m. NE of Chalons-sur-Marne. Pop. 1,900. The district is distinguished for its agricultural industry; and its pop., descended from a Swiss colony who settled here in the 17th cent., retains a peculiar *patois* and customs of their own.

COURTIVIRON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. of Is-sur-Tille, 13 m. N of Dijon. Pop. 304.

COURTLAND, a village in Lawrence co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 119 m. W of Tuscaloosa.

COURTMACSHERRY, a fishing village in the p. of Lislee, co. Cork, 2½ m. ESE of Timoleague, on the W shore of a bay of the same name. Pop. 526.

COURTOMER, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Orne, arrond. of Alençon. The cant., comprising 16 com., had a pop. of 8,177 in 1841. The com. is 14 m. NE of Alençon. Pop. 1,264.

COURTOWN, a small port of co. Wexford, 2½ m. SE of Gorey, at the embouchure of the Owenvarra.

COURTRAY, or COURTRAI, [FLEMISH, *Kortryk*; DUTCH, *Kortrijk*,] a fortified town of Belgium, in the prov. of W Flanders, the cap. of an arrond. of the same name, 16 m. E of Ypres, and 25 m. S of Bruges, in N lat. 50° 49', E long. 3° 18'. The town occupies both banks of the Lys, by means of which it has communication with the principal towns of Flanders. It is also connected with Bruges by a railway 32 m. in length, executed at a cost of £340,000; and another line from C. to Ypres and Poperinghe has been laid out. Its streets are wide, and the houses are well built, but the general effect is that of "a straggling cheerless town." [Tennant.] It contains several fine edifices; among others the town-hall, a Gothic structure, and the churches of St. Martin and of Notre Dame. At either extremity of the bridge which crosses the Lys, in the centre of the town, are two vast circular towers, built in the 15th cent., which serve as the town prisons. It also has an exchange, an academy-of-painting, a college, 2 orphan asylums, and a public library of 12,000 vols. A great part of the pop. is employed in spinning flax, and weaving and bleaching linen cloth and table-linen, which, under the name of Courtray cloth, is sold unbleached in the weekly

market in the town; the pieces being afterwards prepared for sale to the consumers. The number of pieces of linen brought to the town annually amounts to 30,000, about two-thirds of which are bought by the dealers in C.; the remainder is sold to dealers from Bruges, Ypres, Ghent, and Brussels. The cultivation and preparation of flax is pursued with singular skill in the vicinity of C. The flax when cut is carefully sunned and dried, and stored for twelve months before it is submitted to the process of steeping or watering. It is then immersed in the running water of the Lys for 7 or 8 days. Thread-lace, silk-lace, and flannels, are also among the branches of industry in this place.—The pop. in 1838 was 19,152. C. existed in the time of the Romans under the name of *Cortoricum*; and as early as the 7th cent. enjoyed the privileges of a municipal city. The fortifications of the town were begun in 1290; but the works were enlarged and perfected, chiefly by the French, who built a citadel in 1647. The Flemings, in 1302, commanded by John, count of Namur, encountered a French army near to C., and found on the field, after the battle, about 4,000 gilt spurs, whence the engagement is known in history as 'the battle of the spurs.' A little chapel still marks the spot which was the centre of the action. The town was taken by the French successively in 1643, 1646, 1667, and 1683, and restored to Spain by the peace of Ryswick. The French destroyed the fortifications in 1744; in 1793 they obtained a victory over the English near the town, of which they took possession, and constituted it the cap. of the dep. of the Lys.

COURTS ISLES, a cluster of small islets off the SW point of Bruné isle, to the S of Van Diemen's Land, in S lat. 43° 30', E long. 147° 18'.

COURTWRIGHT, a village in Fairfield co., in Ohio, U. S., 20 m. SE of Columbus.

COURVILLE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Eure-et-Loir, arrond. of Chartres.—The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. 9,889.—The town, on the l. bank of the Eure, 9 m. W of Chartres, has a pop. of 1,445.

COURZIEU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. of Vaugneray, 15 m. W of Lyon. Pop. 1,624.

COUSANCE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. of Beaufort, 16 m. SSW of Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 1,381. It has a considerable trade in fowls, and contains some quarries of marble.

COUSANCES-LES-COUSANCELLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. of Ancerville. Pop. 1,123. It has some iron-works.

COUSCEA, COUSECA, or KOSEEA, a town of Upper Guinea, cap. of the kingdom of Kotechi, on the l. bank of the Gallinas, 70 m. NNE of the entrance of that river into the Atlantic. It is surrounded by walls; and contains a pop. variously estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. Gold is found in the environs.

COUSE, the name of several small rivers of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or.

COUSERANS, or CONSERANS, formerly a district and bishopric of France, in the prov. of Upper Gascony, now comprised in the dep. of Ariège, and of which the chief town was Saint-Lizier.

COUSIN, a river of France, which takes its rise in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, in the cant. and 2 m. W of Sanlieu; runs NW under the names of Saint-Didier and La Roche; passing Bouvray, it enters the dep. of Yonne, flows past Avallon, and unites with the Cure on the r. side, at the village of Blauunay after a total course of 36 m.

COUSLAND, a village in the p. of Cranston, Mid-Lothian, 3½ m. E of Dalkeith.

COUSO-DE-ABION (SANTA-MARIA-DE), a town and parish of Spain, in Galicia, in the prov. of Orense

and partido of Rivadavia, in a mountainous district, and on the confines of a valley of the same name. Pop. 1,200. It has a church and a custom-house.

COUSOLRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Solre-le-Château, 15 m. NE of Avesnes. Pop. 1,220. It has extensive marble and iron-works, and several potteries and tile-works.

COUSPAU, a mountain of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, which runs N from the Montagne-d'Angèle, of which it is a ramification.

COUSSAC-BONNEVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 6 m. E of Saint-Yrieix. Pop. in 1846, 2,803. It has a manufactory of porcelain, and several wire-mills, and contains beds of kaolin, pitunse, and antimony.

COUSSEAN, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and com. of Marmande. Pop. 1,200.

COUSSAY-LES-BOIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, cant. of Pleumartin, 12 m. E of Châtellerault. Pop. 1,310.

COUSERGUES, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Laissac and com. of Créjouls. Pop. 1,500.

COUSSEY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, arrond. of Neufchâteau. The cant. comprises 26 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,915; in 1841, 9,278.—The town is 4 m. N of Neufchâteau, on the r. bank of the Meuse. Pop. 831.

COUTAIS. See LUMINE-DE-COUTAIS.

COUTANCES, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche. The arrond., comprising an area of 182,380 hectares, contains 10 cant., viz.: Bréhal, Cérisy-la-Salle, Coutances, Gavray, La-Haye-du-Puits, Lessay, Saint-Malo-de-la-Lande, Montmartin-sur-Mer, Periers, Saint-Sauveur-Landelin. Pop. in 1831, 136,847; in 1836, 135,980; in 1846, 132,857.—The town is situated on a hill, at the confluence of the Soulle and Bulsard, about 9 m. from the sea, 19 m. WSW of St. Lo, and 47 m. S of Cherbourg, in N lat. 49° 2' 54", W long. 1° 26' 50". Pop. in 1789, 5,824; in 1821, 8,790; in 1831, 8,957; and in 1841, 7,920. It has a cathedral—a fine Gothic structure—a college, a public library, a theatre, a chamber of commerce, baths, a printing establishment, &c. Its manufactures, consisting in varieties of woollen and cotton fabrics, tape, lace, parchment, and earthenware, are considerable; and it has an active trade in horses, cattle, fowls, grain, lint, wax, madder, eggs, butter, and articles of local manufacture.

COUTARNOUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. of L'Isle-sur-le-Serein. Pop. in 1846, 421. It has extensive quarries of a hard species of stone used in the construction of vases.

COU-TCHIN-KEOU, an island of the Yellow sea, near the E coast of China, prov. of Shan-tung, 25 m. SE of Kiao, in N lat. 35° 55'.

COUTERNE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of La-Ferté-Macé, 14 m. ESE of Domfront, in a fine plain, on the l. bank of the Vee, near its confluence with the Mayenne. Pop. in 1846, 1,701. It has manufactories of linen, sack-ing, and tape. Lint is its chief article of trade. Granite of fine quality abounds in the locality.

COUTERNON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 6 m. E of Dijon, on the Norges. Pop. 397. It has an extensive chemical work.

COUTHUIN-RIPPE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, 5 m. W of Huy. Pop. 2,114.

COUITCHES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Orchies, 10 m. NE of Douai. Pop. 2,102. It has a manufactory of sugar from beet-root.

COUTOUVRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. of Perreux, 8 m. NE of Roanne. Pop. 1,702.

COUTRAS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, arrond. of Libourne. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,361; in 1841, 11,308.—The town, the ancient *Cotracum*, is situated on the l. bank of the Dronne, at the confluence of the Ille, 11 m. NNE of Libourne, and on the railroad from Paris to Bourdeaux. Pop. in 1841, 3,802. It has several mills; possesses an active commerce in flour, brandy, and timber. A horse and cattle fair is held monthly.—A victory was gained here by Henry IV. over the Leaguers in 1587.

COUTURE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. of Saint-André, 16 m. SE of Evreux. Pop. 396. It is noted for its wind-instruments, in the manufacture of which 150 workmen are employed in this com.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 5 m. NE of Bethune. Pop. 2,356.

COUTURE-D'ARGENSON (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. of Chef-Boutonne, 17 m. S of Melle. Pop. 525.

COUTURES-SUR-GARONNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Meilhan. Pop. 1,289.

COUVES, two islands of Brazil, about 8 m. E of the bay of Ubatuba, in the prov. of São-Paulo. The larger, which lies in S lat. 23° 25' 54", is woody, affords good water, and on the N side has a commodious bay.

COUVET, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 15 m. WSW of Neuchâtel, in a fine situation on the l. bank of the Reuse, in the Val-de-Travers. It is noted for its lace manufactures.

COUVIN, a commune and town of Belgium, cap. of a canton, in the prov. and 35 m. SSW of Namur, and 15 m. S of Philippeville, on the Eau Noire. It has manufactories of iron and cloth, and a tannery; and in the environs are extensive mines of iron and iron-works.

COUVORDEN (CAPE), a promontory of Russian America, at the S extremity of the peninsula which forms the W side of Lynn canal, and opposite Chatham strait, in N lat. 58° 12'.

COUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardèche, cant. of Privas. Pop. 1,265.—Also a commune in the dep. and on the r. bank of the Dordogne, cant. of Saint-Cyprien, 15 m. WSW of Sarlat. Pop. 1,583.

COUZE-SAINT-FRONT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. of Lalinde. Pop. 845. It has numerous paper-mills.

COUZEIX-LE-PETIT-LIMOGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. and 4 m. N of Limoges. Pop. 1,355.

COUZON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. of Neuville-sur-Saône, 6 m. N of Lyon, on the r. bank of the Saône. Pop. 1,089. It has extensive quarries of freestone, and affords fine specimens of rock crystal.

COVA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 18 m. NNE of Viseu.

COVARRUBIAS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 25 m. SSE of Burgos, partido and 10 m. E of Lerma, on the r. bank of the Arlanza, which is here crossed by a stone-bridge. Pop. 894. It has a church, college, and custom-house, and considerable manufactures.

COVE, or COVE-OF-CORK, a charmingly-situated town and sea-port on the S side of Great island, partly in the p. of Clonmel, but chiefly in that of Templeroibin, co. Cork. It overlooks the spacious basin of Inner Cork harbour, 3 m. SE of Passage,

and 8 m. ESE of Cork. But its distance from Cork, both by steam-conveyance down the Lee and by railway, is 11 m. The coast of the island, both at the site of the town and in its environs, rises steeply from the water in a picturesquely-featured ascent of a hill. The town—which has recently, in commemoration of the Queen's visit, assumed to itself the appellation of **QUEENSTOWN**—occupies the steep S face of a hill, and rises, terrace above terrace, from near the edge of the water to a considerable height in the acclivity. The quay, besides serving the purposes of commerce, forms a charming promenade. The yacht club of Cork, though taking designation from the city, flings most of its interest, its scenes, and its advantages, around Cove, and has long been a main cause of very intimately and highly associating the name of that town with whatever is attractive in yachting. The weekly exhibitions of the yacht club, the annual regatta, the occasional arrival of the fleet, the magnificence of the circumjacent scenery, and the picturesqueness of the town itself, attract great crowds of gay visitors during summer; and the salubrity of the climate, the comparative equality of the temp., the dryness of the air, and even the power of fame and fashion, bring hither not a small number of consumptive patients, and other classes of invalids. During 20 days of August, 1836, no fewer than 20,479 persons passed over to C. by the ferry at Passage; while possibly a proportionably large number visited it through the other approaches, particularly down the river and by way of Foaty. Mr. Windele, in order to show the comparatively slight variation of temperature which is experienced at C., and consequently how preferable a retreat for invalids this place is to some of the boasted localities on the continent of Europe, states, that, in 1833-4, the mean highest and the mean lowest range of the therm. was in April 53° and 47°, in May 63° and 50°, in June 63° and 50°, in July 70° and 56°, in Nov. 57° and 47°, in Dec. 52° and 46°, in Jan. 49° and 43°, and in Feb. 50° and 43°.—Previous to the North American war of independence, Cove consisted of little more than the mud cabins of a few fishermen. In 1752, John Wesley recorded that "there was nothing to be bought there,—neither flesh, nor fish, nor butter, nor cheese;" and adds, that he was obliged to be well-contented with some eggs and bread. Even so late as 1797, it was summarily characterized as "a wretched dirty place, inhabited chiefly by sailors and fishermen." C. is indebted for its prosperity to its being made the naval station of an Admiral's flag.—Cove gives name to a parish in the Roman Catholic parochial arrangement. Pop. in 1831, 6,966; in 1851, 11,428.—Also a village in the p. of Ringcurran, co. Cork, on the E shore of Kinsale harbour, 1½ m. E of Kinsale. Pop. 299.—Also a tything in the p. of Yatley, in the co. of Southampton, 9 m. ENE of Odiham. Pop. 478.—Also a fishing-village in the co. of Kincardine, 4 m. SSW of Aberdeen. Pop. 421.

COVE (EAST), a harbour on Deal island, in Kent group, in Bass' strait.

COVE (NORTH), a parish in Suffolk, 2½ m. SSE of Beccles. Area 1,242 acres. Pop. 200.

COVE (SOUTH), a parish in Suffolk, 4 m. N of Southwold. Area 1,214 acres. Pop. 194.

COVE-CREEK, a village in Benton co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 131 m. ESE of Tuscaloosa.

COVEDO, a town of Austria, in Illyria, 15 m. SE of Trieste.

COVE-HYTHE, or **NORTH HALES**, a parish in Suffolk, 5 m. N of Southwold. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. 186.

COVEJA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Toledo.

COVELONG, a town of Hindostan, in the Carna-

tic, 24 m. S of Madras. It was formerly fortified, but its works were destroyed by the English after the fall of Chingleput.

COVENEY, a parish in Cambridge, 4 m. WNW of Ely. Area 7,420 acres. Pop. 1,805.

COVENHAM-ST.-BARTHOLOMEW, a parish in Lincolnshire, 5 m. NNE of Lincoln. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. 277.

COVENHAM-ST.-MARY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. W of Saltfleet. Area 950 acres. Pop. 195.

COVENTRY, a city and county of itself, locally situated in the co. of Warwick; 9 m. NNE of Warwick; 17 m. E by S of Birmingham, and 91 m. NNW of London; nearly in the centre of England, and equidistant from its four principal ports, London, Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol. The London and Birmingham railway has a station within a few hundred yards of the city. Its local advantages are also multiplied by its almost universal provincial communication through a most extensive system of inland navigation by canals, beginning with the Coventry canal, on the one hand, and its junction with the Birmingham and Grand Trunk canals; and, on the other, with the Oxford canal, and its connection with the Wilks and Berks canal. One of the principal coach-roads between London and Birmingham passes through this city. The town is pleasantly situated on a gentle declivity, bounded for a short distance on the NE by the Sherbourne river, and the Radford brook, which, running from N to S, here unites its waters with the Sherbourne. The most striking feature in the approach to C., is the fine effect of its beautiful tapering spires. The streets are generally narrow, and are darkened and almost closed over by high projecting richly ornamented gable ends and upper stories. Many of them, however, have been replaced by modern ones. Pop. in 1801, 16,034; in 1831, 27,070, of whom 4,913 families were employed in manufactures, trade, &c., and 204 in agriculture; in 1841, 30,743, of whom 2,669 were weavers, 1,855 silk manufacturers, 1,811 ribbon-makers, 831 clock and watch-makers, and 122 silk-dyers.—The county of the city includes an area of about 7 m. in length, and 20 m. in circumf., containing 15,070 acres, and 8 parishes, or parts of parishes—exclusive of those within the limits of the city—namely, Austey, Exhall, Foleshill, Stivichall, Stoke, Wyken, part of St Michael's, including the hamlets of Keresley and Radford, and part of Sow. It is co-extensive with the parliamentary borough. Pop. in 1851, 36,812. C. early acquired affluence and reputation as a place of manufacture and trade. Cloth, caps, and bonnets had become articles of important traffic about the commencement of the 15th cent. For the security of its mercantile consequence, walls were built, from the proceeds of 27 years' accumulation of tolls made for the purpose; after which, the merchants became enriched, the town flourished, and the costly steeple of St. Michael's was built. In the early part of the 16th cent. C. became famous for the manufacture of a blue thread; but the art was lost before 1581, and it was stated by John Hales, to the Protector Somerset, that "trade grew so low, and there was such a dispersion of people from the city, that there were not above 3,000 inhabitants, whereas there had formerly been 15,000." But at least one staple branch of commerce—the woollen and broad cloth manufacture—was now advantageously cultivated, and continued to thrive here till the destruction of the Turkey trade in 1694. The manufacture of striped and mixed tammies, camblets, callimancoes, and shalloons, flourished during the greater part of the 18th cent.; but it is now almost dwindled away, and has been succeeded for about a cent. by the throwing of silk, and the weaving of silk gauze, broad silks, and ribbons,—a trade introduced here, as well as at

Spitalfields, by French refugees. The manufacture of watches, which was not carried on to any great extent till within the last 40 or 50 years, has also greatly increased. The ribbon manufacture was at first confined to but a few hands, but it has spread to so great an extent, that, in 1838, there were in the C. trade, 3,504 plain engine-loom, only 50 of which were in the rural weaving parishes, including Nuneaton, Bulkington, Bedworth, Chilverscoton, and Hartshill, as well as the outlying parishes of the city and county; and 2,228 jacquard engine looms, of which 950 were in the rural parishes, and 7,480 single-hand looms, all of which were in the rural parishes, except 129 in the city; making a total of 13,229 looms worked by hand, and nearly all employed. Between 17,000 and 18,000 persons, of whom between 6,000 and 7,000 were in the city and suburbs, and the remainder in the rural parishes, were engaged in the trade. In the city and suburban villages the numbers employed were 3,222 plain engine; 1,182 jacquard; 123 single hand; in all, 4,527 looms; besides 53 power and 4 alabar looms. The total number of looms, in 1831, was 14,602; but only 5,062 were employed; of which 2,464 were in the city and suburbs. The total number in the city, in 1818, was 3,268, employing 4,973 hands. The consequences flowing from the admission of French and other foreign goods, have led the trade here, as elsewhere, to desire a renewal or re-establishment of some prohibitory system; but the commissioners, in their interesting report on hand-loom weaving, observe, that "though great distress was felt for a brief period on the introduction of foreign silks, and the highest wear of ribbons is still supplied by France, yet the great body of the trade is now confessedly exempt from the immediate pressure of foreign competition;" that the trade, which has not been so much "depressed as outstripped," has now met with "a rivalry much nearer home than St. Etienne," in the home-competition, and in the factory and steam power manufacture at Congleton, Leek, Derby, &c., and C. itself, where there are several steam-loom factories; and that, in fact, "since the full encounter with French competition, in 1829, the trade, always subject to depressions, has gradually revived and extended, in channels collateral with those in which French goods keep possession of the market." What is called the Great show-fair of C. continues for eight days, commencing on the Friday after Corpus Christi day, Trinity week. Races are held in March. The municipal commissioners who reported on C. in 1835, observe, that if the great antiquity of this city, and its long established importance as a manufacturing town, its central position, &c., &c., be taken into consideration, it seems clear, that its prosperity has not progressed in proportion to its numerous advantages.—C. was till recently comprehended, as an archdeaconry, in the dio. of Lichfield and Coventry, and it even, at various times, took precedence of the bishopric of Lichfield; though, latterly, the titular dignity of the see was Lichfield and Coventry; but, by order of council, 22d Dec., 1836, it was transferred to the dio. of Worcester. The church of St. Michael, not unaptly called the boast of C., is an ancient and splendid Gothic edifice, with a fine tower about 136 ft. high, richly ornamented, and surrounded by a beautiful octagonal tapering spire, 130 ft. high. This church was styled by Sir Christopher Wren a masterpiece of architecture. The interior contains nothing of interest. It was erected in 1373-95, at the charge of two brothers, both mayors of C. The church of the Holy Trinity was a venerable and magnificent pile of building, with a beautiful turret spire; but it was taken down and rebuilt, and the spire repaired, in 1832. The county-hall is a modern structure, erected, in

1784, upon the site of the ancient guild hall of the city. St. Mary's hall is a structure of great antiquity, and presents a relic of that munificence which this borough has displayed in by-gone days. It was originally erected in the time of Henry VI. as a place of meeting for the Trinity guild; but it is now used for the festivities of the corporation, and occasionally as a theatre.—The charities of this city are very ancient and numerous as well as largely endowed. The greater part of them have been founded by members of the corporation, who, till 23d February, 1837, when trustees were appointed, had the administration of charity funds to the amount of about £7,200 per annum. The total annual income of charities connected with C., in 1836, was £10,329 2s. 1d.—Under the municipal act, the city and co. of C. is divided into 6 wards; and is governed by 12 aldermen and 36 councillors. The city returns 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered for 1836 was 3,662, of whom only 567 were newly privileged electors. The number in 1847 was 4,056. The income of the borough, in 1846, was £17,073.

History. The early accounts of this interesting city are involved in obscurity, until the time of Edward the Confessor, in the early part of whose reign, Leofric and his Countess Godiva, re-founded the famous convent of nuns, whence C. is supposed to have derived its name. Remarkable for its antiquity, charters, rights and privileges, and for the favours bestowed upon it by different monarchs, C. is also remarkable for having had two parliaments held in it:—one by Henry IV., from which all lawyers were excluded, hence called 'the lack learning parliament,' or *parliamentum indoctorum*; the other by Henry VI., in which Richard, duke of York, and the friends of the house of York were attainted. In 1564, the plague committed dreadful ravages in this city. Mary, Queen of Scots, was twice imprisoned here. Charles I. attempted to possess himself of the city, but it was secured by Lord Brooke for the parliament, by whom it was garrisoned through the war. The women of C. organized themselves on this occasion, and were headed by an amazon, who led them daily forth to useful service. After the restoration, Charles II. sent the Earl of Northampton, with a body of troops, to break down the city walls, as a punishment for the citizens having shut their gates upon his father, which orders they so effectually executed, that out of walls 3 m. in circuit, and flanked with 32 embattled towers, they left nothing but the dismantled gates and a few fragments of wall.

COVENTRY, a township in Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 54 m. N by E of Montpelier, bounded on the N by Lake Memphremagog. Pop. 786.—Also a township in Grafton co., in New Hampshire, 12 m. ESE of Haverhill, intersected by the Wild Amonoosuck river. Pop. 413. Moosehillock mountain, in the SE part of this t., attains an alt. of 4,636 ft. above tide-water.—Also a township in Tolland co., in Connecticut, 17 m. E of Hartford. Pop. 2,018.—Also a township in Chester co., in Pennsylvania, on Tioga river. Pop. 2,620.—Also a township in Kent co., in the state of Rhode Island, 13 m. SW of Providence. Pop. 3,433.—Also a township in Chenango co., in the state of New York, 114 m. WSW of Albany. Pop. 1,681.—Also a township in Summit co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,308.

COVERHAM, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 2 m. SW of Middleham. Area 21,726 acres. Pop. 1,221.

COVERIPAUK. See CAVERIPAUK.

COVERT, a township in Seneca co., in the state of New York, 176 m. W of Albany, intersected by several streams which flow into Cayuga lake. Pop. 1,563.

COVES (ISLE OF), an island in Lake Huron, at the entrance to the Georgian bay, 6 m. from Cape Hurd.

COVE-SPRING, a village in Ralls co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 91 m. NNE of Jefferson.

COVILHA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 14 m. SW of Guarda, at the foot of Mount Estrelha. Pop. 6,350. Woollens are manufactured here. In the environs are thermal springs.

COVINGTON, a parish in Huntingdonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Kimbolton. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. 162.

COVINGTON, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, stretching along the Clyde, which bounds it on the E and separates it from Libberton. Pop. in 1801, 456; in 1851, 548. It comprises the two v. of Thankerton and Covington.

COVINGTON, a county in the S part of the state of Alabama, U. S., intersected by the Conecuh river and its tributaries. Area 1,664 sq. m. Pop. 2,435. The cap. is Montezuma.—Also a county in the S part of Missouri, intersected by Leaf river, a tributary of the Pascagoula. Area 960 sq. m. Pop. 2,717. The cap. is Williamsburg.—Also a township in Wyoming co., in the state of New York, 241 m. W by N of Albany. Pop. 2,438.—Also a village in Covington township, Pennsylvania, on a branch of Tioga creek. Pop. 940.—Also a township in Luzerne co., in Pennsylvania, intersected by the Lehigh river. Pop. 596.—Also the cap. of Alleghany co., in Virginia, on Jackson's river, 196 m. W of Richmond. Pop. 300.—Also the cap. of Newton co., in Georgia, 61 m. NW of Milledgeville. In the neighbourhood is Emory college, founded by the Wesleyan Methodists in 1837. It had 4 professors and 55 students in 1849.—Also the cap. of St. Tammany p., in Louisiana, 45 m. N of New Orleans.—Also a v. in Tipton co., in Tennessee, 185 m. WSW of Nashville.—Also a town in Kenton co., in Kentucky, 85 m. SE of Frankfort, on the Ohio river, directly opposite Cincinnati. Pop. 2,026.—Also a v. in Newbury township, in Miami co., in Ohio, 77 m. W of Columbus, on the Salt-water river. Pop. 331.—Also a town in Fountain co., in Iowa, 74 m. WNW of Indianapolis.

COVOLO, or KOPEL, a defile between the frontier of the Lombardo-Venetian prov. of Belluno and that of Vicenza, 12 m. WSW of Feltre, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 56' 37''$. It is traversed by the Brenta, and by one of the great routes from Tyrol to Italy. In 1796 the Austrians were defeated here by the French.

COW, an island of co. Cork, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Dorsey island.—Also an islet on the W side of Lough Derg, midway between Portumna and Killaloe.

COW-BAY, an anchorage on the coast of East Falkland island, 2 m. S of Cape Carysfort. It affords good clean anchorage in 7 to 8 fath., but open to the E.

COW-BAY POINT, a headland on the S coast of Jamaica, in N lat. $17^{\circ} 52' 35''$, W long. $76^{\circ} 39' 42''$.

COW AND BULL, two very conspicuous rocks off the NW side of the island of Eleuthera, in the Bahama group, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 26' 15''$.

COW-CREEK, a village in Saline co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 72 m. NW of Jefferson.

COW-PASTURE, a river of Virginia, U. S., flowing into James' river from the N.

COW-PASTURES, an extensive grazing district in E Australia, about 40 m. to the SW of Sydney, watered by a river called the Cow-Pasture river, which, after its junction with the Warragamby, a stream issuing from the Blue mountains, forms the Nepean.

COWAL, a district of Argyshire, forming a peninsula or point of land stretching NE and SW, between the frith of Clyde and Loch-Fyne; and comprehending the parishes of Dunoon, Inverchaolin, Kiltinan, Kilmoran, Kilmorich, Lochgilhead, Strachur, and Strathlachlan. The NE part of the district, which borders with Perthshire, presents a rugged and broken surface. The mountains become gradually lower, and the surface less rugged, as you advance to the SW; and towards the extremity, comparatively speaking, the land is low and level. The hills afford excellent pasture for sheep and black cattle. This district is intersected by three arms of

the sea, Loch-Ridden, Loch-Streven, and Loch-Eck; and is watered by the rivers Cur and Eachaig. The coast is partly flat, and partly bold and rocky, presenting numerous creeks and small harbours. Pop. in 1831, 7,943; families 1,475. Pop. in 1851, 8,936.

COWALITZ. See COWLITZ.

COWAN, a township in Wayne co., in the state of Missouri. Pop. 432.

COWARNE (LITTLE), a parish in Herefordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW by W of Bromyard. Area 696 acres. Pop. 171.

COWARNE (MUCH), a parish in Herefordshire, 6 m. SW of Bromyard. Area 3,706 acres. Pop. 542.

COWBIT, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 5 m. NNE of Crowland. Area 4,590 acres. Pop. 686.

COWBRIDGE, a market-town and parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 12 m. W of Cardiff, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Bridgend, on the small river Ddau. In conjunction with Cardiff and Llantrissant, this town sends a member to parliament. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 92; in 1847, 86. The town consists of one broad long street. Pop. in 1801, 759; in 1831, 1,098; in 1851, 1,066.

COWDEN, a parish in Kent, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Tunbridge-Wells. Area 3,232 acres. Pop. 712.

COWDON, a township in the p. of Mappleton, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SSE of Hornsea. Area 1,750 acres. Pop. 146.

COWER, a trading port of W Africa, on the Gambia, between Tinderbar and Yanimaroo. Its trade is considerable. Corn, millet, hides, coarse country cloths, ground-nuts, ivory, and wax, are here exchanged for rum, tobacco, gunpowder, iron-bars, and coral and amber-beads. There are several large native-towns at a short distance from the port, all of which bear the name of C.

COWES (EAST), a hamlet in the p. of Whippingham, Isle-of-Wight division of the co. of Southampton, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Newport, on the E bank of the Medina or Cowes river, at its mouth. Pop. 880. From its vicinity to West C., this is a thriving place, and has considerable trade. The custom-house is here, and there are bonded warehouses.—Osborne house, now the marine residence of Her Majesty, is beautifully situated in the neighbourhood of East C., in a fine park, well-stocked with noble timber, and adjoining eastward the grounds of Morris-castle. Very little of the mansion is seen from the high road; but in sailing along the coast, the house appears to be a handsome square edifice, seated at the head of an ample lawn which slopes gently to a valley open to the sea-beach. The whole park, strictly private, extends down to the sea, with good landing-places. The mansion was in the occupation of Eustace Mann, Esq., during the civil wars between Charles I. and his parliament.—East C. castle stands on a hill in the vicinity which commands a view of the Solent, superior in point of beauty to any other in the island.

COWES (WEST), a sea-port and chapelry in the p. of Norwood, Isle-of-Wight division of the co. of Southampton, $11\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Southampton, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Newport, on the W bank of the Medina river, at its mouth, directly opposite East C. The streets are narrow and ill-built; but from the terraced manner in which they rise one above another from the water's edge, they have a singular and picturesque appearance, and many handsome houses have been built in the upper part of the town and the vicinity. The convenience of this town for bathing has of late years made it the resort of much fashionable company. Pop. in 1831, 4,786. C. is the principal port of the island. The harbour is safe and convenient; and the roadstead affords excellent shelter in severe weather, the anchorage being so good that vessels seldom drift with any wind. The

registered shipping of this port in 1847 amounted to 9,239 tons. Steamers ply daily between C., Portsmouth, and Southampton. There are also steamers to London. The passage up the channel from off C. to London by steamboat required an average of 28 or 30 hours. The distance may now be run by steamer and by railroad from Southampton in 4 or 5 hours.

COWETA, a county of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 532 sq. m., bounded on the NW by Chattahoochee, and on the E by Flint rivers, and intersected by New river, and White Oak and Cedar creeks. Pop. in 1830, 5,003; in 1840, 10,364. Its cap. is Newman.

COWFOLD, a parish of Sussex, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Horsham. Area 4,458 acres. Pop. 975.

COWICK, a township in the p. of Snaith, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 5,720 acres. Pop. 919. The hamlets of East and West Cowick are included in this township.

COWIE, a river of Kincardineshire, which rises on the E side of Wedder Hill, runs SE, passes Ury and a village of the same name, and falls, after a course of 9 or 10 m., into Stonehaven bay.

COWIE. See **KOWIE**.

COWISHAR, a town of Hindostan, in the kingdom of Nepal, 75 m. N of Jemlah, on the l. bank of the Sarjau or Gogra.

COWL. See **COEL**.

COWLAM, a parish of the E. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Great Driffield. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. 35.

COWLEY, a parish of Gloucestershire, 5 m. S of Cheltenham. Area 1,834 acres. Pop. 317.—Also a parish of Middlesex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Uxbridge, near the Grand Junction canal. Area 300 acres. Pop. 344.—Also a parish of Oxfordshire, E of the Isis, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Oxford. Area 940 acres. Pop. 775.—Also one of the four quarters of the p. of Gnosall, Staffordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Newport.

COWLEY, a small island of the Galapagos group, between Albemarle and James' islands, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 23'$, and W long. $91^{\circ} 5'$.

COWLING, a parish of Suffolk, 7 m. NNW of Clare. Area 3,020 acres. Pop. 882.—Also a township in the p. of Kildwick, W. R. of Yorkshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Skipton. Area 4,512 acres. Pop. 2,305. In this township is the hamlet of Cowling Hill, containing 132 inhabitants. See also **BURRELL-CUM-COWLING**.

COWLITZ, or **COWALITZ**, a river of Oregon, which rises in the Cascade mountains, in about N lat. $46^{\circ} 30'$, and flowing S by W, discharges itself into the Columbia river, on the r. bank, 30 m. below the Willamette, and 50 m. from the coast, after a course of 35 m. It is not navigable except during the freshets. About its head-waters lies some of the finest land to the N of the Columbia; and between it and the Chickeles river, is an extensive prairie, known as the Cammas plains.

COWNY, a township in the p. of Llangadfan, Montgomeryshire. Pop. 62.

COWPEN, a township of Horton parochial chapelry, Northumberland, 7 m. SSE of Morpeth, at the mouth of the Blyth.

COWPEN-BEWLEY, a township of the p. of Billingham, co. of Durham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Stockton-upon-Tees. Area 4,594 acres. Pop. 217.

COWPENS, a village of Spartanburg district, in the state of South Carolina, 117 m. NW of Columbia, between Pacolet and Broad rivers.

COWRIAGUNGE, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 86 m. SE of Delhi, and 15 m. ESE of Coel, on the r. bank of the Callee Nuddee.

COWSBY, a parish of the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. NNE of Thirsk. Area 1,167 acres. Pop. 97.

COWTHORP, a parish of the W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNE of Wetherley, on the Nidd. Area 1,323 acres. Pop. 139.

COWTON (EAST), a parish of the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NE of Catterick, on the Great North of England railway. Area 3,310 acres. Pop. 461. Included in this parish are the township of North, and the chapelry of South Cowton; the former $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Catterick. Area 1,320 acres. Pop. 312. The latter 4 m. NE of Catterick. Area 2,136 acres. Pop. 165.

COWVAH, a small river of Siberia, flowing into the sea of Okotsk at Grebay, 20 versts W of Toroinsk.

COX, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. of Alicante, and on the road from Orihuela to the capital. Pop. 1,172. It is of great antiquity, and contains a parish church, several convents, and a custom-house.

COXILHA-DE-SANTA-ANNA, a mountain-range of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande.

COX ISLAND, a small island of the South Pacific, in the-group of the Friendly islands, in S lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$, and W. long. $179^{\circ} 25'$.

COX'S BAZAAR, a town of Hindostan, in Chittagong, on the Arracan frontier, at the embouchure of the Nauf, on the W coast of the bay of Bengal, in N lat. $21^{\circ} 18'$, E long. $92^{\circ} 20'$. It occupies an elevated site, and has an excellent supply of spring-water.

COX'S BIGHT, a deep inlet on the S coast of Van-Diemen's Land, in S lat. $43^{\circ} 35'$, E long. $146^{\circ} 23'$.

COX'S CHANNEL, a narrow arm of the sea on the NW coast of America, separating North island from the N coast of Queen Charlotte's islands. The passage at the W entrance is narrowed by a reef and a bank to a breadth of 3 cables; but in the narrowest part the soundings are from 32 to 40 fath.

COXE'S CREEK, a village in Knox co., in the state of Tennessee, 175 m. E of Nashville.

COXE'S GROUP, a group of islands in Hooper Inlet, on the NE coast of America, in N lat. $69^{\circ} 28'$, W long. $82^{\circ} 18'$, consisting of above 30, and varying in size from 100 yards to 1 m. or more in length.

COX'S PASS, a difficult descent from the Blue Mountains in New South Wales, leading along the left side of Mount York, [alt. 3,292 ft. Lesson.] into the transalpine vale of Clwdd. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. from King's Table-land, and 50 m. from Emu.

COX'S POINT, a village of Texas on La Baca bay, an arm of Matagorda bay.

COX'S RIVER, a river of New South Wales, rising in the vale of Clwdd, and flowing E to the War-ragamba. The ravines which discharge their waters into this stream present an area of 1,212 sq. m., of which 796 are on the r. or S side of the river in the co. of Westmoreland, and 416 on the l. in the co. of Cook. In the upper part of its valley the river has an alt. of 2,150 ft. above sea-level, and flows over trap and granite.

COX'S STORE, a village in Sampson co., in the state of N Carolina, U. S., 114 m. SSE of Raleigh.

COXEN'S RANGE, an isolated sandstone range in NE Australia, intersected by the parallel of 23° S, to the W of the Isaac's river. From a peak in this range, called by the discoverer, Leichardt, Coxen's peak, the eye wanders southward over an immense flat covered by one uninterrupted mass of forest; to the eastward also the country is flat; but northward it is hilly, range rising behind range to the horizon.

COXHOE, a township in the p. of Kelloe, in the co. and $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Durham, at the terminus of the Coxhoe and Clarence railway. Area 1,055 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,101.

COXIM, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto Grosso, which descends under the name of the Cama-

puan from the Serra-Cayapos, in the district of Camapuán; bends NE, receiving on the r. the Barreiro, Inferno, Sallado, and Jauru, and on the l. the Paredão, Furado, Orelha-d'Anta, Biendo, and Taquari-Mirim; and, after a total course of 75 m., unites with the Taquari or Taçoary, in S lat. $18^{\circ} 24'$. Its banks are inhabited by Indians of the Cayapos tribe, and abound with cocoa-palms.

COXLIDGE, a township in the p. of Gosforth, Northumberland, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Newcastle. Pop. in 1841, 924; in 1851, 970.

COXSACKIE, a township in Greene co., in the state of New York, U. S., 22 m. S of Albany. Pop. 3,539.

COXWELL (GREAT), a parish of Berks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Great Farringdon. Area 1,410 acres. Pop. in 1841, 351; in 1851, 365.

COXWELL (LITTLE), a township in the p. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Great Farringdon, Berks. Pop. 286.

COXWOLD, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. N of Easingwold. Area 14,252 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,086. Area of township, 1,369 acres. Pop. in 1851, 330.

COYAMA, or COYALMA, a town of New Grenada, in the intendancy of Cundinamarca, prov. of Bogota, 100 m. SW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, on the r. bank of the Saldana.

COYBA. See QUIBO.

COYCHURCH, a parish of Glamorganshire. Pop. 1,254. It includes the hamlets of Higher and Lower Coychurch. Pop. of former 296, of latter 285.

COYE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. of Creil, 7 m. SW of Senlis. Pop. in 1841, 860. It has extensive manufactories of cordage, thread, lace, &c., and a lime-kiln.

COYLE, a river of Hindostan, which takes its rise in the prov. of Gundwana, in the district and 55 m. E of Sirgoojah, runs NNW between the prov. of Bahar and Gundwana, and discharges itself into the Soné, in E long. $83^{\circ} 48'$. See also BYTURNERY.

COYLTON, a parish in the district of Kyle in Ayrshire, stretching between the Doon and Ayr water. Pop. in 1801, 848; in 1851, 1,542. It comprises the villages of Craighall, Gadgirth-holm, Joppa, and Knockshoggle-holm.

COYTY, a parish of Glamorganshire, 2 m. NE of Bridgend. Pop. 2,304. It includes the hamlets of Higher and Lower Coyty. Pop. of former in 1851, 525; of latter, 1,779.

COZ, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, 7 m. NE of Alcobaca. Pop. 1,500.

COZAR, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 39 m. ENE of Ciudad-Real, near the l. bank of the Xabalon.

COZES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, arrond. of Saintes. —The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. 12,944. —The town is 13 m. SW of Saintes, on the r. bank of the Gironde. Pop. 1,871.

COZUMEL. See COSUMEL.

COZZO, a village of Piedmont, in the prov. of Lomellina, 8 m. SSW of Mortara.

CRAB ISLAND, a small island in the gulf of St. Lawrence, 350 fath. off shore, and a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Boulet isle. —Also an islet off the coast of British Guayana, in N lat. $6^{\circ} 24' 30''$, W long. $57^{\circ} 22'$. It is 8 m. N of the bar of the Berbice river. —Also an island off the W coast of Madagascar, in about S lat. $21^{\circ} 8'$.

CRAB ISLAND. See BIEQUES.

CRAB-BOTTOM, a village in Pendleton co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 173 m. NW of Richmond.

CRAB-ORCHARD, a village in Lincoln co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 62 m. SSE of Frankfort. Pop. 300.

CRAB-RUN, a village in Pendleton co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 151 m. NW of Richmond.

CRACATOA, an islet in the straits of Sunda, in S lat. $6^{\circ} 9'$, E long. $105^{\circ} 28'$.

CRACAU, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, 15 m. E of Grossenhayn, on the l. bank of the Palsnitz. Pop. 200.

CRACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Auray, 15 m. SE of Lorient. Pop. 1,715.

CRACOE, a township in the p. of Burnsall, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. NNW of Skipton. Area 2,370 acres. Pop. 153.

CRACOW, or KRAKOW, a small republic of Central Europe, recently extinguished as an independent state, and incorporated with Western Galicia by an ordinance of Austria. It lies between the parallels of $16^{\circ} 46'$ and $17^{\circ} 51' N$; and is bounded on the N by Poland; on the E and S by Austrian Galicia; and on the W by Prussia. The Austrian frontier is at the distance of 145 ft., or the width of the river from the capital; Russia approaches it within 10 m.; and the Prussian frontier is 38 m. distant. Its superficial extent is only 22-93 German, or 486 English sq. m.; and consists of a plain running along the N bank of the Vistula, which becomes navigable immediately under the walls of the capital. The Vistula receives within the territory of C. the small rivers Czerna, Przemza, Radeva, Monuszka, Chobka, and Wolika. A few low ramifications of the Carpathian chain undulate the surface.

The climate is temperate, and rather cold than warm; and the soil, which is generally a brown loamy stiff clay, is fertile, and produces an excellent white heavy wheat, flax, maize, good garden-vegetables, and tobacco. Apples, plums, cherries, chestnuts, almonds, and peaches, are reared in the neighbourhood of the capital; but the climate is not genial enough to ripen the grape. Cattle and poultry are extensively reared. Mines of coal, calamine, and zinc are wrought; and a small quantity of alum and iron is produced. The principal manufactures are pottery ware, paper, woollens, leather, brandy, and beer. The peasantry manufacture their own cloth and linen, and a few weavers supply the capital. The annual value of the exports from this territory was some years ago estimated at about £45,000; the imports, at £65,000.

The population is chiefly of Polish extraction, and the Polish language is everywhere dominant. The pop. in 1819 was estimated at 95,822; in 1843, at 145,787. In 1815, when the final fate of Poland was decided at the congress of Vienna, the Austrian and Russian monarchs respectively laid claim to the little town and territory of C., situated at the very point where the newly acquired territories of these two powers and those of Prussia join together. To this lucky position C. owed its brief exemption from the fate of Poland. The holy allies, unable to determine which of their number had the best right to this little territory, magnanimously resolved that none of their number should possess it, and finally declared C. a republic under the protection of the three surrounding powers, by the two following articles of the treaty of Vienna:

"Art. 6.—The city of Cracow, with its territory, is declared in perpetuity a free, independent, and strictly neutral city, under the protection of Russia, Prussia, and Austria."

"Art. 9.—The courts of Russia, Austria, and Prussia engage to respect, and to cause to be respected for ever, the neutrality of the free city of Cracow and of its entire territory. No armed force can ever be introduced into it, under any pretence whatever."

The constitution of the republic as thus guaranteed placed the legislative power in the hands of a popular representative assembly, which met towards the close

of each year, the sittings never exceeding 4 weeks. On these occasions laws were discussed, the administration reviewed, and the budget drawn up. This assembly likewise elected the senators and magistrates, who were responsible to it. Each community, or parish, sent a deputy to the assembly, which likewise contained 3 members from the senate, 3 prelates from the chapter, 3 doctors from the faculties of the university, and 6 judges in equity. The president was chosen from the 3 members sent by the senate. No change of any existing laws could be proposed in this assembly which had not previously received the sanction of the senate. The executive power was vested in the senate, which consisted of a president and 12 members, who were required to be 35 years of age, and to contribute at least 150 Polish florins to the public revenue. The president, and 8 senators, were elected by the popular representatives, the university elected 2, and the chapter the other 2. Six of the former class of senators, and one of each of the latter, retained their office for life; the others were changed annually. The president was elected every three years, but might be re-elected. The senate exercised the patronage of the republic.—The political divisions of C. were into town and country communities; the former containing at least 2,000, and the latter 2,500 inhabitants. Every community was governed by a *starost*, or mayor; and in every district of 6,000 inhabitants was a judge of equity, a kind of justice-of-peace. The electors included all who paid 50 florins to the public service, or belonged to a liberal profession.—The military force consisted of a town-militia, and a body of *gens-d'armes* for the preservation of public order. In 1836-7, the revenue was 1,775,766 florins, or £44,500. In 1845, the budget amounted to 2,231,343 florins.—The 26 communes of the C. territory contained 1 town, 2 boroughs, and 77 villages and hamlets.

In 1835, the three protecting powers took military possession of the territory of C., and virtually annihilated its existence as an independent state. But its final confiscation to Austria was only effected in 1846. In vindication of this act it was alleged that the independence and neutrality of the little republic had been guaranteed by the great powers only on the condition of the strictest neutrality on the part of that state; that the guarantee of Europe was not, therefore, an absolute, but a relative guarantee; that the republic of C. compromised its independence by breaking that neutrality, which was a *sine qua non* condition; that not content with proclaiming the revolution, and turning out the authorities established by the treaty of Vienna, C. carried the revolution into the territory of the protecting powers; that the inhabitants of C. sent armed bands into Galicia, and propagated their revolutionary ideas in the grand-duchy of Posen and in the provinces of Poland. Austria, it was further argued, "though attacked on her own territory, preferred preserving her character of protective power than to make reprisals as she might have done; and only consented to the incorporation of C. in her dominions, because Russia proposed the alternative to the two powers to take that step, else Russia would take C. herself." Finally, the Austrian manifesto describes the independence of C. as the joint gift of the three powers; and argues that, upon the revocation of the treaties conferring its independence, the territory must lapse again to its former possessor as before 1809. To these arguments and representations it was replied, that "Each clause in this recital contains a suppression or misrepresentation of the truth. It is obviously monstrous in viewing the question to exclude all considerations of Poland before the year 1809. The paper notoriously falsifies and ludicrously exaggerates the events and their consequences by which the neutrality—the alleged condition of the city's existence—is shown to have been broken. But the great and cardinal falsehood of the whole is the assertion that the independence of C. rested solely on the gift of the three powers, was held solely by their suzerainty, and was revocable always at their caprice. That these private stipulations of the three powers, as regarded C., were subsequently incorporated in the great treaty of Vienna was a fact too notorious to be concealed, though an open and unblushing denial of it would hardly have been a more insulting act to the other contracting parties than such a nullification of their interest and influence in the original deed as is here put forth. 'Inasmuch as the conventions,' says the manifesto, 'relating to C., between the three Powers have only been repeated in the 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th articles of the general act of the congress of Vienna, of 9th June, 1815, in order that this act should embrace the different results of the arrangements concluded during the private negotiations

between the cabinets, and that consequently if the three governments at present change with respect to C. an order of things upon which they voluntarily agreed in the year 1815, they merely exercise an undoubted right, therefore,' &c. Now, this, the last clause of a long preamble to the resolutions of the three courts, is all the consideration or notice bestowed upon the point on which the whole question turns; and we ask our readers if they ever saw a more obvious right set aside by a more insolent assumption? No doubt the act of Vienna was intended to 'embrace the different results of the private negotiations;' but to what purpose? Was it not to confer on these results the very character which they possessed not before, and which is now denied? For what reason were the conditions of C.'s existence rehearsed in the general treaty, and sanctioned by the eight great powers, if not for the establishment of them in a corresponding position? If the independence of C. dates only from the 3d of May, what imaginable ground was there for mooted the subject at all on the 9th of June? What change was it conceived that the previous 'private negotiations between the cabinets' were to undergo by their being 'embraced in the general act?' At some instance and for some purpose they certainly were brought forward—at whose? and for what? Is it not glaringly evident that the agreement of the three partitioning parties as to the portion of their spoil which should belong to none of them was a matter of private negotiation; but that when the substance of this agreement was introduced into a subsequent and general compact between themselves and five other powers, it became a matter depending upon the *fiat* of the whole eight? Nothing can be clearer than that the private stipulations of the 3d of May were superseded by the general compact of the 9th of June, to which, in fact, in this part of it, they served as an introduction. The protecting powers were no longer Russia, Austria, and Prussia, but England, Russia, Austria, Prussia, France, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden. Under their *fiat* the provisional existence of C. became permanently established; and if there were any conditions attached to the concession, it was for these powers to judge of their violation." [Times.] A proclamation declaring the treaty of 3d May 1815 to be "abrogated," and that it had been decreed that "C. together with its territory is to be given back to Austria, and to be incorporated in the Austrian monarchy," to be held as before the year 1809, appeared on the 16th of November 1846. By subsequent arrangements the city of C. was declared to be the capital of the newly created government of West Galicia; and the circles of Bochnia, Rzeszow, and Jozslaw, were separated from East Galicia, and formed with the territory of C. into the new government. It is stated that Austria, in return for the cession of C., made over to Prussia the lordship of Hotzenplotz, a district in Austrian Silesia, and to Russia a portion of territory in the N part of the Galician circle of Tarnopol. See GALICIA.

CRACOW, the capital of the quondam republic of that name, is situated at the foot of Mount Krakus or Wawel, [alt. 699 ft. above sea-level.] in the extensive valley of the Vistula, and on the l. bank of that river at its confluence with the Radeva, in N lat. 50° 3' 52", E long. 19° 55'. It is surrounded on three sides by hills; the St. Bronislava, on which a monumental mound, rising from a base 300 ft. in diam., to the height of 175 ft., is erected in memory of Kosciuszko; the Krakus, and the Wanda; and is united, on the S, to the town of Podgorze or Josephstadt, on the opposite side of the river, by a bridge of rafts 145 ft. long. Approaching C. from Warsaw, nothing meets the eye but a large green valley, fertile as the Touraine in France, and strewn with trees. The Vistula waters this valley, meandering in autumn amongst golden crops of grain; and in the S horizon are seen the varied lines of those great chains of mountains which spread from the Black sea to the Danube. In the middle of this valley, surrounded by numerous villas and convents, fertile meadows and blooming gardens, rise the Gothic pinnacles of the churches of C., and the towers of its castle. The town is surrounded with promenades shaded with tall poplars, which have replaced the old shattered ramparts, walls, and towers. It consists of several distinct quarters, the chief of which are C., Stradom, and Kazimierz. The last named quarter, which lies on an island in the Vistula, and is joined to the town by a bridge, is the residence of the Jews, who have a synagogue here. It is indeed a peculiarity of C. that all its quarters bear different names, and form indeed separate little towns, each of which at one time had its own government. The suburbs are extensive. The streets of C. are most of them tortuous and dark; the houses have festooned gables like those of Augsburg or Nuremberg. Here we see gates adorned with

small columns and covered by vines, as they sometimes are in the villages along the banks of the Rhine; while castle, donjon, Gothic church, and Italian façade, are strangely and picturesquely intermingled. On all sides peaked towers, and gilded crosses, and statues, meet the eye. There are no fewer than 38 churches in C.; some remarkable for their architecture, others for their pious traditions, but many of them in ruins; indeed almost every building bears striking marks of ruined grandeur: the old palace of Sobieski is now cut down into shops, and many large private residences are uninhabited and falling into ruins. That of Notre-Dame dates from the 13th cent., and contains a great number of marble altars. The church of St. Peter and St. Paul was reconstructed by Sigismund III., after the model of St. Peter at Rome; that of the Dominicans, founded in 1230, has a double row of stalls of sculptured oak. St. Anne's church possesses a modern monument to the memory of Copernicus, who, it is alleged, was a Cracovian by birth. But the most striking of the ancient monuments of C. is the cathedral, a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture, and the finest in Poland. This superb edifice was destroyed by fire, but rebuilt by Nanker, bishop of C., in 1320. Here the kings of Poland were crowned. It is rich in gold and silver ornaments; and has 50 altars, and above 20 chapels, and contains the tombs of most of the Polish monarchs, of Casimir, John III., Sobieski, St. Stanislaus—whose remains are enclosed in a silver coffin—Prince Poniatowski, Kosciuszko, Dombrowski, &c. The archives and library preserved in this edifice contain many valuable manuscripts.—In the centre of the city, upon the Wavel rock, looking down upon the distant plain, rises the old castle of the kings of Poland, rebuilt by Casimir the Great, enriched by his successors, and devastated by the Austrians. It is a spacious Gothic structure, the first building of which was, it is said, the work of Krakus, the founder of the Polish monarchy, about the year 700. It has suffered by two great conflagrations; but was restored to its pristine splendour by Augustus II. It was fortified by Dommourier in 1768, and repaired when in possession of the Austrians, who converted it into barracks. Its subterranean vaults—excavated in the mountain—were formerly the depository of the royal regalia of Poland. A broad and handsome road, "resembling that which leads to the castle of Edinburgh," leads up from the town to the castle, and the summit of the Wavel commands a noble view of the city, the river, and the distant Carpathians. In ascending the staircases, and traversing the galleries of this castle, we find no traces remaining of the ornaments described in such glowing terms of admiration by travellers of the 17th cent.; but its thick walls, and its old towers, still give it an imposing appearance, and the recollection of its former heroic dwellers have stamped on it a character of sublimity. This castle has seen six powerful dynasties pass beneath its roofs. The descendants of the great Gustavus Vasa received here the ensigns of royalty; afterwards the descendants of the electors of Saxony; then the noble Stanislaus Leszcynski; and finally the lover of the empress Catherine. The royal castle of the Jagellons and of the Piasts is now only an Austrian barrack. The university—a short time since one of the richest in Europe—now only contains about 70 students. Natural history, chemistry, theology, and civil law, are taught in it. The library possesses 30,000 vols., and 4,500 MSS.; and it has two museums, one of mineralogy, the other of natural history. From the heights of the Wavel are to be seen, at three points of the horizon, three gigantic tumuli, similar to those near Upsala, which bear the names of the three Scandina-

vian gods. The first of these contains the remains of Cracus; the second those of Wanda, his heroic daughter; and the third, raised in recent times by the pious love of a whole people, is consecrated to the memory of Kosciuszko.—There are besides in C. a Piarist college, and several normal and various elementary schools, 5 hospitals, and an orphan asylum.—The pop. of C. in 1843 was 42,900. Coxe estimated the pop. in 1778 at only 16,000; and states that, exclusive of the suburbs, the town contained in that year only 8,894 souls. In the 14th and 15th cents., it contained a pop. of 80,000. Of the present pop. about 20,000 are Jews, and 600 Protestants.

There are no manufactures in C. except a few of cloth and woollens. The trade—which is principally in the hands of the Jews—is not extensive; although C. is the chief depot of Hungarian wines, salt, and wax, and the central point of commerce between Poland and part of Galicia and Hungary. The wines of Hungary, the linsens of Silesia, the salt of Wieliczka, and the wax and honey of Galicia, still pass through it. Among the minor branches of traffic is that of eggs, the harvest of the poultry-yards of the Galician peasants. It has always been the depot of considerable quantities of English merchandise, sent hither by the Black sea, Moldavia, Galicia, and even Trieste, and which afterwards find their way into the surrounding countries. It is on the grand Austrian trunk railway line from Vienna to Poland, which runs through the valley of the Oder, while the line between Frankfort and Leipzig connects the valley of the Oder with the Rhine at Biberach; and there is now a line of electro-telegraphic communication between C. and Trieste, a distance of 700 m.—The village of Wieliczka, celebrated for its salt-mines, is only 4 m. distant.—On the 19th of July 1850, C. was ravaged by a destructive fire, supposed to be the work of wilful incendiaries, by which upwards of 300 houses were consumed, with the Episcopal palace, the printing-office of the university, two churches, and the polytechnic school.

CRADLEY, a chapelry and village in the p. and 3 m. NW of Hales-Owen, in Worcestershire. Pop. 3,383. The v. is pleasantly situated on the Stour.—Also a parish in Herefordshire, 7 m. NNE of Ledbury. Area, with that of the adjacent p. of West C., 5,960 acres. Pop. of both 1,641.

CRADOCK, a district of Cape colony, in S Africa; bounded by the river of the same name on the N; Caffraria on the E; the co. of Somerset on the S; and Graaf-Reynet on the W.—The river C. has its head-streams in the Quathlamba mountains. The Stockenstoom's river flowing SW, uniting with the Stormberg river flowing N, in about S lat. 30° 40', forms the main stream of the C., which flows W to the meridian of 26°, and then pursues a NW course to the l. bank of the Gariep or Orange river, which it joins under the parallel of 29° 10', at a point 30 m. SW of Griqua-town. Near its junction with the Gariep it is as fine a river as the latter, flowing between well-wooded banks, and generally about 100 yards wide.

CRADOO, a town of SW Africa, in the kingdom of Jaboo, on the N shore of an extensive lagoon of the same name. It formerly carried on an extensive trade in slaves and ivory.—The lagoon of C. enters from the bight of Benin by a channel about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and extends, in a direction parallel to the coast, about 45 m. from W to E. Its greatest breadth is 6 m. When the periodic accumulation of the freshes in the lagoons on this part of the coast find an outlet to the sea, they produce a surf on the bar of Lagos with which a vessel could not safely contend. In the dry season of December, January, and February, the attempt is less formidable. The lagoon pours out at half-ebb a volume of surface-scum of a deep

brown tint and a sickening odour. Its waters are highest from the month of April until October.

CRAFTON, a village of Pennsylvania co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 157 m. SW of Richmond.

CRAFTSBURY, a township of Orleans co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 33 m. NE of Montpelier, watered by Black and Lamotte rivers. Pop. 1,151. The village is finely situated, and is very flourishing.

CRAGGIE (Loch), a fresh water loch in the p. of Tongue, Sutherlandshire, which, with Lochs Loyal and Slam, discharges itself by the Borgie into Torrisdale bay.

CRAIG, a parish on the coast of Forfarshire. Area 3,308 Scots acres. The surface is undulating, and in several places dotted with small lakes. The coast is rocky, and toward the S precipitous. The villages are Rossie island, Usan, and Ferryden. Pop. in 1801, 1,328; in 1851, 1,934.

CRAIG, a township of Switzerland co., in the state of Indiana, U. S. Pop. 1,306.

CRAIGHALL, a village in the p. of Inveresk, Edinburghshire. Pop. 501.—Also a v. in the p. of Coylton, in Ayrshire. Pop. 100.

CRAIGHALL (New), a village in the parishes of Inveresk and Liberton, in Edinburghshire. Pop. 336.

CRAIGIE, a parish in the district of Kyle, Ayrshire. Coal is worked here, and limestone abounds. Pop. in 1801, 786; in 1851, 793.

CRAIGIE, a village $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Perth, in the East Church p. Pop. 219.—Also a v. in the p. of Dalmeny, in Linlithgowshire. Pop. 75.

CRAIGNISH, a parish on the coast of Argyshire, opposite the gulf of Corrievrekin. Part of it is peninsular, stretching S between Loch C. and the sea, and terminating in C. point. Aroufd it, or embosomed in the arm of the sea which indents it and bears its name, are upwards of 20 islands, rocks, and islets. Pop. in 1801, 904; in 1851, 756.

CRAIGO, a village in the p. of Logie-Pert, in Forfarshire. Pop. 359.

CRAIG-OWL, one of the Sidlaw hills, in the p. of Tealing, Forfarshire. It rises to 1,600 ft. above sea-level, and is the highest summit in the range.

CRAIGSVILLE, a village of Blooming grove township, Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S., 99 m. SW of Albany.

CRAIGTON, a village in the p. of Monk, in Forfarshire. Pop. 162.

CRAIKE, a detached parish of the co. of Durham, locally situated in Yorkshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Easingwold. Area 2,779 acres. Pop. in 1851, 608.

CRAIL, a parish forming the SE extremity of Fifeshire, stretching $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E to Fifeness. Pop. in 1801, 1,652; in 1851, 1,903.—The burgh of C., 2 m. W of Fifeness, and 10 m. SE of St. Andrew's, has a small port. Pop. in 1851, 1,247. It unites with Cupar, St. Andrew's, Kilrenny, Anstruther, and Pittenweem, in returning a member to parliament.

CRAILING, a parish in Roxburghshire, intersected by the Teviot. Pop. in 1841, 667, of whom 74 were in the v. of C., which is situated on the Oxnam, and 320 in the v. of East and West Nisbet; in 1851, 734.

CRAILSHEIM, **CREILSHEIM**, or **KRAILSHEIM**, a town of Wurtemberg, cap. of a bailiwick, in the circle and on the r. bank of the Jaxt, 13 m. NNW of Ellwangen. Pop. in 1840, 3,008. It has a castle, and possesses important manufactures, consisting chiefly in hosiery, calico, printed goods, leather, and jewelry. It has also extensive breweries. The trade consists principally in cattle.

CRACHEHALL, a township in the p. of Bedale, N. R. of Yorkshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Bedale. Area 1,752 acres. Pop. in 1841, 576; in 1851, 790.

CRACKENTHORPE, a township in the p. of Bon-

gate, in Westmoreland, 3 m. NW of Appleby. Pop. 104.

CRAMAHE, a township in Upper Canada, in the Newcastle district, skirted on the S by Lake Ontario. Pop. 3,200 in 1842.

CRAMANTAN, an estuary of the island of Borneo, on the S coast, SE of Benjar Masseen.

CRAMAUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Monesties. Pop. 1,765. There are large glass-works here.

CRAMBE, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SSW of New-Malton. Area 3,778 acres. Pop. in 1841, 610; in 1851, 617.

CRAMIMUAN, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, which descends from the Cordilheira dos Aimores, runs along the base of Monte-Pascoal, and discharges itself into a small bay of the Atlantic, 30 m. S of Porto-Seguro.

CRAMLINGTON, a parish and village in Northumberland, 9 m. NNE of Newcastle. Area 3,492 acres. Pop. 3,367. There are large coal-works here.

CRAMOISY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. of Creil. Pop. 471.

CRAMOND, a parish, partly in Linlithgowshire, partly in Edinburghshire, intersected by the Almond river, and containing the villages of C. and Muttonhole. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,411; in 1851, 2,547, of whom only 103 were in that part of the p. which is in Linlithgowshire. The v. of C. is $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Edinburgh.

CRANAGE, a township in the p. of Sandbach, in Cheshire, 4 m. ENE of Middlewich. Area 1,876 acres. Pop. in 1841, 512; in 1851, 412.

CRANBERRY, a village in Middlesex co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 22 m. NE of Trenton. Pop. 500.—Also a township in Butler co., in Pennsylvania, 11 m. SW of Butler. Pop. 1,822.—Also a township in Crawford co., in Ohio. Pop. 679.—Also a township in Venango co., in Pennsylvania, 207 m. WNW of Harrisburg. Pop. 942.

CRANBORNE, a parish and market-town of Dorset, 9 m. NNE of Wimborne-Minster. Area of p. 13,730 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,402; in 1851, 2,737.—The town is pleasantly situated in the centre of a rich agricultural district. It was the birth-place of Bishop Stillingfleet.

CRANBROOKE, a parish and market-town of Kent. The p., comprising 9,862 acres, had a pop. in 1851, of 4,018. The town, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Tenterden, on a small brook called the Crane, was founded by a colony of Flemings in the reign of Edward III., and was the first site of the woollen manufacture in England, but has long ceased to be the centre of that important trade. It has a large hop-market. William Huntington, the founder of a well-known religious sect of the present day, was a native of this p.

CRANE, a township in the p. of Llanerfyl, Montgomeryshire. Pop. 336.

CRANESVILLE, a village of Davies co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,269.

CRANFIELD, a parish of Bedfordshire, 6 m. WNW of Ampthill. Area 3,500 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,515.—Also a p. of co. and 6 m. W of Antrim. Area 2,631 acres. Pop. in 1851, 356.—Also a headland of co. Down, on the N side of Carlingford bay.

CRANFORD, a parish of Middlesex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Hounslow. Area 721 acres. Pop. in 1851, 437.

CRANFORD (Sr. Andrew and St. John), two parishes of Northamptonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Kettering. United area 2,420 acres. Pop. of former, 257, of latter, 341; of united parishes in 1851, 556.

CRANGANORE, or **KODUNGALUN**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, on the N bank of a small bay or estuary, 20 m. N of Cochin, and 83

m. SSE of Calicut, in N lat. 10° 13'. It is the residence of a Catholic archbishop, and has several Catholic and Nestorian churches. The port is small, but possesses an active commerce. It is asserted by the Jews that they were in possession of C. so early as the year 490. In 1505 it fell into the hands of the Portuguese, and in 1663 was taken and fortified by the Dutch. Towards the close of the 18th cent. it was sold to the rajah of Travancore, and in 1790 was taken from Tippu by the British.

CRANGE', a numerous tribe of Indians, of the Macamecrans family, who inhabit the woods near the banks of the Tocantins, in the Brazilian provs. of Maranhao and Goyaz.

CRANHAM, a parish of Essex, 2½ m. SE of Hornchurch, bounded on the W by the Ingerburn, and near the Thames-Haven railway. Area 1,875 acres. Pop. 331.—Also a p. of Gloucestershire, 2½ m. NNE of Painswick. Area 1,859 acres. Pop. 354.

CRANLEY, a parish of Surrey, 7 m. ESE of Godalming, and near the Arun and Wey canal. Area 7,340 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,357; in 1851, 1,474.

CRANMORE (EAST), a parish of Somerset, 4 m. E of Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,054 acres. Pop. 68.

CRANMORE (WEST), a parish of Somerset, 2 m. E of Shepton-Mallet. Area 1,814 acres. Pop. in 1841, 319; in 1851, 306.

CRANOE, a parish of Leicestershire, 5½ m. NNE of Market-Harborough. Area 990 acres. Pop. 128.

CRANSAC, a town of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of St. Aubin, 19 m. NE of Villefranche. Pop. 473. It is noted for its mineral waters.

CRANSFORD, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. NE of Framlington, W of the Adde. Area 1,189 acres. Pop. in 1841, 303; in 1851, 309.

CRANSHAW, or CRANSHAW, a parish of Berwickshire, consisting of two detached parts, both lying upon the Lammermuir range of hills. Pop. in 1801, 166; in 1841, 120; in 1851, 127.

CRANSLEY, a parish of Northamptonshire, 3 m. SW of Kettering. Area 2,510 acres. Pop. 309. It includes the hamlet of Little Cransley. Pop. 78.

CRANSTON, a parish of Mid-Lothian, on the SE skirts of the co., intersected from S to N by the Tyne. Pop. in 1801, 895; in 1841, 1,128, of whom 284 were in the vs. of Chesterhill and Sauchenside, and 226 in the v. of Coalsland. Pop. in 1851, 1,235.

CRANSTON, a township of Providence co., in the state of Rhode Island, U. S., 5 m. SW of Providence, watered by Pawtuxet and Powchasset rivers. It has a rugged surface, but is in some parts fertile and well cultivated. Pop. 2,962.

CRANTOCK, a parish of Cornwall, 7 m. NW of St. Michael. Area 2,552 acres. Pop. 451.

CRANWELL, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. NW of Sleaford, near the post-road. Area 2,522 acres. Pop. in 1841, 230; in 1851, 240.

CRANWICK, a parish of Norfolk, 6½ m. SE of Stoke-Ferry, on the S bank of the Wissey. Area 1,824 acres. Pop. in 1841, 108; in 1851, 96.

CRANWORTH, a parish of Norfolk, 5½ m. NE of Watton, on the Blackwater. Area 1,126 acres. Pop. in 1841, 340; in 1851, 310.

CRAON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, arrond. of Chateau-Gonthier. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,006; in 1841, 13,157. The town is pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Oudin, 13 m. W of Chateau-Gonthier. Pop. in 1846, 3,983. It has a fine castle, and possesses an active trade in grain, cattle, lint, thread, and linen. Fairs are held six times a-year. It is noted as the birth-place of Volney.

CRAONNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, arrond. of Laon. The cant. comprises 40 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,765; in 1841, 13,584. The town is 13 m. SE of Laon.

Pop. in 1846, 1,003. The environs produce good wine.

CRAPONNE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Loire, arrond. of Le Puy. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,080; in 1841, 9,763. The town is situated 22 m. N of Le Puy. Pop. in 1841, 2,763. Its manufactures consist chiefly in lace and cloth. Fairs are held three times a-year.—Also a canal in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, extending from the Durance in the vicinity of La Roque-d'Anthéron to Lamanon, where it divides into 2 branches, one of which terminates in the Etang-de-Berre, and the other at the Rhone, near Arles. It is not navigable.

CRAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. of Lauzès. Pop. 1,986. It contains the ruins of a Roman camp.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Ain, cant. of Montrevel. Pop. 1,251.

CRASSI, or CRASSIER, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 4 m. WSW of Nyon, on the Boiron, by which it is separated from France. Pop. 190.

CRASSWALL, a chapelry in the p. of Clodock, Herefordshire, 7 m. SE of Hay, in the co. of Brecon. Pop. 357.

CRASTER, a township in the p. of Embleton, Northumberland, 6 m. NE of Alnwick. Pop. 222.

CRATHORNE, a parish of the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. SSE of Yarm, on a branch of the Tees. Area 2,530 acres. Pop. 243.

CRATHY AND BRAEMAR, an extensive parish, situated in that district of Aberdeenshire called Marr, and supposed to be more elevated above the level of the sea, and farther removed in every direction from the coast, than any other parochial district in Scotland. The length of the inhabited part is about 30 m.; the breadth varies from 8 to 10; but, taking in the mountainous and waste district, the whole district is upwards of 40 m. in length, and 20 m. in breadth. It contains according to Robertson's survey 199,658 acres. By far the greater part is covered with mountains,—some of which are the highest in Scotland, with the exception of Bennevis: the highest are Loch-na-Gar [3,815 ft.], Bennabuid [3,940 ft.], and Benmaedhu [4,390 ft.]. Nearly the whole of C. and B. was originally covered with wood, which was called the forest of Marr; and constituted a part of the Great Caledonian forest. Besides the natural wood, there are extensive plantations of fir and larch. The Dee takes its rise in the forest of B. at an alt. of 4,060 ft. above sea-level, and runs through the whole extent of this district. The principal lakes are Loch-Callader and Loch-Brotachan, which contain trout, salmon, and eels. Glen Callader is interesting to geologists from its numerous displays of the association of granite with slaty primitive rocks. The great military road from Blairgowrie to Fort-George passes through the whole extent of the district. The village of Castleton-of-Braemar is situated on this line of road. Pop. in 1801, 1,876; in 1831, 1,808; in 1841, 1,712; in 1851, 1,788.

CRATI, a river of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria Citra, which takes its rise in the Sila or Brettian forest, in the district and some miles S of Cosenza, cant. and 5 m. E of Aprigliano; passes Cosenza; pursues a N direction to Tarsia when it turns NE; receives the Bussento and Coscile; and after a total course of 60 m. discharges itself into the gulf of Taranto, 14 m. NW of Rossano. The waters of this river, the ancient *Crathis*, were formerly noted for their medical properties.

CRATIUS, a ramification of the mountains of Cairiris, in Brazil, on the confines of the prov. of Ceara and Piauihi.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, cap. of a comarca, in

the prov. of Alemtejo, 15 m. WNW of Portalegre, on a hill, near the N bank of the Ervedal. Pop. 3,000. It is surrounded by walls, and has a citadel, now greatly dilapidated. It is the residence of the grand-prior of Malta, and contains a church, a convent, an hospital, and an alms-house.

CRATO, a comarca, district, and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara. Pop. of com. in 1821, 6,975; in 1845, 10,000. The town is pleasantly situated at the confluence of a small river of the same name, with the Salgado, 190 m. S of Ceara. Pop. 3,000. It contains a handsome church and two schools. The environs are extensively irrigated, and produce maize, mandioc, &c., in great abundance.—Also a town of the prov. of Para, on the l. bank of the Madeira, 210 m. SSW of Borba. It is commonly touched at by vessels ascending the Madeira. The environs are fertile, and produce cocoa-nuts, sarsaparilla, and cloves.

CRAU (La)—the *Campi Lapidei* of the Romans—a singularly stony district of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, comprising an area of upwards of 120 sq. m., between the canal of Craponne, the etangs de Baux and de Berre, and the Rhône. See **BOUCHES-DU-RHÔNE**.

CRAULA, a village of Coburg-Gotha, NW of Gotha. Pop. 421.

CRAVAGLIANA, a commune of Piedmont, in the prov. of Valsesia, 7 m. NW of Varallo. Pop. 1,300.

CRAVANT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. of Vermenton, 11 m. SE of Auxerre, at the confluence of the Aire with the Yonne. Pop. in 1846, 1,000. The environs afford good wine.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. of Beaugency, 19 m. WSW of Orleans. Pop. 1,368.

CRAVEGNA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 8 m. N of Domo-d'Ossola. Pop. 500.

CRAVEN, a county in the SE part of N Carolina, U. S., intersected by Neuse river. Pop. 13,438. Its cap. is New Berne.

CRAVENVILLE, a village in the above co., 136 m. SE by E of Raleigh.

CRAWANG, a village of the island of Java, 35 m. SE of Batavia.

CRAWCROOK, a township in the p. of Ryton, in the co. of Durham, $\frac{3}{2}$ m. SSE of Yarm. Area 1,158 acres. Pop. 320.

CRAWFORD, or **CRAWFORD-DOUGLAS**, a parish forming the S extremity of Lanarkshire. Area 76,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,671; in 1851, 1,670, of whom 950 were in the v. of Leadhills. The Lowthers [alt. 2,500 ft.] are chiefly in this p., of which the greater part consists of hills and moors. At Leadhills are the most extensive lead-mines in Scotland.

CRAWFORD, a county in the NW part of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., intersected by French creek and its branches. Area 1,016 sq. m. Its cap. is Meadville. Pop. 31,724.—Also a co. in the W part of the centre of Georgia, skirted on the SW by Flint river. Area 360 sq. m. Pop. 7,981.—Also a co. toward the N part of the state of Ohio, intersected by the Sandusky river. Area 590 sq. m. Pop. 13,152. The cap. is Bucyrus.—Also a co. in the S part of Ohio, skirted by the Ohio river on the SE. Area 432 sq. m. Pop. 5,282. The cap. is Fredonia.—Also a co. in the SE part of Illinois, skirted by the Wabash on the E. Area 426 sq. m. Pop. 4,422.—Also a co. in Wisconsin territory, skirted by the Mississippi on the W, and the Wisconsin on the S. Pop. 1,502. Its cap. is Prairie-du-Chien.—Also a co. in the SE of Missouri, watered by the Maramec. Area 1,650 sq. m. Pop. 3,561. The cap. is Steelville. Iron ore abounds in this district.—Also a co. in the NW of Arkansas, intersected by the Arkansas river.

Area 7,800 sq. m. Pop. 4,266. The cap. is Van-Buren.—Also a township in Orange co., in the state of New York, 92 m. S by W of Albany. Pop. 2,075.—Also a township in Washington co., in Maine. Pop. 500.—Also a township in Coshocton co., in Ohio. Pop. 1,134.—Also a v. in Crawford co., in Ohio. Pop. 812.—Also a township in Buchanan co., in Missouri. Pop. 930.

CRAWFORD (FORT), a military port of the United States on the Prairie-du-Chien, in Wisconsin territory, in N lat. $43^{\circ} 3' 31''$, W long. $90^{\circ} 52' 30''$, at an alt. of 580 ft. above sea-level. The mean annual temp. of this place, on an average of 11 years' observations, is $47^{\circ} 35'$; that of summer $72^{\circ} 38'$; of winter $20^{\circ} 69'$.

CRAWFORD-JOHN, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire. Area 21,123 Scots acres. Pop. in 1801, 712; in 1851, 1,111, of whom 135 were in the v. of Abington, and 137 in the v. of C. Cairntable, in the NW corner of this p., has an alt. of 1,650 ft. above sea-level.

CRAWFORD'S BURN, a village in the p. of Bangor, co. Devon, 2 m. W of Bangor. Pop. 188.

CRAWFORD'S MILLS, a village in Westmoreland co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 193 m. W of Harrisburg.

CRAWFORD-TARRANT, a parish in Dorsetshire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE of Blandford-Forum. Area 600 acres. Pop. 77.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, a town in Talliaferro co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 62 m. N by E of Mill-edgeville.—Also a town in Montgomery co., in the state of Iowa, 45 m. NW by W of Indianapolis. Pop. 1,327. It is the seat of Wabash college, founded in 1833.

CRAWICK, a stream in Dumfries-shire, rising on the borders of Lanarkshire, and flowing SW to the Nith, which it joins at Sanguhar, after a course of 10 m.

CRAWICK-MILL, a village in the p. of Sanguhar, in Dumfries-shire, a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Sanguhar. Pop. 144.

CRAWINKEL, a town of Coburg-Gotha, 5 m. W of Plauen. Pop. 1,059.

CRAWLEY, a township in the p. of Eglington, in Northumberland, 8 m. W by N of Alnwick.—Also a hamlet in the p. and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. WNW of Witney, in Oxfordshire. Pop. 245.—Also a p. in the co. of Southampton, 5 m. NNW of Winchester. Area 4,589 acres. Pop. 507.—Also a p. in Sussex, 8 m. NNE of Cuckfield. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1851, 447.

CRAWLEY-HUSBORN, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2 m. NNE of Woburn. Area 1,520 acres. Pop. in 1841, 656; in 1851, 614.

CRAWTON, a village in the p. of Dunottar, in Kincardineshire. Pop. 77.

CRAY, a hamlet in the p. of Devynnock, in Breconshire, 9 m. W of Brecknock. Pop. in 1851, 510.—Also a stream in the co. of Kent, which joins the Darent 2 m. NNW of Dartford.

CRAY (North), a parish in Kent, 1 m. NE of Cray-Foots. Area 1,443 acres. Pop. in 1851, 570.

CRAY (St. Mary's), a parish in Kent, 2 m. S of Cray-Foots. Area 2,010 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,400.

CRAY (St. Paul's), a parish in Kent, 5 m. E of Bromley. Area 1,651 acres. Pop. in 1851, 554.

CRAY-FOOTS, a parish in Kent, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of London. Area 798 acres. Pop. in 1851, 369.

CRAWFORD, a parish and village in Kent, 13 m. E by S of London. Area of p. 2,474 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,408; in 1851, 2,935.—The v., situated on the Cray stream, has extensive bleaching-grounds, and large calico-printing establishments.

CREACOMBE, a parish in Devon, 8 m. SE of South-Molton. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 35.

CREAGH, a parish in co. Cork, adjoining the town of Skibbereen. Area 5,802 acres. Pop. 4,442.—Also a p. in co. Roscommon, adjoining the town of Ballinasloe. Area 8,867 acres. Pop. 2,748.

CREAGH-DOSS, a village in the parish of Taugh-boyne, in co. Donegal. Pop. 128.

CREAKE (North), a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. SSE of Burnham-Westgate. Area 3,601 acres. Pop. 776.

CREAKE (South), a parish in Norfolk, 3 m. SSW of Burnham-Westgate. Area 4,146 acres. Pop. 1,041.

CREANCES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. of Lessay, 10 m. NNW of Coutances. Pop. 2,343.

CREANTON, a river of France, in the dep. of Yonne, rising near Sormery, and flowing SSW to the Armançon, which it joins on the r. bank after a course of 12 m.

CREATON, a parish in Northamptonshire, 8 m. NNW of Northampton. Area 790 acres. Pop. 549.

CREAZZO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, deleg. and 2 m. WNW of Vicenza. Pop. 1,110.

CRECHE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Saône-et-Loire, cant. of La-Chapelle-de-Guinchay, 4 m. SSW of Macon. Pop. 1,008.

CRECHY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Allier, cant. of Varennes. Pop. 449. Coal is wrought here.

CRECY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Somme, arrond. of Abbeville.—The cant., comprising 24 com., had a pop. of 13,235 in 1841.—The com. is 8 m. N of Abbeville, on the Maye river. Pop. 1,640.

CRECY-SUR-MORIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, arrond. of Meaux.—The cant., comprising 22 com., had a pop. of 12,341 in 1841.—The com., 6 m. S of Meaux, on the r. bank of the Grand-Morin, has a pop. of 1,049. The town has an active trade in charcoal.

CRECY-SUR-SERRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Aisne, arrond. of Laon.—The cant., comprising 22 com., had a pop. of 12,686 in 1841.—The com., 8 m. N of Laon, had a pop. of 2,034.

CRECORAGH, a parish in co. Limerick, 6 m. SW of Limerick. Area 3,013 acres. Pop. 707.

CREDENHILL, a parish in Hereford, 5 m. NW by W of Hereford. Area 1,224 acres. Pop. 220.

CRE'DIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. of Rohan. Pop. 1,734.

CREDIT, a river of Upper Canada, which rises in the mountains of Caledon, and, flowing through the townships of Chinguacousy, Esquesing, and Toronto, enters Lake Ontario at Port Credit. It is celebrated for its salmon-fishings. Immense quantities of lumber are sawn at the mills on this stream.

CREDITON, a parish and market-town of Devonshire.—Area of p. 12,309 acres. Pop. 6,000.—The town is situated on the Creedy, near its confluence with the Exe, 8 m. NW of Exeter. Serges, kerseymeres, sailcloth, and canvass, are extensively manufactured here, and there is a considerable trade in wool and yarns. The church is a fine building, and there is a richly endowed grammar school. C. is one of the polling-places for the members for N Devon. It was anciently the see of a bishop.

CREE, a river of Ayrshire, which rises on the skirts of Carrick, in two streams; the one issuing from Loch-Dornal, and known as the C. proper; the other rising on the S skirts of Eldrick hill, receiving an augmentation from Loch-Moan, and flowing S, under the name of the Minnock-water, till its junction with the C., where it expands into Loch-C.,

about 1½ m. below the Bridge-of-C. From the upper bridge of C., till it falls into Wigton bay by a considerable estuary, the C. divides Wigtonshire from Kirkcudbright. It is navigable for several miles up, and has been the chief source of all the agricultural improvements which have been made in this part of the country. It produces excellent fish of different kinds; salmon in considerable quantities. The smelt or sparring, a very rare fish, is also found in the C.

CREECH, a tything in the p. of Church-Knowle, Dorsetshire, 2 m. S of Wareham. Pop. 183.

CREECH-ST.-MICHAEL, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. E by N of Taunton. Area 2,304 acres. Pop. 1,219.

CREED, a parish in Cornwall, 1½ m. NNE of Tregony. Area 2,809 acres. Pop. 765.

CREED'S BRIDGE, a village in Princess Anne co., in the state of Virginia, U.S., 136 m. SE by E of Richmond.

CREEK, a township in Washington co., in the state of Pennsylvania. Pop. 2,006.

CREEKS, or **MUSKHOOGES**, an Indian nation, or confederacy of Indian tribes, which formerly inhabited a large part of the states of Georgia and Alabama, U. S., or the country bounded northward by about the 34th parallel, and extending from the Mobile river to the Atlantic ocean. The ridge that divided the Tombigbee or W branch of the Mobile from the Alabama, was the line that separated the Choctaws from the groups of tribes which were united in the Creek confederacy. Their territory, including all Florida, reached on the N to the Cherokees; on the NE and E to the country on the Savannah and to the Atlantic. Along the sea their N limit seems to have extended almost to Cape Fear. Their population, spread over a fourfold wider territory, did not exceed that of the Choctaws in number. Their towns were situated on the banks of the beautiful creeks in which the country abounded; the waters of their bold rivers, from the Coosa to the Chattahoochee, descended rapidly, with a clear current, through healthful and fertile regions; they were careful in their agriculture, and, before going to war, assisted their women to plant. In Florida, they welcomed the Spanish missionaries; and, throughout their country, derived so much benefit from the arts of civilization, that their numbers soon promised to increase, and, being placed between the English of Carolina, the French of Louisiana, and the Spaniards of Florida,—and bordering on the Choctaws, the Chickasas, and the Cherokees,—their political importance made them esteemed as the most powerful Indian nation N of the gulf of Mexico. They readily gave shelter to fugitives from other tribes; and their speech became so modified, that, with radical resemblances, it has the widest departure from its kindred dialects. The Yamassees, on the Savannah, seem to have been one of their bands; and the Seminoles of Florida are but "wild men" lost from their confederacy, and abandoning agriculture for the chase. Their present number is about 25,000; and they have all removed, under treaty with the United States government, to the W of the Mississippi, and are principally located on the Canadian river and its tributaries.

CREEKSEA, or **CRUXETH**, a parish in Essex, 2 m. NW of Burnham. Area 985 acres. Pop. 167.

CREEKSTOWN, a parish in co. Meath, 1½ m. NNE of Ratoath. Pop. 112.

CREELSBURG, a village in Russell co., in Kentucky, 109 m. S of Frankfort.

CREES,—the **SALTEURS** or **KNISTENAU**s of the French Canadian traders,—a once powerful and numerous Indian nation, inhabiting the shores of Hudson's bay from Moose river to the mouth of Churchill river, and westward to the Athabasca lake and the plains which lie betwixt the forks of the Saskatchewan. All the nations which are within the limits of the United States N of the Ohio, and E of the Mississippi, speak languages which may be considered only as dialects of that spoken by the Crees and Chippeways. The C. are now, perhaps, the most harmless and inoffensive of the whole Indian race. Keewor gives the following description of the C. Indians:—"They are, for the most part, tall, large-boned, and long-visaged, with very prominent features; the eye is penetrating, and of a deep black colour; the nose prominent, of an aquiline shape, not at all flattened; the forehead short and straight; mouth large, the lips not in the least everted; the hair of a shining black, coarse, and uniformly straight. When viewed in profile, the parts appear more deeply and distinctly marked than in the Esquimaux. The ear is not placed so far back on the head, nor is the space between the eyes so great as in the Esquimaux. The general expression of countenance is gloomy and severe. They have little hair on the chin or upper lip, owing to its being immediately eradicated on its first appearance. The females differ considerably in person and features from the men, being short, small-boned, with the face more rounded, with an expression of mildness and sweetness." They

are good hunters; but have laid aside the bow and arrow, and use only guns. Tattooing is almost universal with them. A full and interesting account of the C. by Dr. Richardson, is given in the 3d chapter of Captain Franklin's *Narrative of a Journey to the shores of the Polar sea* in 1819-22. Lond. 4to. 1823.

CREESLOUGH, a village in the p. of Clondahorky, co. Donegal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Dunfanaghy. Pop. in 1841, 235; in 1851, 272.

CREETING-ALL-SAINTS, a parish in Suffolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Needham. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. 301.

CREETING-ST.-MARY, a parish in Suffolk, adjoining the above. Area 2,080 acres. Pop. 224.

CREETING-ST.-OLAVE, a parish in Suffolk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Needham. Area returned with that of C.-St.-Mary. Pop. in 1841, 30; in 1851, 50.

CREETING-ST.-PETER, a parish in Suffolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Stow-Market. Area returned with C.-All-Saints. Pop. in 1841, 213; in 1851, 255.

CREETON, a parish in Lincolnshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Corby. Area 1,003 acres. Pop. in 1851, 103.

CREETOWN, or **FERRYTOWN OF CREE**, a village in the p. of Kirkmabreck, stewartry of Kirkcudbright; $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Newton-Stewart, beautifully situated near the mouth of the Cree, on the E side of its estuary. It has a good anchorage, and is chiefly supported by its coasting-trade. Pop. in 1851, 1,303.

CREEVÉ, a parish in cos. Roscommon and Connaught, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Carrick-on-Shannon. Area 4,574 acres, of which 745 acres are in Roscommon. Pop. in 1841, 2,086; in 1851, 1,244.

CREFELT. See **KREFELD**.

CREGGAN, a parish in cos. Lough and Armagh, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Dundalk. Area 24,815 acres. Pop. in 1841, 15,502; in 1851, 12,793. The parish contains 68 townlands, which vary in size from 30 to 700 plantation acres. Though some subordinate districts are boggy, and some moorish, stony, and upland, the prevailing quality of the land is now good and now excellent. If the whole area be distributed into 20 parts, 4 or $4\frac{1}{2}$ will be found to be in actual tillage, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ or 13 occasionally in tillage or naturally arable, and 3 boggy, moorish, under water, or otherwise waste. The surface is singularly bare of wood. Several slate quarries were long ago worked.

CREGGS, a village in the p. of Kilbegnet, co. Galway, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by E of Ballinamore. Pop. 173.

CREGLINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the principality of Aunsbach, on the Tauber river. Pop. 1,400.

CREGRINA, a parish in Radnorshire, 6 m. E by N of Builth, on the Eddw. Pop. in 1851, 109.

CREHELP, a parish in co. Wicklow, 8 m. SSW of Blessington. Area 2,215 acres. Pop. in 1851, 426.

CREHEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Plancoët, 8 m. NW of Dinan. Pop. 1,594.

CREIL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Oise, arrond. of Senlis.—The cant., comprising 19 com., had a pop. of 15,708 in 1841.—The com. and town, 5 m. NW of Senlis, on the Oise river, had a pop. of 1,790 in 1841. Earthenware is largely manufactured here.

CREMA, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, forming the E part of the deleg. of Lodi-et-Crema, 8 m. ENE of Lodi, on the r. bank of the Serio, at an alt. of 252 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 8,668. It is the see of a bishop, and has several handsome churches. It has manufactures of linen, lace, and silk. Excellent flax is grown in the environs, and occupies the trade and industry of the city.

CREMEAUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Saint-Just-en-Chevalet. Pop. 1,350.

CREMIA, a village of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 16 m. NNE of Como, on the W shore of the lake of Como. Pop. 698.

CREMIEU, a canton and town of France, in the

dep. of Isère, arrond. of Tour-du-Pin.—The cant., comprising 29 com., had a pop. of 18,226 in 1841.—The town, 13 m. NW of Tour-du-Pin, had a pop. of 2,292.

CREMNITZ. See **KREMNITZ**.

CREMONA, a delegation or province of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom; bounded on the N by the prov. of Brescia; on the E by that of Mantua; on the S by the Po, which divides it from the duchy of Parma; and on the W by the prov. of Lodi. Its length is about 40 m. from NW to SE; and its breadth 15 m. Area 526 sq. m. The Po, the Oglio, and the Adda are its principal rivers. Its surface forms part of the great level of Lombardy; and is nearly all under cultivation. Wine, oil, flax, and silk are extensively produced; and the rich pasture lands give a large return in the products of the dairy. In the lowest parts, along the Po, wine is the principal production. It is divided into 9 *distretto* or districts, which are subdivided into 186 communes. Pop. in 1837, 182,406. The districts are C., Soncino, Castel-Leone, Soresina, Pizzighettone, Robecco, Pieve-d'Olmio, Casalmaggiore, Piadena, and Pescarolo. There are in the prov. 141 elementary schools for boys, and 29 female schools. The two principal towns, besides the capital, are Casalmaggiore, and Pizzighettone, a strong fortress on the E bank of the Adda.

CREMONA, the capital of the above prov., and a bishop's see, is 45 m. SE of Milan, on the l. bank of the Po, at an alt. of 229 ft. above sea-level. It is surrounded by walls flanked with bastions, and by ditches, and is defended by a citadel. A navigable canal, which communicates with the Po and the Oglio, passes through the town; and the Po itself is navigable for large boats from C. to the sea. The town is 5 m. in circumf. The streets are spacious and regular, and there are several handsome edifices; yet, like most of the cities of Lombardy, it has a melancholy appearance from the evident signs of decay which here and there meet the observant eye. The cathedral is a Gothic building curiously ornamented with sculptures, and presenting a mixture of Saxon and Italian architecture. Many of its 44 churches are worthy of notice, also the town-house, and market. The tower or belfry of the cathedral, 372 ft. in height, and adorned with rich open work, is a conspicuous object for miles around from the plains of Lombardy.—C. is the residence of the governor of the prov.; and the seat of its civil, criminal, and commercial courts. It possesses a lyceum, a royal gymnasium, a public library of 15,000 vols., and a school of fine arts. It was the first city in Italy in which infant schools were established, in 1829, by the exertions of the Abate Aporti.—C. carries on a considerable trade in the agricultural produce of the surrounding district by means of the Po and the various canals communicating with that river. It has manufactures of silk and cotton; and long held a high reputation for its violins and musical strings, though its fame on this account is now only matter of history.—C. was originally in the territory of the *Galli Cenomani*. It was colonized by the Romans at the same time with Placentia, under T. Sempronius and P. Cornelius, and became a populous and flourishing town. In the war between Vitellius and Vespasian the citizens of C. sided with the former, upon which the victorious army of Vespasian pillaged and burnt the town, but it was rebuilt and had fresh privileges conferred upon it by Vespasian. After the fall of the empire it shared the vicissitudes of the other cities of Lombardy. After being destroyed a second time by the Lombards, it was rebuilt, in 1184, by the emperor Frederick I. Marshal Villeroy was surprised and taken prisoner here by Prince Eugene in 1702. In 1796

C. surrendered to the French; in 1799 it was retaken by the Austrians; in 1800 the French again got possession of it, and retained it till 1814.

CREMORGAN, or KILCOLMANBRACK, a parish in Queen's co., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Maryborough. Area 906 acres. Pop. 76.

CREMS. See KREMS.

CRENDON (LONG), a parish in Bucks, $2\frac{1}{4}$ m. N of Thame. Area 3,120 acres. Pop. 1,700.

CRE'ON, a canton and town of France, in the dep. of Gironde, arrond. of Bordeaux.—The cant., comprising 28 com., had a pop. of 14,790 in 1841.—The town, 9 m. SE of Bordeaux, had a pop. of 913.

CRE'PEY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. of Colombey. Pop. 1,003.

CRE'PIN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. of Guillestre, on the l. bank of the Durance, 9 m. NNE of Embrun. Pop. 1,210.

CREPIN-D'IRROUVILLERS (SAINT), a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. of Méru. Pop. 674.

CRE'PY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Oise, arrond. of Senlis.—The cant., comprising 24 com., had a pop. of 14,141 in 1841.—The town, 12 m. E of Senlis, had a pop. of 2,873. It has some trade in wood, wheat, coarse linens, and leather.

CRE'PY-EN-LAONNOIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aisne, cant. and 5 m. NW of Laon. Pop. 1,463.

CRE'QUY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Fruges. Pop. 1,401.

CRESCENT ISLAND, an island in the Pacific, in S lat. $23^{\circ} 20'$, W. long. $134^{\circ} 35'$. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, and consists of a strip of coral about 100 yards in width, having the sea on one side, and a lagoon on the other. Its general height is only 2 ft. above the water; and the soil where highest is only 6 ft. above sea-level.

CRESCENTINO, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 18 m. WSW of Verceil, in a marshy district near the confluence of the Dora-Baltea and the Po. Pop. 4,000. It has two churches, several convents, and an hospital.

CRESCIANO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessin, district of Riviera. Pop. 227. Catholics. Free-stone is quarried in the environs.

CRESPANO, a village of Venetian Lombardy, in the del. and 25 m. WNW of Treviso, district and 8 m. NW of Asolo. Pop. 2,023. It is noted for its manufactures of linen, and woollen fabrics.

CRESPIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Condé-sur-l'Escaut. Pop. 1,419. It has manufactures of sugar from beet-root.—Also a commune in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of La Salvetat. Pop. 1,122.

CRESPINO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice and del. of Polesina, 10 m. SE of Rovigo, on the l. bank of the Po. Pop. 4,000. It has an active trade in bricks, timber, lint, silk, and other articles of local produce.

CRESSA, a village of Piedmont, in the prov. and 15 m. NNW of Novara, near the l. bank of the Agogna. Pop. 1,051.

CRESSANGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. of Montel. Pop. 1,196.

CRESSAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, cant. of Ahun, 13 m. ENE of Guéret. Pop. 1,691.

CRESENSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. of Martel. Pop. 960. It is noted for its truffles.

CRESSIAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 7 m. W of Orgilet. Pop. 1,000.

CRESSIER, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. NE of Neuchâtel, and 2 m. W of Landeron, near the l. bank of the Thièle. Pop. (Cath.) 850. The locality is noted for its wine.

CRESSIER-SUR-MORAT, or GRISSACH-OB-MURTEN, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 5 m. NNW of Fribourg, on an affluent of Lake Morat. Pop. (Cath.) 314.

CRESSING, a parish of Essex, 3 m. SE of Braintree. Area 2,350 acres. Pop. 599.

CRESSINGHAM (GREAT), a parish of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Watton. Area 2,424 acres. Pop. 583.

CRESSINGHAM (LITTLE), a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. SW of Watton. Area 1,826 acres. Pop. 252.

CRESSWELL, a township in the p. of Woodhorn, Northumberland, $7\frac{1}{4}$ m. NE of Morpeth. Pop. 253.—Also a township in the p. of Elmston, Derbyshire. Pop. 222.—Also an extra-parochial district of Staffordshire, 3 m. SSW of Cheadle. Area 800 acres. Pop. 7.

CRESSY. See CRECY.

CREST, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, arrond. of Die. The cant. comprises 28 com. Pop. in 1831, 22,877; in 1841, 24,104. The town is situated at the foot of a rocky hill, on the r. bank of the Drome, 19 m. E of Die, and 17 m. SSE of Valence, and is intersected by the road from Valence to Gap. Pop. in 1841, 4,948. It has a consistorial Calvinistic church, and a college, and on an adjacent eminence is the tower of C., a fine specimen of ancient architecture, and now used as a house-of-correction. It has extensive manufactures of woollen, silk, and cotton fabrics, and of sugar from beet-root, several dye-works, paper-mills, tanneries, &c., and an important entrepot trade in truffles and other articles of local produce.

CREST (LE), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Veyre, 7 m. SSE of Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,268.

CRETACCIO, an island of the Adriatic, in the Tremiti group, to the N of the prov. of Capitanata.

CRETE. See CANDIA.

CRETE (LA), a commune and town of France, in dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 3 m. SSE of Andelot, on the r. bank of the Rognon. Pop. 125. It has some iron and wire-works.

CRETEIL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Charenton-le-Pont, 7 m. SE of Paris, on a rising ground near the l. bank of the Marne. Pop. in 1846, 1,607. It has numerous spinning, fulling, and saw-mills, and extensive quarries of freestone and gypsum.

CRETINGHAM, a parish of Suffolk, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Framlington, on the Deben. Area 1,638 acres. Pop. 423.

CREUE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, cant. of Vigneulles. Pop. 742. It produces good wine.

CREULLY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Calvados, arrond. of Caen. The cant. comprises 26 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,940; in 1841, 13,708. The town is on the r. bank of the Seule, 12 m. NW of Caen. Pop. 1,009. It has extensive manufactures of lace and tulle, and several tanneries. Grain forms its chief article of commerce. A fair is held once a-year. Freestone is quarried in the environs.

CREUS (CAP DE), a promontory of Spain, on the Catalanian coast,—the *Aphrodisium promontorium* of the ancients,—in N lat. $42^{\circ} 19' 35''$, E long. $3^{\circ} 15' 48''$, forming the NE point of the peninsula to the N of the gulf of Rosas, and the most easterly point of Spain. It may be seen at 25 m. distance. The current here sets SW.

CREUSE, a central department of France, deriv-

ing its name from one of its principal rivers, and formed of portions of the ancient provinces of Poitou, Marche, Bourbonnais, Limousin, and Berry. It lies between the parallels of 45° 40', and 46° 28' N. It is bounded on the N by the depts. of Indre and Cher; on the NE by the dep. of Allier; on the E by that of Pay-de-Dôme; on the S by that of Corrèze; and on the W by Haute-Vienne. Its area is 556,399 hectares; and with the exception of a small portion of its S side, which belongs to the basin of the Garonne, it is wholly comprised within the basin of the Loire. It is an elevated and mountainous district, being intersected by several branches from the central mass of the Auvergnat mountains. The highest point is the Montagne-de-Sermur, alt. 2,427 ft. The general inclination of the surface is from S to N. The two principal chains of hills, running NNW and SSE, enclose between them the valley of the Creuse. This river rises in the SE part of the dep., at Mas-d'Artigues, near the frontiers of the dep. of Corrèze; and flows N past Felletin to Aubusson, receiving the waters of the Roseille on the r. a little above Aubusson; whence it flows NNW through nearly the whole length of the dep., and then forms the boundary between the depts. of Indre-et-Loire and La Vienne, and falls into the Vienne, a branch of the Loire. The Cher, a tributary of the Loire, rises in the E part of the dep.; also the Tardes, a tributary of the Cher. On the W side of the dep. are the Gartempe, an affluent of the Creuse; and the Ardour, an affluent of the Gartempe. On the SW side occur the Maude and the Thorion, both tributaries of the Vienne; and the Villeneuve, the Leyrenne, and the Visge, affluents of the Thorion.—The climate is generally cold, moist, and variable. The prevailing winds are from S to N. The soil of the dep. is far from fertile, except in a few of the valleys. About 54,240 hectares are heaths and waste lands; 27,120 h. are considered good arable soil; and 108,480 h. present a shallow stony soil. The want of good roads also greatly contributes to reduce the value of the land in this dep. far below the average of France. The produce in corn is comparatively small, and rye is the species of grain chiefly cultivated; and there is no wine made; but the pasturage is good, and a considerable quantity of horned cattle and sheep—especially the latter—are reared. In 1839, the livestock amounted to 6,178 horses, 160,779 head of cattle, 709,060 sheep, 58,039 pigs, and 8,013 goats.—The mineral productions of the dep. consist of coal, granite, potter's clay, gypsum, mica, and antimony. The quantity of coal raised in 1839 from 3 collieries was valued at 20,445 francs. Among the manufactures of this district are woollens, cottons, leather, paper, glass, porcelain, and the celebrated tapestries and carpets of Felletin and Aubusson. From 20,000 to 24,000 of the pop. annually migrate in small parties for 9 months to find work in the surrounding departments. Property is so much subdivided in this dep. that three-fourths of the estates are assessed at below 20 francs a-year. The dep. is divided into 4 arrondissements, viz.: Aubusson, Guéret, Boussac, and Bourgnan, which are subdivided into 25 cantons and 266 communes.—The chief towns are Guéret, the capital, on the hills skirting the SW side of the valley of the C.; and Aubusson. The pop. of the dep. in 1801 was 218,041; in 1821, 248,783; in 1841, 278,029; and in 1846, 285,680. The dep. forms, with that of Haute-Vienne, the diocese of the bishop of Limoges. In 1842 this dep. contained 6 secondary establishments for education, with 437 pupils; 2 communal colleges, with 221 pupils; 1 normal school; and 324 elementary schools, with 13,504 pupils in winter, and 8,946 in summer. Under the late regime it sent 4 deputies to the legislature.

CREUTZ. See KREUTZ.

CREUTZWALD-LA-CROIX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. of Bouzonville. Pop. 1,577. It has a glass and some iron-works, and contains several artesian wells.

CREUX-DE-VENT, or CREUX-DU-VAN, a summit of the Jura chain, on the confines of the cantons of Neufchâtel and Vaud, 11 m. SW of Neufchâtel, and 4,806 ft. above sea-level, in N lat. 46° 55' 54".

CREUZIER-LE-VIEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. of Cusset, 12 m. SW of La Palisse. Pop. 1,402. The environs afford good wine.

CREUZOT (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. of Montcenis, 15 m. SSE of Autun, at the extremity of the canal of the same name, which communicates with the Canal-du-Centre. Pop. in 1846, 3,050. It is noted for its crystal manufactory, and has extensive iron-works and coal-mines. The area of the coal basin of C. and Blancy is estimated at 30,631 hectares, and produced in 1839 2,195,285 quintals of coal, amounting in value to 1,839,159 francs.

CREVACUORE, a town of Piedmont, in the prov. and 25 m. NNW of Vercelli, on the l. bank of the Sessera, 4 m. W of its confluence with the Sesia. Pop. 920. Iron is found in the environs.

CREVALCUORE, a town of the Papal states, in the delegation and 19 m. NW of Bologna.

CREVANT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. of Aigurande, 9 m. S of La Châtre. Pop. 1,380.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Pay-de-Dôme, cant. of Lezoux, near the Allier, 11 m. WNW of Thiers. Pop. 1,149.

CREVECŒUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, arrond. of Clermont. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,615; in 1841, 12,179. The town is 26 m. NW of Clermont. Pop. in 1846, 2,414. Woollen fabrics and hosiery are extensively manufactured here, and there are several carding mills. The trade consists chiefly in horses, grain, cider, and wool. Fairs are held three times a-year.—Also a fort of Holland, in the prov. of North Brabant, 4 m. N of Bois-le-Duc, at the confluence of the Diest with the Meuse.—Also a commune in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Meziidon. Pop. 324. It has manufactures of woollen fabrics, and is noted for its poultry.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Marcoing, 5 m. S of Cambrai, on the r. bank of the Escant. Pop. in 1841, 2,022. It has manufactures of sugar from beet-root, and several lime-kilns.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of St. Denis, and com. of La-Cour-Neuve. Pop. 195.

CREVECŒUR, a Dutch fort and factory of Upper Guinea, on the Gold coast, in the state of Accra, 60 m. WSW of the mouth of the Volta, and a ½ m. E of Fort James. The fort is now in ruins.

CREVECŒUR. See PEORIA.

CREVILLENTE, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 18 m. WSW of Alicante, and partido of Elche. Pop. 7,226. It has a parish-church, a school, an hospital, and a custom-house. Mats are extensively manufactured here.

CREVOLA, a village of Piedmont, in the prov. and 3 m. N of Ossola, near the r. bank of the Toce, and at the SE extremity of the Val-di-Dovedro. It has extensive glass-works.—The Ponte C., which crosses the Dovedro at its entrance into the Val-d'Ossola, and by which the Simplon route is pursued to Duomo-d'Ossola, is one of the finest structures of the class in Europe.

CREWE, a town and township in the p. of Barthomley in Cheshire, 4½ m. SSW of Sandbach, and 11 m. SW of Congleton. Area of township, 1,993

acres. Pop. in 1801, 289; in 1851, 365.—The town is a creation of the last six years, although it already numbers nearly 2,000 inhabitants. It occupies the acute angle formed by the junction of the Crewe and Chester railway with the Grand Junction railway; and has been erected by the proprietors of the latter railway for the accommodation of their workshops and engineering establishment, and the mechanics employed in them. The station is 166½ m. from London; 53½ m. from Birmingham; 43½ m. from Liverpool; and 21½ m. from Chester. The following account of this interesting town is from the columns of the *Liverpool Journal*. The buildings exhibit all the resources of taste and skill in the formation of what, in strict accuracy, may be called a model-town. Elaborate decoration was not required; but art revealed itself in imparting beauty to dwellings of labourers; and an endless variety give a pleasing appearance to houses which less cultivated judgment would have rendered sombre, because uniform. The dwelling-houses arrange themselves in four classes: first, the villa-style lodges the superior officers; next, a kind of ornamented Gothic constitutes the houses of the next in authority; the engineers are domiciled in detached mansions, which accommodate four families, with gardens and separate entrances; and last, the labourer delights in neat cottages of four apartments, the entrances within ancient porches. The first, second, and third have all gardens and yards; the fourth has also gardens. The rooms are all capacious: the ground-floors are tiled, and, as the back and front are open, ventilation is perfect. Each house is supplied with gas and water. There are baths, play-ground, news-room, library, schools, and assembly-room. The houses are let to their occupants at rates from 2s. 9d. per week, upwards. C. has a town-council, popularly chosen. They sent 20 names to the directors, who selected 12, from whom they were to select 9; they did so, and the company added 3. These representatives manage all municipal matters, and regulate the library, news-room, festivals, &c. They have no criminals. A church is built with Newcastle blue or variegated brick, in the style of early Norman, with tower, transept, &c., and is most comfortably fitted up inside for 700 persons. It occupies the centre of an open space, and on the l. are the boys' school, the girls' school, and the infants' school. The directors have endowed this church with £200 per ann. The workshops cover no less than 30 acres, in the more acute portion of the angle. On the r., you turn into a large apartment fitted up for building new waggons; it opens into another still larger, and here waggons are repaired. Further on is the forge where the iron work is executed. The fan is used instead of the bellows; but here, as in all the other smithies, bellows are erected in the event of the fan failing. Turning round from the waggon department, you enter the coach-building room, in continuation of which are the repairing shop and smithy attached. The next great wing of the building is devoted to the locomotive department. It presents the aspect of a vast polytechnic institution: all the vast implements of engineering science seem gathered together here. Planing machines of all forms and sizes fill up the centre, connected with endless straps to a power-transmitting drum; while on either side are lathes, punching, shearing, and cutting machines. Adjoining is the locomotive waiting-room, where engines are kept always ready under steam-pressure in case of accident, and where all undergo examination.

CREWKERNE, a parish of Somerset, 10 m. SSW of Ilchester, on the post-road, in a valley watered by branches of the Parrot and Axe. Area 5,331 acres. Pop. 4,497.

CREYENBERG, a bailiwick of Saxe-Weimar, in the circle of Eisenach. Pop. 3,638. Its cap. is Tiefenort.

CREYSSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. of Marcel, 20 m. NE of Gourdon. Pop. 1,364.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. from Bergerac. Pop. 874. It has several paper-mills, and produces good wine.

CRE/ZANCY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. of Sancerre. Pop. 1,449.

CRIALES, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 48 m. NNE of Burgos, partido of Villarcayo, near the r. bank of the Grela.

CRICARE, QUIRICARE, or SAO-MATHEOS, a river of Brazil, which takes its rise in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, to the SW of the Serra-das-Esmaldas; directs its course ESE to Galveas, in the prov. of Bahia; thence bends NE; and discharges itself into the Atlantic in S lat. 18° 37'. See SAO-MATHEOS.

CRICCIETH, or CRICKEITH, a parish, borough, and market-town of Carnarvonshire, 9 m. NE of Pwllheli, and 4 m. SW of Tremadoc, pleasantly situated on a spacious bay. The village consists of only a few straggling cottages along the sea-shore. Pop. of p. in 1851, 797; of borough 530.

CRICCIN, a township in the p. of Rhuddlan, Flintshire. Pop. in 1851, 638.

CRICH, a parish of Derbyshire, 4 m. SW of Alfreton and 15 m. N of Derby, near the Derby and Leeds railway, and on the Cromford canal. Area 5,880 acres. Pop. in 1841, 3,698; in 1851, 3,676.

CRICHTON, a parish and village in Edinburghshire, intersected by the Tyne.—The p. has an area of about 3,900 Scots acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,384, of whom 843 were in the v. of Path-head, and 122 in the v. of C. Lime is extensively manufactured in this p. The remains of the ancient castle of C. are highly interesting.

CRICK, a hamlet in the p. of Caerwent, Monmouthshire, 4 m. WSW of Chepstow, on the post-road. Pop. 114.—Also a parish and v. of Northamptonshire, 7 m. N of Daventry, near the London and Birmingham railway, which has a station here 7 m. from Rugby; and bisected by the Derby and Leicester canal. Area 3,930 acres. Pop. in 1851, 994.

CRICKADARN (North and South), a parish of Breconshire, 7 m. NNW of Talgarth. Pop. 414.

CRICKET-MALHERBIE, a parish of Somerset, 2½ m. SE of Ilminster, near the Charch canal. Area 540 acres. Pop. in 1851, 36.

CRICKET-ST.-THOMAS, a parish of Somerset, 4½ m. SW of Crewkerne. Area 875 acres. Pop. 69.

CRICKHEATH, a township in the p. of Oswestry, Salop. Pop. 370.

CRICKHOWELL, a parish and market-town of Breconshire, 14 m. ESE of Brecon, on the Brecon and Newport canal. The town, which is well-built, occupies a romantic situation, on a gentle acclivity, on the E bank of the Usk. Pop. in 1851, 1,403.

CRICKLADE, a borough and market-town, Wilts, 7½ m. NNE of Wootton-Basset, 44 m. NNW of Salisbury, on the N bank of the Thames, at the junction of the Churn and Key, and intersected by the Thames and Severn canal. Area 5,998 acres. Pop. 35,503.—The town of C. had a pop. of 1,906 in 1851. It is of high antiquity, and a borough by prescription: the principal functionary being the bailiff. From the time of Henry VI. till 1782, this borough regularly returned two members to parliament. Having been then, however, convicted of corrupt practices, the elective franchise was extended to the freeholders of the four adjoining hundreds, viz., Highworth, Staple, Kingsbridge, and Malmesbury, excepting such parts of the hundred of Malmesbury as are now included in the borough of Malmesbury. The polling-places

are C., Brinckworth, and Swindon. The registered electors for 1837 were 1,636; in 1847, 1,656.

CRICKLAS, a hamlet in the p. of Abergwilly, Carmarthenshire. Pop. 474.

CRICQ (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. of Hagetman. Pop. 1,142.

CRICRIM, or CRYCRIM, a parish in counties Carlow and Wicklow. Area 2,471 acres. Pop. 484.

CRIDLING-STUBBS, a township in the p. of Womersley, W. R. of Yorkshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Pontefract, on the Egborough and Goole canal. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. 139.

CRIECH, or CREICH, a parish in the NE of Fifeshire. Area 2,314 acres. Pop. 386.—Also a parish in the S of Sutherlandshire, 40 m. in extent from E to W, and varying from 2 to 10 m. in breadth. Pop. 2,714. About a thirtieth part only of the surface is under cultivation.

CRIEFF, a small central parish of Perthshire, in the district of Strathearn, divided by the intersection of the p. of Monzie, into two districts of naturally different features, highland and lowland. The highland division consists chiefly of the strath of Glenalmond, with a pop. of 230. The soil of the lowland division, extending to 3,800 acres, is chiefly light and gravelly; in the vicinity of the town of C. it is loam. Pop. of the town and parish in 1801, 2,876; in 1831, 4,786; in 1851, 4,463.—The town of C. is 56 m. NW of Edinburgh, and 17 m. W of Perth. It is built on a gently rising ground, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of the Earn, and near the foot of the Grampians. It is the second town in Perthshire, and is much resorted to in the summer-months by invalids. The leading manufacture is a kind of thin linen called Silesias, and the weaving of cotton goods for the Glasgow manufacturers. There are about 500 weavers' looms in the parish; and a woollen manufactory has recently been established. There are also several distilleries and tanneries, and extensive flour-mills. Until the establishment of the Falkirk trysts in 1770, C. was the great Scottish market for the sale of black cattle.

CRIEL, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Eu, on the r. bank of the Yeres, 13 m. NE of Dieppe. Pop. 1,295. It has an hospital.

CRIEVE, or BUNNANIMMA, an isolated hill of eo. Monaghan, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Castleblaney and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Ballybay, 886 ft. in height, and commanding a prospect of great extent. On its summit is Lough Eagish, and at its N base a lake of the same name.

CRIFFLE, or CRIFFEL, a ridge of mountains in Dumfries and Galloway shires, which rises to the height of 1,895 ft. above sea-level.

CRIFTENS, a township in the p. of Ellismere, Salop. Pop. 77.

CRIGGION, or CRUGGION, a chapelry in the p. of Alberbury, Montgomeryshire. Pop. 189.

CRIGGLESTONE, a township in the p. of Sandall-Magna, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SSW of Wakefield, on the S bank of the Aire. Area 3,057 acres. Pop. 1,827.

CRILLON, a village of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. of Mourmoiron, 8 m. NE of Carpentras.

CRILLON (CAPE), a promontory at the S extremity of the peninsula of Sagalin, to the N of the strait of La Perouse, and forming the W side of the bay of Aniva, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 56'$, E long. $42^{\circ} 8'$.

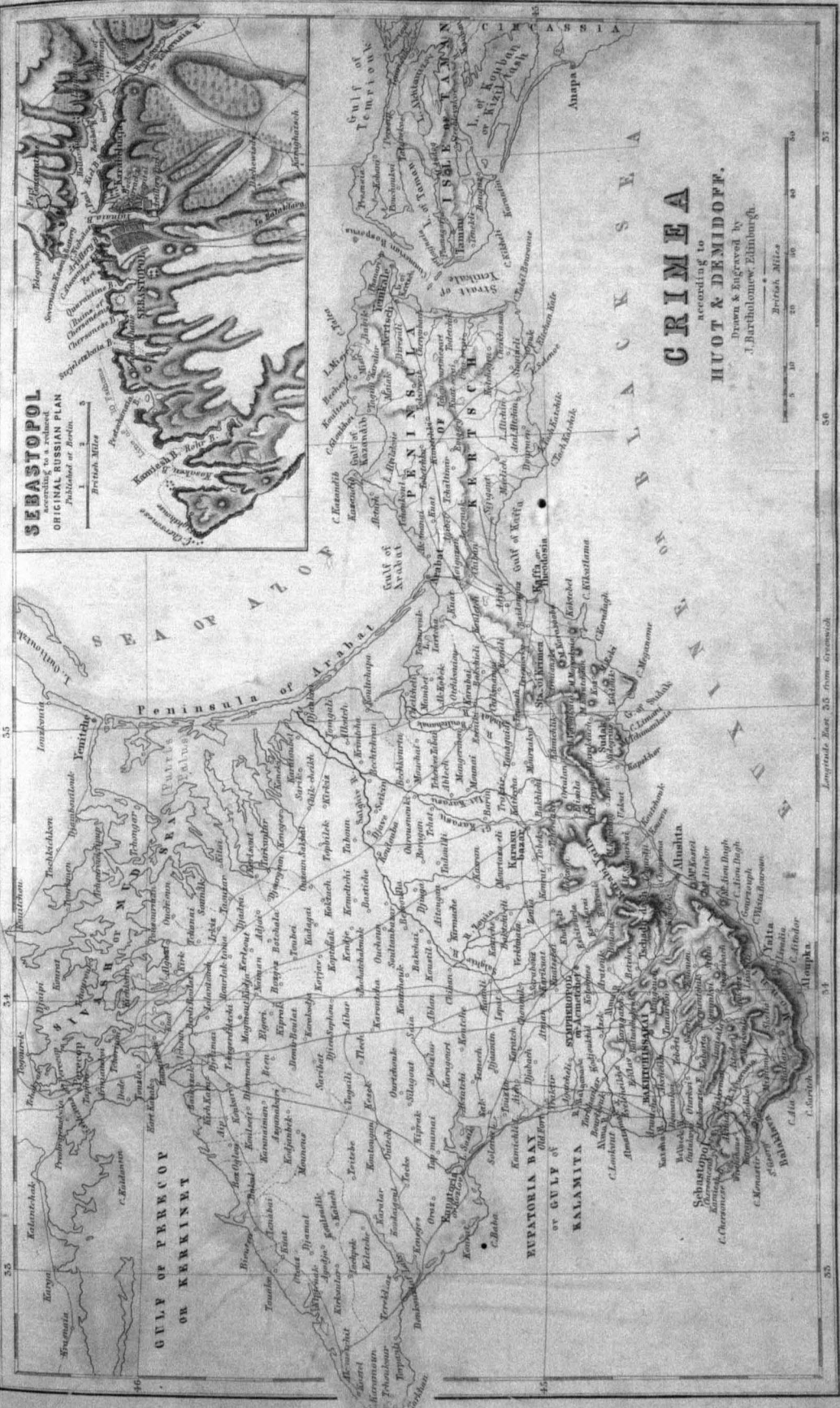
CRIM, or ESKI-KRIM, i. e. 'Old Crim,'—by the Russians called STAROI-CRIM,—a decayed town in the peninsula of the Crimea, in S Russia. It is situated in a fertile plain, at the foot of the ridge of Aghermish, 15 m. W of Kaffa.

CRIM-CHARD, a tything in the p. of Chard, Somerset. Pop. 517.

CRIMEA, a peninsular province of European Russia, in the gov. of Taurida, formerly called Crim Tartary. The name *Crim*, or *Crimea*, has been by some derived from the ancient *Cimmerii*, but is supposed by Reinhold Forster to have originated from the city of Crim, now called Staroi-crim, or Eski-Crim, signifying 'the old citadel,' the *Cimmerium* of the ancients. In some Middle age travels, the Crimea is denominated 'the island of Kaffa.' This peninsula, the *Chersonesus Taurica* of the ancients, is situated between the parallels of $44^{\circ} 20'$ and $46^{\circ} 10'$ N, and the long. of $32^{\circ} 40'$ and $36^{\circ} 30'$ E. It is of an irregular rhomboid or lozenge shape, lengthened out towards the E, and everywhere surrounded by the waters of the Black sea and sea of Azof, except at its N angle, where it joins the continent of Europe by the isthmus of Precop or Perecop, which is only 4 m. wide and 20 m. in length. From this isthmus on the N, to its most southern cape or promontory, denominated *Krin Metopon* by the ancient Greeks, the extent is 124 m.; and measuring from its W cape to the E promontory of Yenikalé, it extends 208 m. from W by N to E by S. The entire area, therefore, making every allowance for the irregularity of its shores, cannot be less than 5,600 sq. m., or 3,584,000 statute English acres; but the far greater proportion of the surface consists of extensive steppes, or comparatively desert plains.

Beginning on the N at the isthmus, the NW side of the C. is bounded by the gulf of Perecop, a large bay of the Black sea or Euxine. The NE side, from the isthmus eastwards to opposite Yenitche in the continental desert of the Nogais, is bounded by the Sivash or Mud sea, an extremely irregular and shallow gulf of the sea of Azof, called also Ischaback-Denghissi, and the sea of Tabachi or Zabachi. This gulf was the *Putris palus*, or Putrid gulf of the ancients. It covers most of the E side of the C., cutting deep into its shores by numerous irregular shallow bays and salt-marshes; and is itself singularly bounded and divided from the sea of Azof on the E by the peninsula or long narrow stripe of Arabat, not exceeding 1 m. or $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth, but extending N by W for 70 m., and only separated from the continent at Yenitche by a strait of $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. Below, or to the S of this singular spit of land, a considerable projection of the C., called the promontory or peninsula of Kertsch, extends to the E, having the sea of Azof on the N, the Black sea on the S, and the strait of Yenikalé or Taman, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, on the E, which divides it from the isle of Taman. The whole S and W coasts of the C. are washed by the Euxine or Black sea. The province may be divided into the C. Proper,—the subordinate peninsula of Kertsch,—and the island of Taman.

[The *Crimea Proper*.] More than three-fourths of the C. Proper, to the N, are occupied by a vast undulating plain, of varying soil, and without trees, mostly composed of sand more or less mixed with clay, and affording pasture to numerous flocks belonging to the Nomadic Tartars. This large plain or steppe towards both seas abounds with salines, or salt lakes and marshes, from which a plentiful supply of salt is procured in the dry season,—that is from June till August. The conductors of the immense numbers of *kibitkas* or waggons that resort to Perecop for this indispensable necessary, have only to drive axle deep into the shallow water, and load as fast as they please, the salt lying in heaps like sand. A tax of 10 rubles was paid to the Crown for each load; but the whole is now monopolized by government, who sell it at 80 copecks per pood of 36 lbs. It is sent by the Black sea to Constantinople and the Archipelago, and by land to Poland and over all Russia, even as far as Peters-



SEVASTOPOL
ORIGINAL RUSSIAN PLAN
Published at Berlin.

CRIMEA
according to
HUOT & DEMIDOFF.
Drawn & Engraved by
J. Bartholomew, Edinburgh.

British Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50

Longitude East 35 from Greenwich

burg and Riga. In 1833, the entire produce of salt in the C. was estimated at 242,000 tons. In the earliest periods of history, Taurica was the emporium of this commodity for all the surrounding countries. The soil of this extensive flat—which is nearly uninhabited—consists partly of a white sandy clay, and partly of a black vegetable loam; near the southern hills it is mixed with chalk and limestone. Before its annexation to Russia, the Tartars were at great pains to procure water from the distant heights, by means of canals, and tunnels of clay below ground, which discharged themselves into stone reservoirs, the Russians have unaccountably suffered the excellent system of canals, tunnels, and reservoirs to fall to ruin. This comparatively level tract is said to abound in petrifications and the remains of marine productions of various kinds; and, though now considerably elevated above the level of the Black sea, affords strong indications of having once been entirely covered by the waves. This was the opinion of Pliny, founded upon the authority of more ancient writers, who, in his account of the Chersonesus, has the following passage: "From Carcinitis begins Taurica, once surrounded by the sea, which covered all its champaign part."—The mountainous S portion of the Crimea extends along the shore of the Black sea, from Akthiar, or Sebastopol, on the SW, to Caffa, or Theodosia, on the SE, forming a strip 95 m. in length, with a mean breadth of from 12 m. to 16 m. The principal ridges extend from E to W, their S declivities being much steeper than their N slopes, and in many places terminating abruptly on the coast in high cliffs. These hills are chiefly composed of calcareous rock, covered by a clay soil of some depth and fertility, which is in some places mingled with gravel and round stones, rendering it particularly suitable for cultivating the vine; other parts grow wheat, rye, barley, millet, flax, hemp, and tobacco in considerable luxuriance. Some of these hills are said to have all the appearance of being formed by alluvion, while others, especially two in the subordinate peninsula of Kertsch, which are denominated volcanoes, bear marks of having been produced or altered at least by the operation of fire. The most elevated of these mountains are covered with snow till the end of May, and their sides are clothed with extensive forests, yielding excellent ship-timber. Some of the summits in this mountainous chain are estimated at 1,200 ft. above the level of the Euxine, having plains or table-lands on their tops, partly composed of bare rock, and partly covered by a thick stratum of earth. From Tschadir-daghi, or Chatyr-dagh, i. e. 'the Tent mountain,' the *Trapezus Mons* perhaps of the ancients, the prospect extends almost over the whole peninsula. Towards Caffa the mountains decrease in elevation. No traces of metals have hitherto been discovered; but in several places a species of marl, or rather a kind of fuller's earth, is dug, which is said to serve all the purposes of soap.

The temperature of the C. is in general mild, but very variable. The winters are sometimes so mild that the frost does not last longer than four or five days, and rarely causes the therm. to fall below 50°. Such was the winter of 1795 and 1796, when spring-flowers were in full blow on the 6th of February. Others, on the contrary, are long and rigorous; such were those of 1798, 1799, 1800, 1802, and 1803, when, in January, and a great part of February, the therm. was below zero, and which continued, with various degrees of cold, from the end of October till April. Snow, however, seldom falls in this region, and never, during a whole winter, so as to cover the ground to any depth. The other seasons, particularly summer, afford similar variations. The spring generally begins in March, and lasts till the end of May: this is

the most agreeable and healthy season. Nature at this season appears in her most beautiful colours, and the ground is clothed with a profusion of flowers and aromatic herbs. In June the very hot weather commences, and continues to the end of August. The verdure now disappears, and the springs, rivulets, and fountains, are to a great extent dried up. The therm., even in the shade, rises to 98° or 100°; but the heat is happily modified by sea-breezes, which set in at 10 A. M., and blow till 6 P. M.; while a land-wind blows during the night. Rain and dew are not unusual at this season. A hard winter is often followed by a mild and rainy summer; for the prolonged resting of the snow on the mountains, and the ice on the sea of Azof, keep the air cool, and furnish a constant current of a low temp. till the end of May. The barometer varies but little in ordinary summers; a long continuance of serene weather is then expected. From the beginning of August the nights become mild, and the sun's heat diminishes in the day-time. October and September are fine months; the temperature is moderate, and agreeable weather prevails till the middle of November. At the end of that month cold begins, with slight frosts, and snow falls upon the high mountains. Autumn is the most dangerous season in the C., on account of the prevalence of bilious, intermittent, and remittent fevers, the relapses of which are often fatal. The winter is seldom long and rigorous. In December the temperature is variable; and after four or five days of frost, fine weather often returns and continues till January. The greatest degree of cold generally occurs in February; but a difference of climate is always experienced in the C., according to the situation and comparative elevation of different localities. In the plains an excess both of heat and cold is felt; but rains are less frequent there in summer, because the barrenness of the steppes, and the violent winds which pass over them, prevent the moist air from accumulating and resolving itself into rain.—In the mountainous parts, a great difference prevails between places whose aspect is towards the N, and those that have a S aspect, notwithstanding the small distance which separates them. Very often a heavy and abundant shower falls on one side of the chain of mountains, while on the other, the hot and clear weather remains unaltered; so that a journey of a few hours conveys a traveller from the scorching heat of July to the cold temperature of March.—The winds from the N and NE may be considered as the most regular in the C. Passing over smooth plains, where they meet with no obstacle to their passage, they usually blow with impetuosity, carrying with them snow and frost in winter, while in summer, blowing in the same direction, they serve to refresh and purify the air, and may be regarded as a special provision of nature. All the other winds change their force and direction so often that they may be called inconstant. Those from the NW are sometimes tempestuous, particularly in autumn; while they blow the sky becomes disturbed, and a singular degree of heat spreads through the atmosphere, and increases as long as the wind lasts. Another of the qualities of the NW wind is excessive dryness; in fact it has all the peculiarities of the dangerous hot winds of Egypt and other parts of Asia, except that the degree of heat which this wind occasions is less considerable in the C., and its consequences less fatal,—an amelioration probably proceeding from the passage of the wind across the Black sea.

The lower hills, and the intermediate valleys, are productive of all kinds of grain, with flax, hemp, and tobacco; and are beautifully diversified with gardens, orchards, and vineyards. In the neighbourhood of Sudak they make an excellent wine, resembling champagne in colour, strength, and flavour. This S tract

is beautifully diversified with elevated plains and fine valleys, covered by rich verdure, and interspersed with abrupt calcareous rocks. Among these, the valley of Baidari, which was given to Prince Potemkin at the Russian conquest, is extolled by all travellers as peculiarly interesting and beautiful. It abounds in fine woods composed of large oaks and walnut-trees, and is interspersed with open and well cultivated fields, gardens, and orchards. Pallas describes the vegetation of this country as being extremely luxuriant. The *Crambe orientalis*, or wild horse radish, is peculiarly abundant in that part of the country which lies between the rivers Salghir and Karasu, and is often thicker than a man's arm. The orchards yield cherries, peaches, apricots, almonds, mulberries, walnuts, quinces, medlars, and filberts. In their kitchen-gardens the Tartars cultivate melons, cucumbers, gourds, cabbages, carrots, beans, pease, garlic, and onions. Besides the abundance of culinary vegetables produced in the C., nature has liberally supplied it with medicinal plants, and others used in dyeing and tanning. Rye, barley, oats, millet, and maize are everywhere cultivated. On the plains of Kaffa and Kertsch is found the *Atropex lanciniata*, which, when burnt, affords excellent soda. The valleys in the environs of Alushta and Uskut abound with hemp and flax of superior quality; and Virginian tobacco is successfully cultivated. Madder is grown on the low grounds about Inkerman. Woad and saffron are collected on the mountains and valleys on the S coast. Between Yalta and Alushta you meet with the *Agnus cactus*, in Russia called 'the wild pear-tree'; and in the woods of Yalta the sumach or vinegar-tree occurs. The turpentine-tree grows in the gardens near Sudak, along the Alma, and spontaneously in the valleys of the S. The *diospiros*, or lotus of Linnæus, is seen in the gardens between Balaklava and Alushta; while the arbutus springs up from the chasms of the steep rocks. The valleys of Alushta divide with some others possession of the olive, walnut, pomegranate, and fig-trees. The clayey mountains of Sudak are covered with caper-trees; while their valleys sustain luxurious vines, producing wine of superior quality.

The animal kingdom is not very diversified in the C. Amongst the tame or fallow beasts and marine animals, are goats, deer, wolves, foxes, badgers, civet cats, and hares; while the Black sea and the sea of Azof abound in sea-calves and porpoises. The domestic animals are dromedaries, horses, buffaloes, oxen, cows, goats, sheep of various kinds, and a large species of greyhound used in the chase. The C. does not contain any great variety of birds: it however possesses the Alpine and Egyptian vulture, the goshawk of passage, the kite, magpie, blackbird, partridge, woodcock, swallow, thrush, quail, lark, nightingale, wren, goldfinch, tit, and sparrow. Large flocks of bustards are occasionally seen in the plains; the heron is found near the rivers; and wild-ducks and other water-fowl on the sea-shore.—The fresh waters of this country contain a small species of barbel, as well as eels and trout. The sea environing the peninsula abounds in fish, many species of which are unknown to the inhabitants for want of proper instruments for catching them. The principal fish are the sturgeon, mullet, mackerel, sardines, pilchards, and some others not generally known. The testaceous fish are lobsters, crabs, craw-fish, oysters, mussels, cockles, &c. Reptiles are not numerous. A few serpents are found in the mountains, of the *Coluber jaculator* species; the asp and viper are rare. There are lizards and frogs of various species, and fresh-water turtle. The C. has not a great variety of insects. The bee only is worthy of mention as being very numerous. The C., at certain seasons, is much infested by locusts

of two species, the *Gryllus Tartaricus* and *migratorius*, which often do much injury by eating up the whole vegetable productions wherever they settle. The fields, the vineyards, gardens, and pastures, are all laid waste; and sometimes the only appearance left upon the naked soil is their putrefying bodies, the stench of which is enough to breed a pestilence. The large black tarantula is found of a fearful size; and the *Phalangium arachnoides*, an insect allied to the spider, whose bite is said sometimes to prove fatal. Centipedes and the *Scolopendra morsitans* of the naturalists, are very common; and scorpions are found in the mountains.—The principal river in the C. Proper is the Salghir, with its feeders the Great and Little Karasu; besides which it has many smaller streams, as the Alma, Belbeck or Kabarta, Byuk or Kasikly-useen, Aithoder, Balganack, Badraka, Katsha, Dasta-su, and Burultsha, all rapid and dangerous torrents when the snow melts on the *yailas* or mountain table-lands after heavy rains, but mostly rivulets only in the dry season.

Peninsula of Kertsch.] The eastern promontory, or subordinate peninsula of Kertsch, anciently the kingdom of Bosphorus, differs considerably in appearance and soil from the rest of the C. It measures about 84 m. from W to E, by about 24 m. medium breadth from N to S. The isthmus by which it is connected with C. Proper, is a level plain, about 10 m. broad, to the E of which the country rises into gentle eminences; and at its E end near Kertsch and Yenikalé there are hills of some elevation running N and S. The shores of the Euxine, and sea of Azof, all around this peninsula, are high, steep, and of difficult access. Between the hills there are several salt lakes, some of which are separated from each other by beds composed of shells and sea sand. The few and scanty rivulets of this peninsula are dry in summer; and, although there are many springs of excellent water among the hills, that which is procured by digging pit-wells in the lower grounds is mostly brackish. Though destitute of natural wood, this peninsula has abundance of fruit-trees in its gardens and orchards; and the soil in general, except around the saline lakes and salt marshes, is fertile and productive.

The singular stripe or spit of land, stretching from Arabat towards Yenitche, and separating the Sivash or Putrid gulf, from the sea of Azof, as formerly mentioned, is composed of shells and sand. Its surface is mostly level, with a few small eminences, and is covered with rich pasture. Great numbers of petrified shells are found here, also a singular mineral said to be a native prussiate of iron, or Prussian blue. Salt springs occur in the hills near Yenikalé, and a spring of petroleum or rock oil. On the summit of a hill in this peninsula, there is a marsh containing bitter salt water, emitting a disagreeable smell, and resting upon a black sulphureous slimy bottom. On the leaves and stems of the vegetables growing around this marsh, sulphuret of soda is found deposited.

Isle of Taman.] The island of Taman, though not actually a part of the C., is included in the same government. It is separated from the peninsula of Kertsch by the straits of Yenikalé or Taman, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, which bounds it on the W. The N side of this island is washed by the sea of Azof and the S side by the Black sea; while the E end is separated by an irregular congeries of small saline lakes, with narrow interposed isthmuses, from Kuban Tartary. The breadth of the straits of Yenikalé is from 7 to 12 m. The length of this island from W to E is about 40 m.; its breadth from N to S 26 m. Its surface is considerably elevated above the surrounding waves, the shores being generally upwards of 70 ft. high, and very steep; at its W extremity there are several hills, two of which are said to be volcanic. The soil is in general a sandy loam,

but is of clay in some places; the sloping sides of the hills and intermediate valleys are fertile, and well-cultivated in some places. Though this island does not naturally produce either trees or shrubs, yet, in the vicinity of Taman, at its W extremity, there are many large orchards in which fruit trees have long flourished in great luxuriance and productiveness. It has numerous springs of fresh water, but no running streams. In some places there are saline pools and salt springs, containing petroleum; and the interior is said to abound in a resinous combustible substance, supposed to be a mineral oil or petroleum. Before the town of Taman there is a spacious bay of the same name, the *Phanagoria* of the ancients, but too shallow to allow of being navigated by large vessels. The interior of the island is the most elevated and fertile; but some districts are represented as unhealthy, owing to thick fogs, the humidity of the soil, and the bad quality of the water. There is a volcano in the island of Taman, about 27 m. E from the fortress of that name. Its eruptions, though accompanied by fire and smoke, have not hitherto been followed by any appearance of lava; but it pours forth, while in action, vast quantities of viscous mud.

Geology.] The following account of the geology of the C., is from the pen of the celebrated Pallas. "In a country, containing mountains of such elevation that snow and ice remain on some spots throughout the whole year, and which also is almost insulated, one would expect, conformable with the general laws of nature, to find the three different orders of mountains: the primitive or granitic mountains, as the centre of elevation; the secondary or schistose; and the tertiary, composed of horizontal or flat strata, mixed with petrifications; or at least, as in Sicily, a volcanic central nucleus, having secondary and tertiary stratifications around its skirts. But in Taurida neither of those arrangements are to be found, which are observed in all other mountainous countries. Throughout the entire maritime range of the Alpine chain of Taurida, nothing is to be seen but secondary strata of the latest order or formation, all inclined to the horizon at an angle more or less approaching to 45°, and all less or more parallel to each other, and in a direction between SE and NW. All the strata, therefore, are cut off or laid open in the direction of the coast, and are all distinctly seen upon the maritime steep slopes of the mountains, like the leaves in a book, or the volumes in a library." The exterior or upper strata, consist of calcareous matter of very recent formation. The highest of the mountains afford no trace either of primitive granite, or of any regular schistose deposit, but are entirely calcareous. Beneath those enormous calcareous masses, pillars of marble, trap, clay, common limestone, and schistus, appear in parallel and almost vertical veins or strata, alternating with each other, and leaning from NW to SE; and their precipitous elevation in some places from the sea, bespeaks a corresponding depth below the surface of the water. Among the extraneous fossils of the C., the *Lapis nummularius* may be mentioned, which is there very common, though rare everywhere else.

Population.] The pop. of the C. is said to have formerly amounted to 1,500,000; but it was much diminished by the wars between the Turks and Russians; and in 1793, was only estimated at 157,125. It probably does not exceed 300,000 at present. Besides great numbers of Tartars of different descriptions, it was formerly inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and Armenians, especially in the towns along the coast; but since the Russian conquest, the Turks have all quitted the country. Many of the Tartars also have removed with their families and flocks to the steppes or deserts of the continent; and even the Armenians

are said to have abandoned the country, or rather to have been constrained by the Russians to emigrate. According to Pallas, the Tartars of the C. may be divided into three classes. The first are the Nogais, the least mixed of the Mongolian race or Moguls, who devote their attention to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. A second race of Tartars occupied the steppes or plain, from the edge of the hilly country to the isthmus of Perecop, who also resembled the Moguls. The third class, inhabiting the S valleys of the mountains, is described as a mixed race, having a distinct physiognomy, with stronger beards and lighter hair than the other two, and devoting their attention to agriculture, and especially to the cultivation of hemp and tobacco. The young Tartars of the plain, particularly those belonging to noble and rich families, dress nearly like the Circassians and the Cossacks, the sleeves of their coats being short and open. On their heads they wear high caps, and their legs are covered with half-boots. The Tartar women wear drawers or long wide trousers, shirts open before, an open gown of silk with long narrow ornamented sleeves, and above all a great coat with short sleeves, and a belt round the waist. They plait their hair, which is generally covered by a small cap, or by a piece of linen crossed under the chin. They paint the nails of their hands and feet red, and stain their eye-brows black. A long narrow piece of cloth hangs down behind from the top of their heads, while their tresses of hair, stained of a brown red colour, fall down over their cheeks. When abroad, out of their tents, they usually cover their faces with a fine veil of white linen. In some places the Tartar pop. have mingled freely with the German and Greek colonists; but in general they keep aloof from all foreigners. The Tartars of the C. have few manufactures; the most noted is that of leather, dressed and stained like what is usually called Morocco. Cutlery, saddler's work, and coarse earthen ware are also manufactured. The principal exports of the C. are wheat, salt, leather, soda, butter, fish, cordage, honey, and wax; the chief imports are stuffs of silk and of cotton, wines, brandy, and fruits.

Towns.] There are a few indifferently built towns in the C., and many villages. Perecop, or Or-capi, the ancient *Taphra*, situated on the middle of the isthmus of that name, is chiefly remarkable for its military lines raised for the defence of the isthmus against the roaming tribes of Scythia, and consisting of a rampart and ditch now fallen to ruin. It had been originally fortified by a Spartan general, in the 4th cent. before our Saviour; and the defences were restored by the Emperor Justinian, in the 6th cent. of the Christian era. This fortification, called *Neon Teichos*, or 'the new wall,' by the Greeks, is of earth, and very high, with an immense ditch, stretching in a straight line from sea to sea, without any remains of flanking towers. *Perecop*, the Russian name of this place, means the trench or fortification; and *Or-capi*, the Tartar appellation, signifies the gate. For an account of BAKHTCHISSARAI, formerly the Tartar capital of C., see that article. After the Russian conquest, the seat of government was removed to Acmetchet, or Sympheropol, the former being the Tartar, and the latter the modern Greek name. It is reported that, on this occasion, Prince Potemkin tossed up with his generals for the choice of the new capital. See ACMETCHET. Aktiar, or Sebastopol, in the SW angle of the peninsula, or what was anciently called the Heracleotic or Minor Chersonesus, is built in the form of an amphitheatre, at the bottom of an excellent harbour, upon a neck of land, interposed between two bays. See SEBASTOPOL. In the neighbourhood are the ruins of the ancient city of *Chersonesus*, on a bay now used as a station for vessels per-

forming quarantine. This place, called in the middle ages Sherson and Schurschi, being the *Cherson Trachea* of the ancients, was founded by the inhabitants of Heraclea, 600 B. C. The surrounding country forms the Minor, or Heracleotic Chersonesus, which is accurately described by Strabo as a portion of the *Peninsula major*, or *Taurica Chersonesus*. In this small district stood the three cities of New and Old Chersonesus, and Eupatorium, the temples of Diana, the promontory of Parthenium celebrated as the scene of the story of Iphigenia, the famous mole of Chersonesus, with numerous ramparts, tombs, canals, and other works mentioned by historians, but which are all now in ruins.—Karasu-bazar, or the market-town on the Karasu, is a mean irregular town of about 900 houses. The inhabitants of this town are a curious mixture of Tartars, Russians, Greeks, Italians, Armenians, and Jews.—Sudak, or Sudagh, formerly Soldadia, the *Sidegrinus* of the ancients, situated on a gulf near Cara-kaia, is chiefly remarkable for its beautiful vale, abounding in vineyards, and has the ruins of a Genoese fortress on a rock near the sea. This city rose to such celebrity for its extensive commerce, that all the Greek possessions in the C. were denominated Sugdania at one period.—Kaffa, the ancient *Theodosia*, formerly a place of great importance, but now fallen into ruins, was one of the towns of the kingdom of the Bosphorus. See KAFFA.—Kertsch, or Kerez, on a bay in the straits of that name, is a small walled town on a projecting point of land, a few miles from the ruins of the ancient *Panticapeum*. The natives of the Crimea still call the town of Kertsch, and the straits, Vospor, though they write the word Bosphor. It was the regal seat of the Bosphorian kings.—Yenikalé, a small town, with a strong fortress commanding the narrowest part of the straits of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, was the *Parthenium* of the ancients. Between this and Kertsch, on the shore of a considerable bay, are the ruins of the ancient city of *Myrmecum*.—About 4 m. from Yenikalé, towards the sea of Azof, on a rocky point advancing into the sea, stood an ancient pharos or light-house, said to have been built by Mithridates, and still called, by the modern Greeks, *Phanari Mitridati*, or 'the lantern of Mithridates.'—Taman, on a bay in the island of the same name, anciently called *Phanagoria sinus*, is a fortress of some importance. Near it are the ruins of the ancient city of *Phanagoria*.

History. The ancient *Taurica Chersonesus* was so called from its inhabitants, the *Tauri* or *Taurici*, a Sarmatian tribe. It was also called *Chersonesus Scythica*, and *Chersonesus Magna*, to distinguish it from the Heracleotic or Minor Chersonesus. The most anciently known inhabitants of this region were the Cimmerians, a numerous and martial tribe of *Turani*ans, who long continued to defend the peninsula against the *Scythians*; but were ultimately driven from the plain by their more powerful adversaries, about 665 B. C., and forced to take refuge in the southern hills, where they maintained their independence under the name of *Tauri* or mountaineers. About 550 B. C., the Greeks began to form colonies on the S shores of the *Taurica*, at which time *Panticapeum* was built by the Milesians; and here they long carried on a flourishing commerce, having reduced the subordinate eastern peninsula which formed the Greek kingdom of Bosphorus. About 100 years afterwards, the *Scythians* were almost extirpated by the *Sarmates*; after which the *Tauri*, called also *Tauro-Scythia*, extended their dominion nearly over the whole peninsula, and pressed so hard upon the Bosphorian kingdom that it sought protection from Mithridates, king of Pontus, who subdued the *Tauri*, and reduced the whole Chersonesus under his dominion. After the ruin of Mithridates by the Romans, the kingdom of Bosphorus seems to have subsisted as a Roman dependency till the commencement of the Christian era; at which period the Alani drove out the *Tauri* from the greater Chersonesus, destroyed Theodosia, and forced the Bosphorian kings to become tributary. About 150 years afterwards, the Alani were extirpated or driven out by the Goths, who blended themselves with the vanquished, and during whose dominion Christianity was first introduced into the Chersonesus, in the reign of the Roman emperors Dioclesian and Constantine. The Goths in their turn gave way to the Huns, and took refuge in the mountains, where they for a time defended themselves under several petty kings in strong forta, which were afterwards, by a singular corruption, called 'castles of the Jews.' The descendants of the

Huns, who took the name of Aoultziagrians, and led a wandering life in the steppes or plain country of the C., were in the sequel reduced to subjection by the Khatyares, to whom also the Goths in the mountains, and the Greek cities on the coast, became tributary. About A. D. 679, the C. was invaded by the Khazars. In 840, the emperor Theophilus subjugated the C., the country between the Dniéper and the Don, and Khuban-Tartary, and placed the seat of government at Cherson or Chersonesus. The whole of this country, or at least its steppes or pastures, was at this time occupied by the Khazars, and from them the flat part of the peninsula had the name of Gasaria, Chazaria, or Cassaria; the mountainous part was called Gothia from the Goths, and Tsikla from a remaining tribe of the Alani. In 880, the Khatyrians were expelled by the Kinglians or Petschenegues; and about 1050, the latter fled before the Komanes or Comanians, called also Uzes, Butyres, Palatsees, or Polouzes, to whom also the remaining Goths and Greeks became tributary. About this time, the town of Sougdia or Soldaya, now Sudak, rose to such eminence by its commerce, that all the Greek possessions in the C. received the appellation of Sugdania; and in 1204 refused obedience to the empire of Constantinople. Even at a much later period, when the Turks became masters of the Constantinopolitan empire, there still remained two Greek principalities in the C., one called Theodor, now Inkerman; and the other named Gothia, now Mangoute. In 1237, the Komanes were subdued by the Mongols or Tartars, after which the C. became a province of the Western Tartar empire of Kiptschak. In the beginning of this Tartar empire, a number of Techerkasses or Circassians established themselves in the western subordinate peninsula, and Kertsch was governed by a prince of that nation, probably taking its name from that tribe. The Venetians established an important commerce with the C. and the island of Taman; in which they were afterwards supplanted by the Genoese, their commercial rivals, who, by permission of the Mongols, rebuilt Kaffa, the ancient *Theodosia*, which they made their staple, or the centre of their commerce in the Black sea. They also reduced Sudak and Cembalo, or *Portus Symbalorum*, now Balacava. At this period a lucrative trade was carried on with India and China from the C., by means of caravans in two different routes. One of these passed from Cathay or Northern China across the Amur, and through Central Asia, by the N of the Caspian, and by Astrakan, to Tanna, now Azof. The other route was across the Caspian by way of Trebizond, Taurus, and Bagdad, to the Persian gulf; and was established at Sebastopol or Atklar in the C. In 1441, the C. became an independent Tartar monarchy under its own khans of the house of Zingis; but was soon reduced by the Turks, by whom the Genoese also were expelled from the C. about the close of the 15th cent. The Turks placed garrisons in the principal cities and fortresses of the C.; and, shutting up the entrance into the Black sea, ruined the commerce of the peninsula. Under the reign of the first khans who were tributary to the Porte, the C. lost both its commercial and its agricultural importance. Continual wars, and incessant efforts to regain a position of independence, added to the deeply-rooted habits of a nomade life, for many years precluded all hope of the regeneration of the country. But a fertile soil, and a country abundantly provided with all natural resources, ultimately stimulated the indolence of the Tartars into something like industry. Just as these local advantages had done before in the case of the savage hordes that successively invaded the C. The hill sides and valleys became gradually covered with villages, and all branches of native industry thrived apace with the internal tranquillity of the country. The corn, cattle, timber, resins, fish, and salt of Little Tartary furnished freight for a multitude of vessels. The commerce of Central Asia, it is true, was lost to the C. beyond recovery; but the exportation of its native produce, and of that which Russia poured into it by the Don and the sea of Azof, was more than sufficient to keep its commercial community in a thriving if not an opulent condition. Kaffa shared in the general improvement; it rose again from its ruins, and became the commercial emporium of the country as in the time of the Genoese. Its progress was such that the Turks bestowed on it the flattering name of *Kutchuk-Stambul*, or 'Little Constantinople.' The dominion of the khans, at this period, in Europe and Asia, extended from the banks of the Danube to the foot of the mountains of Caucasus; the indomitable mountaineers of Circassia themselves not unfrequently yielded homage to the sovereigns of the *Tauris*. The Mussulman population was divided, at this period, into two great classes: the descendants of the first conquerors, known by the special designation of Tartars; and the *Nogais*, or nomade tribes who, subsequently to the conquest, had put themselves under the protection of the illustrious Batu Khan. The former, mixed up with the remains of the ancient possessors of the C., formed the civilized part of the nation. Possessing the mountainous regions, and residing there in towns and villages, the Tartars were at once agriculturists and manufacturers; whilst the *Nogais*, who maintained a kind of nomade independency in Southern Russia, applied themselves solely to cattle-rearing. The latter were, at this period, divided into five principal hordes: the *Budjak* occupied the plains of Bessarabia from the mouths of the Danube to the Dniester; the *Yedisian*, the largest horde, which could bring into the field 80,000 horsemen, were encamped between the Dniester and the Dnieper; the *Djamboulik* and *Jedickul*, the remnants of which still inhabit the territory of their ancestors, extended from the banks of the Dniéper to the W coasts of the sea of Azof; lastly, the tribes of the *Kuban* roamed over the steppes between that river and the Don, which now form the domain of the Black sea

Cossacks. All these tribes collectively could, in case of urgent necessity, bring into the field upwards of 400,000 men. Such was the political condition of Little Tartary, when the Russian conquest of the provinces of the sea of Azof and the Black sea destroyed all the fruits of the great social revolution which had been effected in the habits of the Mussulmans by the development of trade and commerce. The first Muscovite invasion of the C. took place in 1736. In that year 100,000 men, commanded by Field-marshal Munich, forced the isthmus of Perecop, entered the peninsula, and laid waste the whole country up to the northern slope of the Tauric chain. The peace of Belgrade put an end to this first inroad; but the political existence of Little Tartary was, nevertheless, violently shaken; and from that time forth the khans were kept in continual perplexity by the secret or armed interventions of Russia. The C. continued under subjection to the Turks till 1774, when the Empress Catharine II. of Russia, by the peace of Kutchuk-Kainardgi, stipulated for the independence of the C. under its own khans. In 1781, a civil war broke out among the Crim Tartars, in which the Russians interposed; and in 1783, Sahim-Gherey, the last khan, abdicated his power, which he transferred to Russia. This acquisition was confirmed by treaty with the sultan in 1784, since which Taurida has continued to be a prov. of the Russian empire.

Authorities. Tooke's *View of the Russian empire*.—Reutly, *Voyage en Crimée*.—Pallas, *Travels in the Southern Provinces of Russia*.—Lady Craven's *Journey to the Crimea*.—Clarke's *Travels in Europe, Asia, and Africa*, Part first.—Lyall's *Travels*.—Kohl's *Travels in Southern Russia*.

CRIMOND, a parish in the district of Buchan. Aberdeenshire, between the towns of Peterhead and Frazerburgh. Area 4,600 acres. Pop. 893.

CRIMPLESHAM, a parish of Norfolk. $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Stokeferry. Area 1,620 acres. Pop. 329.

CRIMSCOTT, a hamlet in the p. of Whitchurch, Warwickshire, 7 m. WSW of Kington. Pop. 102.

CRINAN CANAL, a work at the head of the peninsula of Kintyre in Argyle, intended to afford a communication between Loch-Gilp, or Loch-Fyne, and the Western ocean, so as to avoid the difficult and circuitous passage of 70 m. round the Mull of Kintyre. This canal was undertaken in the year 1793, by subscription of shareholders, under an act of parliament; and was opened on July 18, 1801. The original estimate by the late Mr. Kennie was £63,375, and the sum subscribed by the proprietors, and first expended upon it, amounted to upwards of £108,000. This sum, however, proving to be totally insufficient for its completion—chiefly in consequence of the intersection of the line by whinstone rock and peat-moss—subsequent advances were made by Government to the extent of nearly £75,000; to secure which sum, the canal was transferred on mortgage to the barons of exchequer in Scotland, and their functions have since devolved on the lords-of-the-treasury, and practically on the commissioners for the Caledonian canal. The canal is about 9 m. long. It contains 15 locks; 13 of which are 96 ft. long, 24 ft. wide, and about 12 ft. deep; and 2 are 108 ft. long, and 27 ft. wide. It is navigable by vessels of 200 tons burden. Of the locks, 8 are used in ascending from Loch-Gilp or Ardrishalg, at the E end; and 7 in descending to Crinan at the W end. It is chiefly used by small coasting and fishing vessels, and by the steam-boats which ply between Inverness and the Clyde, which are made inconveniently narrow to pass through it.

CRINAN (LOCH), an arm of the sea, which gives name to the above canal, opening from the sound of Jura, and running in a SE direction into N Knapdale. The scenery of the entrance is wild and beautiful; but greatly inferior to that of the neighbouring loch, on the N, Loch-Craignish.

CRINGLEFORD, a parish of Norfolk, 3 m. SW of Norwich. Area 980 acres. Pop. 191.

CRINGLES, a hamlet of Silsden chapelry, in the p. of Kildwick, W. R. of Yorkshire. Pop. 143.

CRINOW, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 2 m. NE of Narberth. Pop. 69.

CRIO (CAPE),—the *Criu Metopon* or *Cretense promontorium* of the ancients,—a headland on the SW coast of the island of Candia, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{2}'$, E long. $23^{\circ} 30'$.

CRIO or KRIO (CAPE), a promontory of Asia Minor,—the *Tropæum promontorium* of the ancients,—on the SW coast of Anatolia, sanjak of Menteshah, at the extremity of a high peninsula which separates the gulfs of Kos and Syme, in N lat. $36^{\circ} 39' 20''$, E long. $27^{\circ} 24'$.

CRIPTON, a hamlet in the p. of Winterbourne-Came, Dorset, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Dorchester. Area 900 acres. Pop. 17.

CRIQUEBŒUF - EN - CAUX, a commune of

II.

France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Fécamp, 24 m. NE of Havre. Pop. in 1841, 1,827.

CRIQUEBŒUF - SUR - SEINE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. of Pont-de-l'Arche. Pop. 1,202.

CRINETOT-LESNEVAL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, arrond. of Havre. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,820; in 1841, 12,934. The town is 14 m. NNE of Havre. Pop. in 1846, 1,455.

CRINETOT-SUR-OUVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Yerville. Pop. 1,011.

CRQUIERS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Aumale. Pop. 1,021.

CRISPALT, or CRISPA ALTA,—the *Cresta alta* of the Romans,—a summit of the Lepontian Alps, the most northerly of the St. Gothard group, on the confines of the Swiss cantons of Uri and of the Grisons, 11 m. NNE of St. Gothard, and 14 m. SSE of Altorf. To the NE is the pass, through which the road runs from Amsteg to Sedrun,—which is also called Kreuzliberg, from an iron cross which marks its summit.

CRISSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. ofillé-le-Guillaume. Pop. 1,268.

CRISSE, or CRISSA, a village of Greece, in the prov. and 30 m. W of Livadia, and 4 m. WSW of Kastri, at the foot of Mount Ciphis.

CRISTAES, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, district of Tamanduá, on the l. bank of the São Francisco, and at the confluence of the Agida.—Also an extensive mountain-range on the confines of the provs. of Minas-Geraes and Goyaz, and extending in a SW direction into the latter prov., between the head-streams of the Paranaibo and Curamba. It derives its name from the crystals with which it abounds.

CRISTELLINA (SIERRA), a detached mountain-peak in the prov. of Andalusia, in Spain, in the vicinity of the town of Casares. It has an alt. of nearly 2,000 ft. above sea-level, and commands a noble view of the forest-covered valley of the Genal.

CRISTINA (SANTA), a village of Venetian Lombardy, in the prov. and 14 m. ESE of Pavia, district and 3 m. ESE of Corte-Olona. Pop. 1,481. It is ill-built.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 9 m. SE of Palmi. Pop. 600. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1783.

CRISTO (MONTE), a singularly shaped hill, or rather rock, stretching into the sea, on the N side of the island of Hayti, to the E of Cape Haytien. It gives shelter to a small port.—Also a small conical rocky islet off the S coast of the island of Elba. It is tenanted by monks of the order of Camaldoli.

CRISTOBAL (SAN), a village of Ecuador, in the prov. of Quito, on the Supay. The environs produce sugar and cochineal, and contain mines of gold.

CRISTOBAL-DE-LA-LAGUNA (SAN). See LAGUNA.

CRISTOFORO-DE-HAVANA. See HAVANA.

CRITCHILL (LONG), a parish of Dorset, 6 m. WSW of Cranborne. Area 1,869 acres. Pop. 144.

CRITCHILL-MORE WITH MANSWOOD, a parish of Dorset, 6 m. SW of Cranborne. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. 337.

CRITCHOVO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Macedonia, in the sanjak and 35 m. N of Monastir, on the r. bank of the Kutchuk-karasu.

CRITEUIL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. of Segonzac, 14 m. SSE of Cognac. Pop. 513.

CRITTENDEN, a county in the W part of the state of Kentucky, U. S., comprising an area of 540 sq. m., drained by affluents of the Ohio and Cumberland rivers. It is level, and generally fertile. Its

cap. is Salem.—Also a co. of the state of Arkansas, comprising an area of 2,100 m., bordered on the E by the Mississippi. It is level, and liable to inundation, but extremely productive. Pop. in 1880, 1,272; in 1840, 1,561.

CRIVITZ, or KRIWITZ, a town of the grand duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, district and 12 m. NW of Parchim, and 11 m. ESE of Schwerin. Pop. 1,244. It has several distilleries, breweries, and dye-works, and a manufactory of tobacco.

CRIXA, a town and parish of Brazil, in the prov. and 120 m. N of Goyaz, 9 m. from the W bank of the river of the same name. It has a parish-church and 3 chapels. With the exception of a small number who still labour in the gold-mines—to which the town owes its existence—its inhabitants employ themselves in agriculture and the rearing of cattle. The river, which, as well as the town, takes the name of C. from the tribe of Indians who inhabit the locality, descends from the mountain-ridge at the southern extremity of the Cordilheira-Grande; runs NE; receives the Peixa; and after a course of 150 m., of which the greater extent is navigable, discharges itself into the Araguaia, on the r. bank, between the confluence of the Tezouras and the S point of the island of Bananal. Near its mouth are several productive salt-springs.—Also a river of the same prov., which descends from the Cordilheira-Grande; runs NE through a district inhabited by Indians of the same name; and throws itself into the Tocantins, in S lat. 10° 33'.

CROA, a group of five small islands of Brazil, in the estuary of the Amazon, to the SW of the island of Baileia or Penitencia. They are uninhabited, but are frequented by fishermen from Villanova.

CROAGH, a parish and village, of co. Limerick. Area of p. 7,221 acres. Pop. 1,936. The village was formerly a corporate town. Pop. 177.

CROAGHPATRICK, a celebrated cone-shaped mountain of co. Mayo, on the S side of Clew bay, and 6½ m WSW of Newport, which rises 2,530 ft. above sea-level, and commands from its summit one of the finest prospects in the world.

CROAHU. See CAMUCIN.

CROAK, a river of the Mosquito territory, which flows into the Caribbean sea at False cape, in N lat. 12° 20'.

CROATA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Maranhão, on the l. bank of the Itapicuri, 15 m. below the confluence of the Codo. It is inhabited by Indians of the Croatas family, who give their names also to several small rivers which water the locality.

CROATIA (TURKISH). See BOSNIA.

CROATIA, a country of Austria, constituting in former ages part of the ancient *Illyricum*, but dependent on the crown of Hungary, or associated with it since 1190 until the great Hungarian struggle in 1849. It is bounded on the E by Slavonia and Turkish Croatia or Bosnia; on the S by Dalmatia, Morlacia, and the Adriatic; by Carniola and Styria, or the kingdom of Illyria, on the W; and is separated from Hungary Proper on the NE by the river Drave, which along this frontier is very rapid and often impassable. It lies between the parallels of 44° 5' and 46° 26' N; and between 14° 20' and 17° 25' E long. Its greatest length from N to S is about 180 m., and from E to W its greatest breadth is 110 m.; presenting a surface of above 10,800 sq. m. Formerly, however, the boundaries of C. were more contracted. Its divisions are:

	Area.	Pop. in 1837.
1. The county of Agram, ...	2,185 sq. m.	339,528
2. The county of Warasdin, ...	718	175,910
3. The county of Kreutz, ...	634	101,036
4. The <i>Sebesirk</i> , or Littoral of Hungary, 130		25,009

5. The <i>Militär-gränze</i> , or Military districts, ...	5,754	530,000
6. The <i>generalat</i> of Warasdin, ...	1,415	127,060
	10,896	1,399,434

The counties of Warasdin, Kreutz, part of Agram, the military district of Warasdin, and the Banalgranze, were only incorporated with it in the reigns of Ferdinand and Leopold I.; the maritime districts constituted formerly a part of Dalmatia.

Physical features.] C. is throughout extremely mountainous, but its surface is diversified by several beautiful and fertile valleys, and some plains of considerable extent. The highest land is on the SE; and the principal mountains, branches of the Julian Alps, extending between Carlstadt and Dalmatia, stretch towards Istria and the Adriatic. The Weliebit or Vellibitch range is very steep and full of frightful precipices; and equals in elevation some ridges of the Alps, reaching to an alt. of 5,754 ft. above the level of the sea. Its direction is chiefly along the coast of the Adriatic, and its whole extent, from Zermanya to Zengg, is 70 m. The Kapella mountains take their rise near the lake of Plissevat, and running towards the SW, almost parallel with those of Vellibitch, extend nearly 90 m. They are divided into the little and the great Kapella, the highest of which is not above 500 toises. The mountains of Plissevat are the loftiest in C. Their rugged summits, formed of perpendicular rocks, rise 5,910 ft. above the level of the Adriatic. These mountainous ridges, which occupy almost the whole military district of Carlstadt, present on all sides a singularly rugged and frightful appearance, and form a part of the *Mons Ardius* of Strabo, to which some German authors have improperly given the name of the Dinovian Alps. Besides these, are several smaller chains; as the mountains of Merzlavodicz, which extend from 60 to 70 m. between the sea and the rivers Kulpa and Korana; the mountains of Sichelburg, which reach from the Kulpa along the confines of Carniola as far as the Save; the mountains of Verbacs Ka-Staza; and the Kamenita-Goricza. There are also several detached mountains, the most considerable of which are the Zyr, the Bilay, the Ostra, the Debelo-Berdo, and the Bogdanich. On the summits of the C. mountains are several remarkable valleys, which are so completely shut in by lofty ridges that their rivers find no outlet but by penetrating the soil or forming a subterranean passage. When these rivers are swollen by the rains, and find no sufficient means of escape, they inundate the whole valley, and form a temporary lake. Of these valleys the most extensive is that of Licca, which lies between the Wellebit mountains and those of Verbacs Ka-Staza. It is sandy and barren, and a great part of it is rendered uninhabitable by the impetuosity of the winds which rush through the passage between the mountains. The other most considerable valleys of this description are those of Korbavia, Korenicze, and Szenski-Put. Among these mountains are several beautiful spots, which, by their exuberant fertility, form a striking contrast with the bleak and barren regions which surround them. Of these the principal are the valley of Draga between Piket and Buecuri; that of Scarigna not far from Fiume; and that of Vinodol near Ezirquencia, so called from the number of vineyards with which it is covered. A considerable extent of level country reaches along the shores of the Drave to the borders of Slavonia; and between Agram and Petrinia is a large plain above 15 m. in length, of which the plain of Turoposia, so famous for its privileges, forms a part.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of C. are the Save and the Drave, the former of which has its source in the Alps of Carniola, and the other in the Tyrol; both are navigable. The other streams take their

rise within the frontiers, and empty their waters into these two rivers, or lose themselves in the cavities of the mountains; except the Zernanya and the Fiumara or Reka, which, after a short course, fall into the Adriatic. Of these the Unna and the Culpa alone are navigable. The Unna rises at the foot of Mount Chemernicza near Szuha, and has such an abundant supply of water that it is navigable almost the whole length of its course, which forms the boundary of C. on the side of Turkey. The Culpa springs from Mount Szegina, and crossing Croatia from E to W, passes into the Save near Szisseg. Such streams as have their springs in the mountainous regions, present at once deep and rapid torrents, which rush with impetuosity through the narrow clefts of the rocks; some of them form magnificent cascades, particularly the Sluinchicza, which has 48 beautiful falls, setting in motion an equal number of mills. Many of these rivers, when swelled by the rains or by the melting of the snow, overflow their banks and spread their waters over the country. Considerable damage is annually sustained by these inundations, particularly in the military district of Carlstadt, the country of Dubitza, and in the neighbourhood of the Drave; and to them must be attributed the formation of the immense marshes which are to be found in many parts of the country. The marsh near the v. of Ternowacz extends over 861 acres; that of Chemernicza, in the district of the regiment of Kreutz, covers about 10,000 acres. There was formerly another, in the same district, of 8,000 acres in extent, which has been completely drained by the exertions of the archbishop of Agram.—Of the lakes in C., those of Plissevatz, on the heights of the Little Kapella, are most deserving of notice. They are eight in number, and communicate with one another by immense cascades. Two of them are surrounded by steep and rugged rocks, which render them completely inaccessible; and they can only be viewed from the top of a precipice. Notwithstanding, however, this profusion of water, and the frequent inundations to which this country is subject, the inhabitants are sometimes exposed to all the inconveniences of severe drought. During a dry season the springs become exhausted; the beds of the torrents dry up; and water for the common purposes of life is often brought from a distance of 4 or 5 leagues.

Mines.] C. contains several valuable mines of iron, copper, and lead; but most of them are entirely neglected, and none are wrought with any degree of spirit, though there are immense forests in their neighbourhood. The only mines at present wrought, are the copper-mines of Szamabor or Zambor, whose annual produce is about 400 tons; and the iron mines of Esuber, Brod, Mrslavodicza, and Kossna; of which that of Esuber, the most considerable, produces only about 1,000 quintals of iron annually. It is said that there were formerly mines of silver at Streberniak and near Novi, but no attempt has been made to recover them. Gold is gathered by the peasants in the bed of the Drave, between Mahrburg and Dernje, for which they receive from the Crown 3 florins 24 kreutzers for every ducat weight: the quantity produced in this way amounts annually, upon an average, to from 15,000 to 18,000 ducats. Salt, blue and green vitriol, coals, and sulphur, are also found in C.; and quarries of beautiful marble abound in different parts of the country. All the bridges and parapet walls on the great Caroline road are built of marble, and many of the houses in Fiume, Zengg, and Porto-Re.—Of the mineral waters of C., the most frequented are those of Jamnicza and Laszina, the one on the l., and the other on the r. bank of the Culpa; of its hot wells, that of Teoplicza, which was known to the Romans, has the highest temp., being 46° of Reaumur or 135° of Fahr. The only salt spring

at present known in this country issues from a rock near the village of Szlana; 15 lbs. of its water contain 3 drams of common salt.

Climate.] The climate of C. is very unequal, and depends entirely upon its relative situation with respect to the Adriatic, and the Alps of Carniola, or upon the elevation of the country. While, on the coast, the therm. of Reaumur stands at 17°, in other places it will scarcely exceed 8° or 9° at most. In the military district of Carlstadt, and on the mountains of Vellibitch, Plissevatz, and Kapella, and indeed throughout the whole W division of the country, except in the vicinity of the sea, the snow generally lies for eight or nine months; in the narrow defiles on the heights, it sometimes continues the whole year. The most prevailing winds are the N, NE, S, and SW. Those which blow from the continent are dry, but those which come from the sea are almost always accompanied with rain. It is no uncommon circumstance, on the coast, to have six months of wind and rain, and a severe drought the rest of the year. The NE wind—or *la bora*, as it is called—is here piercing and violent; and during winter often rises into furious storms which devastate the whole country. The only spot which is free from its ravages is the narrow plain of Zernania, in the district of the regiment of Licca, which, sheltered by the mountains, enjoys a temp. equal to that of Italy, and produces all the fruits peculiar to that climate.

Soil.] Though C. presents several beautiful and well-cultivated valleys, yet it may in general be considered as a barren and ungrateful country. Its soil partakes much of the diversity of its climate. In the mountainous regions, except in a few spots, it is stony and perfectly sterile; towards the sea, one sees nothing but naked rocks despoiled of every particle of vegetable earth by the impetuosity of the winds. The districts, however, which are situated in the N and E, and watered by the Drave, the Save, the Culpa, and the Unna, are more fertile. They are enriched by the mud which is deposited during the inundation of these rivers; and are productive in maize, rye, oats, and other kinds of grain. Fruit-trees, particularly plums, are abundant, and there are a few vineyards, and immense forests of lofty oaks and beeches. But agriculture here meets with many obstructions, as well from the indolence of the peasant, and the nature of the government, as from the sterility of the soil. In the military districts, the houses, which were formerly scattered over the country, are now collected into villages, which has removed the labourers to such a distance from their lands that they take little interest in their improvement; consequently the only appearance of regular cultivation is confined to the vicinity of the villages. The common practice is to crop for 3 years, and then to allow the land to lie fallow for a certain time according to the quality of the soil. Many of the peasants never think of weeding their fields, clearing them of stones, or draining away the stagnant water: they cultivate them as long as they will produce anything; and then leave them to lie fallow for 12 or 14 years. The produce of wheat, rye, and barley, is estimated in common years at 6 for 1; maize at 40; buck-wheat at 6; millet at 20; oats at 4 for 1. Wheat and rye, however, are only cultivated on some of the baronial lands, and in the military districts. The culture of the potato was only introduced into this country in 1780. A considerable quantity is now produced in the county of Agram; in the county of Warasdin, however, a severe law was necessary to compel the inhabitants to the cultivation of this useful root. Flax and hemp are cultivated, but they are neither abundant nor of good quality; cotton has been attempted in Warasdin, but with very little success.

The most common fruit is the Damascene plum, from which the Croats distil a favourite beverage called *schliwowitzka*. They rear also a few cherries, apples, and pears; and near Fiume and Buccari, olives and figs. The best fruit is produced in the valley of Dragan; but it is most abundant in the county of Kreutz, where every peasant is obliged to engraft at least 25 trees every year, under pain of as many strokes of the cudgel! Vines are plentiful in the N and E districts, and afford wine of strength and flavour. The wine of Moszina is said to equal the best Burgundy; and that of Vinodol sparkles like Champagne. It is all, however, consumed in the country, and, like the Italian wines, will not keep. Mulberries are cultivated in considerable abundance in some districts; but pulse and kitchen stuffs are almost completely neglected; and nothing is seen in the gardens but onions, garlic, and cabbage, of which they make *chou-croute*, a favourite dish in C. A great part of the country is covered with immense forests. The beech is the most prevailing wood on the mountains, and the oak in the plains; but there are elms, ashes, birches, lindens, alders, poplars, pines, and firs, which might furnish an almost inexhaustible supply for ship-building. Little advantage, however, can be derived from the forests, on account of their distance from sea-ports, and the difficulties of conveyance.—The meadows and pasture-grounds of C. are very inferior to those of Hungary or Carniola; and the cattle, though they constitute the chief riches of the inhabitants, particularly in the military districts, are worse fed and worse managed here than in almost any other country. The horses also are small and weak; while the oxen are so feeble that it often requires six pairs of them to draw a plough. A few sheep and goats are reared; and a considerable number of swine feed and fatten upon the acorns in the woods. The only species of poultry reared by the peasants are turkeys. Woodcocks, stags, roe-bucks, and hares, are numerous in the forests. The rivers abound with fish; and the inhabitants of the maritime districts derive their principal subsistence from the tunny fishing, which is carried on with great success on the coasts of the Adriatic. Bees and silk-worms are reared with considerable care, and are, in general, very productive. The reader may form a tolerably correct idea of the agriculture and produce of this country, from the following statement of the productive lands, &c., in the military department for 1802:

PRODUCTIVE LANDS, ...	2,216,838 acres.
Of which are—	
Arable, ...	692,477
Meadows and pasture grounds, ...	522,500
Vineyards, ...	14,887
Orchards and gardens, ...	13,947
Forests, ...	973,027
PRODUCE.	
Grain of different kinds, ...	712,452 bushels.
Flax and hemp, ...	48,983 quintals.
Hay, ...	1,331,073 do.
Wine, ...	150,721 <i>seaux</i> .
Schliwowitzka, ...	14,000 do.
CATTLE.	
Horses, ...	43,383
Oxen, ...	59,196
Cows, ...	54,711
Calves, ...	48,374
Sheep, ...	219,535
Goats, ...	46,589
Swine, ...	98,756

Population.] The present inhabitants of C. are the Croats, who are in general Catholics, and are supposed to have established themselves in this country in the beginning of the 7th cent. There are also a considerable number of Illyrians from the Turkish provinces, who are of the Greek church, besides Bohemians, Carniolians, Germans, Italians, and a few Jews. Considering the general sterility of this country, the indolence of its inhabitants, and their ignorance in almost every branch of rural economy, one would be led to expect rather a scanty pop.; but so far is this from being the case, that, in proportion to its extent, C. contains more inhabitants than any of the other Hungarian

states, and surpasses in this respect even the Austrian provinces of Carniola, Carinthia, and Western Galicia. According to Lichtenstern, the pop. of civil or provincial Croatia in 1787, amounted to 388,854; and by the census taken in 1802, that of the military department was 376,180. There were, in 1802, in

	Civil Croatia.	Military Croatia.
Cities, ...	7	6
Market-towns, ...	13	
Villages, ...	2,080	1,240
Prædieu, ...	8	
Houses, ...	40,046	36,307
Total number of houses, ...		76,353

In 1828, the entire pop. of C. was returned at 1,047,000; in 1837 at 1,399,434.

Religion.] The inhabitants of C. profess, in general, the Roman Catholic religion; though in the military department there is a great proportion of Greek schismatics. The Roman Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the diocesan bishops of Agram and Zengg,—the former of whom is the richest dignitary of the kingdom. He possesses immense domains in C. and the Banat, which yield him an annual revenue of £30,000; and also other considerable privileges, among which is the sovereignty over 106 vassal barons, who hold their fiefs immediately from him, and pay an annual acknowledgment of 2 or 3 ducats. His metropolitan chapter, the most numerous in the Hungarian states, consists of a provost and 27 canons. The bishop of Zengg has a revenue of 12,000 florins a-year; and his chapter consists of a provost and 5 canons. The number of Roman Catholic parishes in C. amount to 359, of which 253 are in the dio. of Agram, and 106 in that of Zengg. There are also 16 convents. The Greek schismatic church possesses 158 parishes in C., of which 149 are in the military department; and besides its parish-churches, it has 77 chapels-of-ease. To these are attached 302 ecclesiastics, who are subject to the authority of the bishops of Carlsstadt and Pakratz, and are maintained entirely at the expense of their flocks. Government contributes nothing either to the building of their churches or the support of their pastors. Even the Catholic clergy in some of the districts depend upon the stated contributions of their parishioners, which is fixed by law, every peasant paying so much for every acre of arable land, &c. The Catholics, though very deficient in religious knowledge, are neither so ignorant nor superstitious as the Greek schismatics. Though the Protestant religion is tolerated by an edict of Joseph II., yet there are scarcely any of the inhabitants of that persuasion. In 1802, there were only 5 Protestants in the whole military department.

Education.] In C. there are no seminaries of education of any repute; and no individual in the kingdom has made any figure either in the arts or sciences. In the civil department, there are only 35 public schools for Catholics, supported by government, besides 3 lycæums. Each of these lycæums has 5 professors, and are in general well attended. In 1804 there were at Agram 309 students; at Warasdin, 280; and at Fiume, 92. There is also an academy at Agram, with ten professors, for the study of law and philosophy. In military Croatia there are 53 national schools, besides a lycæum at Zengg. These schools, however, were instituted by government solely for Catholics, though in this department nearly one-half of the population belong to the Greek church; and there are only 5 schools in C. for the instruction of Greek schismatics.—The C. language is a dialect of the Slavish, more resembling, however, that of Poland than those of Bohemia or Russia, or even the Slavak dialect of the N of Hungary. Till within the last few years, it has been totally uncultivated, and its use confined exclusively to the peasantry. When, however, the Hungarian diet proposed to enforce the use of the Magyar language, instead of the Latin, in all public transactions, a strong sentiment of nationality was roused throughout C. against this measure as giving undue prominence to a rival tongue; and when an act was passed which declared that, after the lapse of ten years, no Croat should be eligible to a public office who could not read and write the Magyar language, a feeling of hatred was excited towards the Hungarians which was fatally felt by them in their late gallant struggle for freedom.

Manners and Customs.] The C. mountaineer differs considerably both in disposition and in manners from the inhabitants of the surrounding states. He retains many of the customs of his remote ancestors, and particularly that spirit of independence by which they were characterised. From his infancy he is inured to hardship. His habitation scarcely shelters him from the inclemencies of a rigorous and inconstant climate. He feeds upon the coarsest fare; and from the frequent scarcities which prevail, and the summer-droughts, he is no stranger to hunger and thirst. In the military districts he is trained as a soldier from his earliest years; and soon acquires a martial appearance and a vigorous constitution. The inhabitants of Lica are particularly tall and well made, of a brown complexion, a masculine air, and fierce aspect. They are brave, and excessively fond of military glory; and their women will even equal in the field the feats of their husbands. They call themselves *Junack*, i. e. 'heroes,' a title which they pretend was bestowed upon them by strangers. But the most courageous of all the Croats are the Bunjitz, who make excellent soldiers, and generally compose the chosen militia of the country. The C. of the plains, however, possess neither the courage, the independent demeanor, nor the bodily strength and activity of their brethren on the hills. The houses of the C. peasantry are of wood, and generally of their

own construction. They consist of two apartments,—one for the family and their provisions, and the other for their cattle; and the best of them are but miserable hovels without either windows or chimneys. Their furniture consists of a low table, a large trunk for keeping their money and other effects, a kettle, one or two earthen pots, a few porringers and wooden spoons, and one or two hatchets. In one of these huts, sometimes four generations live together in the greatest harmony. The oldest, who is called *gospodar*, is absolute chief of the family, and directs all the out-work; while his wife, or the oldest female, who is called *gospodina*, is intrusted with the care and education of the children, and the management of the house. All their clothes are made by the women, who both spin the flax or wool and weave it into cloth. The common dress of the C. peasant is a shirt with large sleeves, having the neck, which is always open, and the wrists, embroidered with blue woollen thread; a brown cloth jacket, after the Hungarian fashion, with a double row of buttons; white pantaloons; short woollen stockings; and sometimes Hungarian boots. In a red belt the C. carries his pistols, and a long knife called *hanšar*; and over all he throws a red cloak. The richer inhabitants wear a long pelisse of green or blue cloth, which they seldom lay aside even in the hottest weather. Their principal ornaments consist of ten or twelve silver rings fastened to the left side of the vest, and large silver buttons on the pelisse. The Illyrians wear in general a red bonnet, the Croats a hat or a fur cap. The shirt of the women descends to the feet; its sleeves, which are of finer cloth and embroidered, are tied with silk ribbons. A woollen robe of the same length is bound round the waist with a girdle, and fastened on the breast with large silver clasps, which are gilt and ornamented with false stones. An apron is worn before and behind, formed of pieces of fringed carpet of different colours; and their stockings are of blue cloth intermixed with small pieces of red and green. Their hair is worn plaited in two tresses which hang down upon the breast, and have small bells, counters, and other ornaments fastened to their extremity. Among the more wealthy these are formed of gold, silver, or mother-of-pearl, and are sometimes so numerous that the weight of half a pound is suspended from each tress. They wear upon the head an embroidered handkerchief, and cover the fingers, and even the thumb, with a profusion of brass rings. Girls have only one tress, which is decked with ribbons, and they cover the head with a small red bonnet trimmed with gold or silver lace.—The common food of the Croats consists of bread and other farinaceous preparations, milk, and cheese; those in the plains live much upon fruit. They use little butcher meat; and it is only at marriage-feasts, or at the conclusion of the hay season and harvest, that they can indulge themselves with such dainties. The prevailing dishes are pottage, made as in Scotland, but seasoned with butter or oil, and sometimes with milk; vermicelli; and chou-croute. Oat-bread is in general use, but they also bake in the cinders a kind of unleavened cake of flour, barley, and rye, which they call *pogatschen*; and during Lent they eat nothing but herbs and roots boiled in water with a little salt. Dalmatian wine is the favourite beverage of the inhabitants of Licca. A liquor made from pears and barberries often supplies its place; and in general they content themselves with water or milk. In the wine districts wine is in general use; but the produce of their vineyard seldom lasts above five or six months.—The moral character both of the Croats and the Illyrians is a mixture of qualities frequently found even among the most uncivilized and savage tribes. They are hospitable, frugal, patient of fatigue and hunger, and always ready to oblige and assist one another; but they are, on the other hand, revengeful, indolent, intemperate, deceitful, and addicted to robbery. When compelled to endure hardship, the C. submits with cheerfulness; but he is in general a stranger to every species of industry, and passes the greater part of the day in sheer idleness, while the women are continually exposed to the most laborious drudgery. "A stranger," says M. Demian, "is surprised to meet among the mountains of Wellabit and Kapella, a woman of Licca, with a large bag upon her head, a child upon her back, and another in her arms, journeying 10 or 12 leagues a-day, and at the same time singing and spinning on the distaff, while her husband walks by her side without the slightest burden, solely occupied in smoking his pipe." The C. is generally honest and faithful in all his dealings with his own countrymen. The severity of military discipline has rendered the Illyrian particularly cunning and suspicious; and he is more inclined to robbery and brigandage than the C. He is also more addicted to intemperance. The common seasons of dissipation are a marriage, a *kesenoime* or family feast, the anniversary of a saint, and a funeral. A marriage feast will often last several weeks, and will sometimes swallow up half-a-year's income. A funeral is almost equally expensive.

Manufactures.] Except in the principal cities and towns, where a few of the more simple and common trades are practised, there is scarcely a professed artist or manufacturer to be found in C. Every peasant makes his own furniture, his own clothes, and even his husbandry utensils; and throughout the whole of military C., containing a pop. of more than 376,000, there are only 2,102 handicraftsmen who live by their trade. Its principal manufactures are confined to the city of Fiume, in which are made

annually about 35,000 quintals of refined sugar, and 1,400 *eimers* of liqueurs, both of which are mostly consumed in the Austrian provinces; 850 quintals of tanned leather; 900 quintals of wax; 3,000 quintals of cordage, manufactured of Italian hemp; 2,000 measures of potash; 10,000 quintals of snuff; besides hats, delf-ware, and some cloth. There are also a sail, anchor, and cordage manufactory at Zengg; a paper-mill near Agram; glass-houses at Szasieca, and near Warasdin; a pottery at Ivanitsh; iron-forges at Tschuber and at Merzladowicza, and a copper-forge at Szamabor; a considerable number of saw-mills, of which there are nineteen in the military district of Carlstadt; and dock-yards for building coasting-vessels at Buccari, Fiume, and Porto Ré.

Commerce.] With the exception of wood, cattle, and a little corn, the inland commerce of C. consists chiefly in exchanging the commodities and productions of other countries. Kostainicza, a frontier town on the banks of the Unna, is the great staple of its land-commerce, which indeed is but inconsiderable. It draws from Turkey raw hides, which pass into Austria; dressed sheep-skins, furs, vine-shoots, honey, linseed, a great number of cattle and pigs, destined for Italy and the Austrian states; and some horses, amounting in all, between the years 1794 and 1803, to 649,626 florins and 15 kreutzers; while C. in return gave, in the same time, a small quantity of *schliwowitza*, hemp, mercery, steel, earthenware, copper utensils, linen, *opanken* or Croatian shoes, salt, sieves, soap, and tobacco, to the value of 58,332 florins 36 kreutzers. The oxen which come from Slavonia, Hungary, and Bosnia, are fed on the pastures of C., and are generally bought by the merchants of Carniola, and carried to Venice. The number of pigs and horned cattle exported in 1802 from the military district of Warasdin amounted to 6,138 head, and were valued at 114,966 florins. The merchants of Ivanich carry on a considerable traffic in honey and wax, which they send to Oedenburg and Upper Austria; and Austria draws also a little corn from the counties of Warasdin and Agram.—The maritime commerce of C. is more important. Hungarian corn is its principal export, which is brought up the Save as far as Sissek, and then conveyed by the Culpa to Carlstadt, the great emporium of Hungarian produce. It is then transported by the Ludovico road to Fiume, or by the Josephine road to Zengg. In 1794 there were loaded at its principal sea-ports 100,000 bushels of wheat, 200,000 bushels of oats, chiefly for Dalmatia, Genoa, Trieste, and Cadiz; and between the years 1800 and 1804, about 60,000 quintals of corn were annually transported from Carlstadt to Zengg. Another valuable article of the maritime commerce is tobacco, which is exported partly manufactured and partly in leaves, to Genoa, Ancona, and Naples. In 1780, the exportation of tobacco amounted to 24,905 quintals; but in 1792 this quantity was diminished to 10,918 quintals. It has of late years, however, been again on the increase. Wood forms another important object of exportation; and were the means of conveyance in any degree commensurate with the immense forests which cover this country, C. could vie with any nation in Europe in this lucrative trade; but for want of proper roads, very little of its excellent timber can be brought to the market. Such, indeed, only as grows in the vicinity of the coast is of any use in this respect; and the city of Fiume is even obliged to draw its cargoes from the forests of Cluna in Carniola. Markets for cattle are held several times a-year near Fiume, where large herds are brought down from the interior for exportation to Italy and Venice, and are generally exchanged for salt. The commerce of Fiume is at present very insignificant

and is confined to rags, staves, corn, and tobacco. The largest part of its trade is contraband. In 1801 the military district of Carlstadt alone furnished cattle to the value of 234,383 florins 37 kreutzers. The other exports of C. are honey and wax, to Venice, Trieste, and Messina; glass to Italy; and also some sugar, cordage, cloth, &c.—The principal imports of Croatia, for its own consumption, consist in sea-salt, Dalmatian wine, oil, sugar, maize, and hemp. The salt is derived chiefly from the Venetian islands, and also from Barletta and Manfredonia in the kingdom of Naples. The consumption of this article in the military districts alone was valued in 1801 at 230,000 florins. The annual importation of wine from Dalmatia amounts to 700,000 florins, and of brown sugar, for the refining houses at Fiume, to about 600,000 florins. A considerable quantity of maize is brought from Romania and the Venetian islands, which is used by the inhabitants of the coast, and of the adjacent mountains of Carniola, in making their bread and *polenta*: in the E districts of C., however, as well as in Slavonia and Hungary, this grain is used only for feeding pigs.

The commerce of this country suffers greatly from the want of proper means of conveyance. None of its navigable rivers run towards the Adriatic, but, taking an easterly direction, fall into the Danube, whose lengthened course, after it receives their waters, renders them of very little service in expediting the conveyance of its produce towards the coast. These rivers are also of very difficult navigation. Immense trees, half-sunk in their bed, often require the greatest address on the part of the sailors to avoid; and indeed, the circumstance of the rivers being so frequently liable to change their course, precludes all expectation that these defects will ever be completely remedied. Attempts were made some years ago to facilitate the navigation of the Save. At Agram it is a fine river, with water enough to float barges of 200 tons. A great quantity of corn and brandy is annually conveyed up this river from the Banat. It was also in contemplation, in 1771, to render the Culpa navigable from Carlstadt to Brod, which would have been of vast importance to the commerce of Hungary. The project was renewed in 1800 by a society at the head of which was the bishop of Agram; but no decided measures have yet been taken for its accomplishment. But even in its present state, this river is open for large boats in spring and autumn; and a steamer descends the Save weekly from Sissek at the confluence of the Kulpa, to Semlin opposite Belgrade. The only method of transporting merchandise from Carlstadt to the coast is by land, which is so troublesome and expensive, that the merchants of Fiume and other seaports can draw their supplies at a cheaper rate from the Italian and Venetian states. The principal roads in this direction are the Caroline way and the Josephine way. The former, which reaches from Carlstadt to Fiume, and is about 85 m. in length, was formed in 1726 by Charles VI. It is cut entirely in the rock of the mountains which it traverses, but is very injudiciously planned, and almost totally unfit for waggons. Another road has been executed in the same direction, with more gentle declivities, and in every way more convenient for passengers: nothing indeed can be more beautifully constructed than this road, known as the Ludovica road, and it is maintained in excellent order. The Josephine way lies between Carlstadt and Zengg, and passes over the Kapella. It is both shorter and less mountainous than the Caroline way. The other roads are very indifferent. The route from Carlstadt to Austria passes through Carniola and Carinthia, by Motting, Laybach, and Klagensfurth; that from Agram is by Cilli in Styria, and

Volkermarkt in Carinthia; and that from Warasdin is also through Styria and Carinthia, by Pettau and Mahrburg. The road to Hungary takes the direction of Kopreinitz and Dernje, and that to Slavonia is by Ludbrugg.

Government. Until the recent political re-arrangements of the different territories composing the Austrian empire, C. and Slavonia had the same laws and constitution as the rest of Hungary, except in one or two particulars, in which they enjoyed special privileges. The counties sent deputies to the diet, as other parts of Hungary; and the county meetings were held in the same way; but in addition to this, they sometimes held what was called *Comitia regnorum Croatiae et Slavoniae*, or 'Diets of the kingdoms of C. and Slavonia'; and they occasionally exercised the right of refusing to obey or to adopt the acts of the General diet. Thus when the General diet repealed the law excluding all Protestants from holding real property within the country, the C. refused to sanction or adopt it. In fact neither Lutheran nor Calvinist is permitted to make public profession of his belief in C. while religious toleration in Hungary is unlimited. The *ban* or executive magistracy of C. stood also completely separate from the control of the palatine of Hungary. C. and Slavonia are to be entirely separated from Hungary, but the position of Dalmatia is reserved for further deliberation. The ancient dignity of *ban* of the kingdoms of C. and Slavonia is to be revived; the ban remains as *statthalter*, subject to the orders of the ministry of the empire. A minister is to be appointed to watch the interests of the two provinces, responsible to the *reichstag* only for those acts of the government which bear his signature. The direction of the military on the military frontier, which the C. *landtag* proposed should be confided to the C. civil authorities, is reserved to the emperor and his generals. By the constitution the emperor is commander-in-chief of all the troops of the empire. The command-in-chief in the prov. will remain, therefore, in the hands of the ban. The national Slavonic is to remain the official language; but consideration is had for the communication with the authorities in other provs., where a different language is spoken. The Crown is to retain the sole right of appointing to all offices. The registration of landed property and the regulation of the feudal servitude question are reserved for future consideration, together with the regulation of the price of and trade in salt. The C. and Slavonian *landtag*, which was assembled in 1848, is declared to be dissolved. The patent itself refers in terms of the highest praise to the services rendered in 1849 by the Cs. and Slavonians. The *Grundgesetz* has also been published for the C.-Slavonian and Banatian-Servian military frontier. It is less important than the above, as it refers more completely to the peculiar institutions of this part of the empire. The old military organization which has existed since the invasion by the Turks, and their repulse by Sobieski, is retained in all its parts, and remains subordinate to the supreme military authorities of the empire. The inhabitants are subject to military laws for military offences, but for all others to the general laws of the empire; they are bound to serve at home and abroad when called upon; the tenure of land carries with it the duty of serving as a soldier.—We may here observe, that when C. attained its present extent in the reign of Leopold I. it was divided by that prince into counties, to which he nominated governors, called *obergespanne*, who, however, did not then enter upon their office, as the counties were immediately submitted to other administrators, named *ban*, a word signifying 'lord' in the C. language. They were, however, effectually installed into their office in the reign of Maria

Theresa, and made responsible to a council, whose president was the *ban* of C.

The present political division of C. is into the civil, provincial, or constitutional department, and the military department. In the former are comprehended the maritime districts known under the name of 'the Littoral,' and the three counties of Agram, Warasdin, and Kreutz. The military department intervenes between the NW corner of Turkey and the Adriatic, and is governed by a military administration, which was developed as an offensive and defensive system in the long wars with the Porte in the 16th, 17th, and 18th cents. The king of Hungary is regarded as the only landlord in this district, and the peasantry pay no rent, and scarcely any taxes, but in lieu of both every house with 3 sons furnishes a soldier, with 5 sons 2 soldiers, and so on, who serve from 20 to 23 years, receiving only their uniform and arms from government. The district, which is divided geographically into *regiments* in place of counties, comprehends,

1. The military district of Carlstadt, which has 4 regiments, viz.: the district of the regiment of Licca, of Ottochacz, of Ogulin, and of Szluin.

2. The military boundary of the frontiers, called the Banal-granze, which is divided into 2 regiments, viz.: the district of the first regiment of the frontiers, and that of the second.

3. The *generalat* or military division of Warasdin, composed also of 2 regiments, viz.: the district of the regiment of Kreutz, and that of St. George. The whole system of military organization furnishes 60,000 men, at all times available for active service, and capable of being called into the field in a few hours by signals made from hill to hill.

Organization of the Gränz Comitats.] For the following minute and most interesting account of the unique organization of the Austrian military frontiers, we are exclusively indebted to the Rev. R. Gleig's volumes on Bohemia and Hungary. [London, 3 vols. 8vo., 1839.] From New Orsova, a good way on the other side of the Danube, to the shores of the Adriatic and the Dalmatian frontier, there extends a belt of territory for the most part very narrow, with here and there a patch thrown down, as it were, in the midst of districts differently constituted, and one remarkable tongue of land interposing between Croatia and Lower Hungary. Within this belt military law, or rather military jurisdiction, entirely prevails. There every man capable of bearing arms is a soldier; every officer is likewise a magistrate; and from year's end to year's end, neither officer nor soldier can be said to live otherwise than he would were an organized enemy in his front. The whole of this district, which—except in the tongue of land alluded to above—never exceeds, where it is the broadest, 30 m. in width, is divided into 14 counties, each of which constitutes within itself a compact community; though all are held together by the bond of a general responsibility to the Crown and its representatives. The supreme authorities which represent the Crown in this district, consist first of a governor, or commander-in-chief, whose head-quarters are established at Peterwarden; and next of one or more generals subordinate to him. The fortified places that lie within the limits of these counties, or places which take rank as *festungs* or forts, such as Semlin, Brod, Alt Gradisca, and many more, being occupied by garrisons from the regular Austrian army, have each its distinct commandant, and each its own peculiar jurisdiction. The land, whether cultivated or waste, along the whole of this border, belongs exclusively to the supreme government. The inhabitants of a frontier county are all, more or less, agriculturists; that is to say, every family obtains a holding under the Crown, and makes the most of it. Each household, moreover, grows its own wool, weaves its own cloth, and makes its own wearing apparel; while for the holding which produces the materials of all these, rent is paid in labour. The men, besides the military service which is exacted from them, cultivate, in addition to their own farms, both the officers' portions and those which the government keeps in its own hands. From the latter toll they may indeed purchase an exemption, provided they contrive by any means to obtain the command of money; but as this seldom, if ever, happens to be the case, the privilege is rather nominal than real. Moreover, there are public works, such as the making of roads, building of forts and magazines, and the construction and repair of the officers' lodgings, in which, when required, they must busy themselves; the time which they spend in these being carried to the credit side of their account with the government. Such is the kind of rent which each man pays for his farm, and which is regularly computed for him by a public accountant. According to the extent and value of his holding, he owes to the government a certain quantity of la-

bour, or else a certain amount of money, for which the produce of that labour is assumed to be an equivalent. It is not, however, by the works of his hands alone, during a given number of days in the year, that the borderer purchases his right to till his own fields, and gather in their produce. The law imposes upon every male, so long as he is capable of bearing arms, the liability to serve as a soldier. Even in times of peace, each county is required to keep on foot 2 battalions of 1,200 men a-piece; while in times of war, the levy is increased to 4 battalions. But this is not all: should an exigency arise, the emperor has the right of ordering out the entire male population. In this case, all between the ages of 18 and 36 are absolutely at the disposal of the State; all above 18 and below it, from the age of 12, must arm to defend their own firesides. Hence, if the active battalions, as they are called, were marched away *en masse* into Italy or elsewhere, the frontier duty would still be carried on by old men and boys. Partly to protect their frontier against outrages, partly as a sanitary cordon, and partly that the Austrian army may be increased, at a very moderate expense, by 30,000 superb infantry, the government requires that these shall be continually embodied in each county, one regiment, consisting of 2 battalions, that is, of 2,500 men. Chosen by ballot, out of the portion of the males whose ages neither fall short, nor exceed the specified limits, these battalions are ready at any moment, to take the field, though they never, unless an emergency occur, assemble to manoeuvre, or exercise as regiments, except during a single month in every year. Till the harvest is gathered in, on the contrary, the men dwell in their own homes, and in the bosom of their own families, pursuing their daily occupations like other peasants, and putting on the military dress only one day in each week, every man as his turn comes round, to take, what well deserves to be termed, the out post duty. For along the whole Turkish frontier, there is a chain of posts established,—picquets in the most absolute sense of the term,—which keeping, from their elevated station-houses, a sharp look-out during the day, push forward their sentries at night, and so place them, that each shall take his station within easy hail of those on the right and left of him. The consequence is, that no commercial intercourse whatever takes place between the two countries, but at points that are set apart for the purpose; and that individual adventurers never pass to and fro, except by eluding the notice of the guards, or forcing the sentries. The countries thus organized are governed, both in their civil and military concerns, by colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, sergeant-majors, sergeants, and corporals. Over the entire county the colonel reigns, or appears to reign, supreme. He keeps a map of his territory, in which every house, field, and even tree, is set forth; he visits the several dwellings of his people once, at least, in every year; and he receives reports from the functionaries that are under him, as well periodically, as when some sudden exigency may call for them. Next in influence, as in rank, to the colonel, are the lieutenant-colonels and majors, who superintend respectively their half-battalions, each of 6 companies,—visiting household by household once in every half-year, and receiving the reports of the captains, that they may be forwarded to head-quarters. Last of all come the captains, whose vigilance is in like manner taxed by the necessity which is imposed upon them, of executing monthly inspections, and who employ both their lieutenants and sub-officers in the superintendence of their respective squads, till the order of responsibility is completed. With all this show of power, and much of its substance to boot, it is not to be imagined that either colonels, majors, or captains, are absolute in their respective departments. What the colonel is to the whole county, the captain, no doubt, is to his portion of it; yet both colonel and captain are checked in all directions by a machinery admirably adapted to the uses which it is meant to serve. There is associated, for example, with each captain, an officer of finance, or economy, on whom the superintendence of all the fiscal affairs of the company devolve. There is a well-organized machinery in every county, and in every department or district of each county, for the administration of civil and criminal justice. Once a-week, at the chief station of the company, or circle, a sort of sessions is held by the officers of finance, where meet together the sergeant-major, 2 sergeants, and 2 corporals, all, like the officer, selected from the finance department. In addition to these, the colonel nominates two heads of families—men of known good character and respectability; and, lo, the court is complete! From the decision of this district court, however, an appeal lies to a court similarly constituted, at head-quarters, where, over and above the finance officers, 3 gentlemen, learned in the law, deliver their opinions. The same tribunal which decides in civil cases, tries parties that are charged with punishable offences. Over the troops actually enrolled, indeed, the authority of the officers is supreme: they carry on the discipline of their respective battalions exactly as military discipline is preserved elsewhere. But persons not attached to these battalions, whether they be men or women, are brought before the monthly sessions, if suspected of crime, and dealt with according to the decision of the judges. The punishments, again, are flogging with a stick, imprisonment, working in chains, and even death. It is worthy of remark, however, that grave charges are not dealt with except at the head-quarters of the county, where a supreme court of criminal justice is presumed to be always sitting. It consists of a chef-de-battalion, as president, an auditor, who acts likewise as judge-advocate, 2 captains, 2 sergeant-majors, 2 corporals, and 2 privates.

Cities and towns.] None of the villages are built with any regularity, but generally consist of a num-

ber of huts scattered up and down at a considerable distance from each other, with their kitchen-gardens and yards all fenced round with high palings to protect the stock from wolves in winter. The houses are for the most part constructed of wood, except upon the coast, and in some of the principal cities and towns, where stones or brick are used, and sometimes marble. The principal cities are: Agram or Zagrab on the Save, the capital and a bishop's see, which is a well-built and populous town, containing 10,000 inhabitants; Carlstadt on the Culpa, built in 1579, and defended by a fortress; Warasdin, situated in a plain on the Drave, with a castle, and 8,000 inhabitants; Fiume, a sea-port on the Adriatic, with a citadel and a tolerable harbour; Zengg, a well-fortified little town near the sea, containing several churches and convents, and 2,744 inhabitants; and Carlsbago, a trading town S of Zengg, with a good harbour, and 995 inhabitants.—*Demian Tableau Geographique et Politique des Royaumes de Hongrie, &c.*

History. In the earliest period of history C. was occupied by the *Pannoni*; and on the subjugation of that people by Augustus, it became a province of Illyria. The Goths overrun it in 489; and in 640 the Chrobatas, a Wendish tribe from Bohemia, took possession of it, and founded various small *zupanies* or duchies in it. Diriclav I., the son of Crestimer, an archizupan or archduke of the 10th cent. assumed the title of king of Croatia. His dominions appear to have extended over Dalmatia and Bosnia. In 1100, C. was incorporated with Hungary. With Slavonia, Dalmatia, and some parts of Hungary, under the title of the States of Illyria, it was, for a time, governed by a special board at Vienna.

CROBO HILLS, a group of isolated hills of Upper Guinea, in the kingdom of Ashantee, to the NNE of Ningo river, about 12 m. from the shore. They are of singular configuration, and rise to the height of 950 ft. above sea-level.

CROC HARBOUR, an inlet of the NE coast of Newfoundland, 5 m. SSW of Hare bay, in N lat. 51° 10', W long. 55° 40'.

CROCE (SANTA), a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 45 m. SW of Syracuse, on a small river which flows into the Mediterranean, 2 m. NNW of Cape Scalambra. Pop. 2,093. In the vicinity are the ruins of *Caucana*.—Also a cape 15 m. N of Syracuse, 3 m. NE of Augusta, in N lat. 37° 15', E long. 15° 15'.—Also a town of Austria, in the circle of Trieste, circle and 13 m. ESE of Gorizia, on the r. bank of the Wippach. Pop. 1,037. It has an ancient fortress.—Also a village in the circle and 8 m. NW of Trieste, on the coast-road to Gorizia. In the vicinity are quarries of fine grey marble.—Also a commune and town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, 4 m. NNW of San-Mineato, on the r. bank of the Arno. Pop. 5,391. It has silk and woollen manufactures.

CROCE (MONTE DI SANTA), a mountain-range of the island of Cyprus, extending about 60 m. from E to W, and terminating in Cape Salizano or Pifanio.

CROCE-DI-MAGLIANO (SANTA), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 8 m. SE of Larino, and 23 m. NE of Campobasso, in a fine plain. Pop. 3,781. It is surrounded by walls, and has a handsome church. Fairs are held here twice a-year.

CROCE-DI-MORCONE (SANTA), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 13 m. SSE of Campobasso. Pop. 3,311. It has 2 churches and a convent, and in the environs is a sulphureous spring.

CROCQ, or **CROC**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, arrond. of Aubusson. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,816; in 1841, 12,384. The town, which was formerly fortified, is situated on the summit of a mountain, near the l. bank of the Tardes, 12 m. SE of Aubusson. Pop. in 1846, 1,045. It has a considerable trade in horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, common hats,

mercery, earthenware, and agricultural implements. Eleyen fairs take place annually here.

CROCK-STREET, a hamlet, partly in the parishes of Donyatt and Ilminster, Somerset. Pop. 54.

CROCKENHILL, a hamlet, partly in the parishes of St. Mary Cray and Eynesford, Kent. Pop. 470.

CROCKER-HILL, a hamlet in the p. of Boxgrove, Sussex. Pop. 52.

CROCKERNE-TORR, a high rock in the forest of Dartmoor, p. of Lydford, Devon, where the parliament for stannary causes is held. The table and seats are hewn out of the rock.

CROCKETTSVILLE, a village of Russell co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 182 m. ESE of Tuscaloosa.

CROCKGLASS, a mountain of co. Donegal, which rises 1,295 ft. in height above sea-level.

CROCODILE ISLANDS, a group off the N coast of Arnheim Land, Australia, in Castlereagh bay, in N lat. 12° 10', E long. 134° 30'.

CRODALLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Londinieres, 32 m. NNE of Rouen. Pop. 367. It has a glass-work.

CROES AND BERWYN, a township in the p. of Caron-ys-Clawdd, Cardiganshire. Pop. 226.

CROFF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 28 m. NE of Treves, circle and 9 m. E of Wittlich, on the l. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1,123. The environs produce wine, and contain mines of copper.

CROFORD AND NUNNINGTON, tythings in the p. of Wiveliscombe, Somerset. Pop. 445.

CROFT, a parish of Herefordshire, 5 m. NNW of Leominster. Area 1,564 acres. Pop. 148.—Also a p. of Leicestershire, 5½ m. ENE of Hinckley, bounded on the E by the Soar. Area 1,010 acres. Pop. 338.—Also a p. of Lincolnshire, 7½ m. ENE of Spilsby, on the Steeping. Area 6,153 acres. Pop. 776.—Also a parish and township of the N. R. of Yorkshire, 9½ m. NE of Richmond, intersected by the Croft branch of the Darlington railway. Area 7,030 acres. Pop. 750. The township is 3¼ m. S of Darlington, on the S bank of the Tees. Area 1,482 acres. Pop. 447. See also **SOUTHWORTH** and **CROFF**.

CROFTON, a parish of the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. SE of Wakefield. Area 1,504 acres. Pop. 363. Also a township in the p. of Thursby, Cumberland, 3¼ m. ENE of Wigton, on the N bank of the Wampool, and on the Carlisle railway. Pop. 90.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Tichfield, Hants. Pop. 809.

CROFTON AND WOLFHALL, a tything in the p. of Great Bedwin, Wilts. Pop. 180.

CROGEN-IDDON AND CROGEN-W-LADIES, townships in the p. of Llangollen, Glyn-Train division, Denbighshire. Pop. respectively 197 and 151.

CROGENNET AND MORFA, a township in the p. of Llangelynnin, Merionethshire. Pop. 390.

CROGHAN, a township of Lewis co., in the state of New York, U. S., 141 m. NW of Albany. Its surface is hilly, and its soil in some parts indifferent.

CROGHAN, a parish of King's co., 3 m. N of Philipstown. Area 5,794 acres. Pop. 727.—Also a village of co. Roscommon, on the road from Boyle to Strokestown, consisting of about 20 dwellings.—Also a mountain in co. Mayo, running along the vales of Ballymonnelly and Glenco.

CROGHAN, a rivulet, partly in counties Leitrim, Longford, and Cavan. It rises to the N of the Cairn or Clonhugh mountains; forms a beautiful chain of lakes at Castle-Hamilton; and falls into Lough Oughter.

CROGHAN, or **SLIEVE-CROGHAN**, a mountain of co. Mayo, on the W verge of the island of Achill, 2,500 ft. in height, and rising perpendicularly from the water's edge.

CROGHANE, or **CROHANE**, a parish of co. Tipperary, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Killenale, intersected by a head-stream of the Lingay river, and by the road from Killenale to Callan. Area 5,434 acres. Pop. 1,464.

CROGHAN-KINSHELA, a mountain-range on the S verge of co. Wicklow, 4 m. S of Arklow, the summit of which is 2,064 ft. in height above sea-level. It is famous as the site of the "Wicklow gold-mines." It is a little more than half-a-century since gold was first discovered in the streams and valleys leading from the C. mountains for upwards of 10 m., in various directions; and as the deposits of it had been accumulating since the earth assumed its present form, very large quantities of gold were obtained with slight labour,—some pieces worth as much as £80. Thousands of persons from all parts of the country flocked to these valleys of gold, and for a few years some realized large sums of money. The washing-grounds soon became scenes of anarchy and confusion; and government at last sent a regiment of infantry, took possession of the place, and commenced a more regular system of workings upon their own account. The commissioners managed to make the income meet the expenditure, but nothing more; and the rebellion in Ireland put an end to the whole affair. The commissioners, it would appear, made no improvements whatever in the common mode of washing adopted by the peasantry, which was of the rudest description. A company of infantry remained to guard the place for several years; but when they were at last removed, the peasantry continued to search the streams for gold, particularly in the summer-season, and, generally speaking, made on an average very good wages by their uncertain avocation. It is calculated that they produced about £2,000 worth of the purest gold every year. Some years since, a license to renew the C. workings was obtained from the Crown by some gentlemen. They only worked four months, during which time they sold gold to the value of £1,800: a quarrel with the owner of the land put an end to their working. Neither the commissioners appointed by the Crown, nor the lessees of the Crown have made one solitary experiment, nor one trial, to discover the source from whence all this gold has been and continues to be produced. The mode of washing adopted in the C. workings is ruder than any plan adopted by the Africans. The celebrated work of Sir R. Murchison, on the Ural mountains, called attention to the Wicklow district, in consequence of the extraordinary analogy existing between the two places, particularly as regards the immense load or body of magnetic iron ore that carries itself in such vast strength through the Carysfoot and Croghan mountains, as well as those of Ural. The Wicklow gold is of the purest quality, worth £3 18s. 6d. an ounce. [*Mining Journal*.]

CROGHANNE, a mountain of co. Kerry. It is of conical form, and is separated by a narrow glen from the famous mountain mass of Mangerton.

CROGLIN, a parish of Cumberland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Cumberland, on the N bank of the Croglin. Area 9,180 acres. Pop. 304.

CROIA, or **CROYA**, a sanjak of Turkey in Europe, in the Albanian pashalik of Scutari. Its greatest length from N to S is about 53 m.; and it is 40 m. in average breadth. It is bounded on the N by the sanjaks of Scutari and Jacova; on the E by those of Prisrendi and Okrida; on the S by the latter sanjak; and on the W by those of Tirana and Scutari. It presents a generally mountainous surface, and in the N is the lofty summit of Kerubi. Besides the Drino, by which it is bordered on the E and N, it is watered by the Fande, Oros, Matt, Vardazo, Izmo, and several other minor streams. It is extensively covered with wood, and affords corn in great abundance. The pop. con-

sists of Albanians, Servians, and Bulgarians.—The town of Croia or Ak-Hissar, cap. of the preceding sanjak, is situated on a hill, between the Izmo and Vardazo, 8 m. N of Tirana, and 40 m. SE of Scutari. Pop. 6,000. It is defended by a fortress, erected by Scanderbeg.

CROIS-BARS (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Mur-de-Barrez. Pop. 1,771.

CROISETTES (LES), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 4 m. NW of Lausanne, on the Jorat, at an alt. of 2,421 above sea-level.

CROISIC (LE), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, arrond. of Savenay. The cant. comprises 2 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,931; in 1841, 6,136. The town is pleasantly situated on a small gulf of the Atlantic, which forms an excellent port, 30 m. W of Savenay, and 40 m. WNW of Nantes, at the embouchures of the Vilaine and Loire. Pop. in 1841, 2,539. It has a bank, a hydrographical school, and a custom-house; and possesses an active trade in fish, salt from the adjacent salt-marshes, and soda. A fair is held once a-year. Tin is found in the environs. The fisheries connected with this port were formerly of great extent.

CROISILLE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. of Châteauneuf, 24 m. SE of Limoges, on the highest summit of the mountains which form the SE side of the basin of the Vienne. Pop. 980.

CROISILLES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, arrond. of Arras. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,483; in 1841, 11,995. The village is 9 m. SE of Arras. Pop. in 1846, 1,566.

CROISSANVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Mezdun. Pop. 243. It has manufactures of lace, and a cotton spinning-mill.

CROISSET, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Maronne, and com. of Canteleu, on the Seine. Pop. 941.

CROISY-LA-HAYE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Argueil. Pop. 991. It has a cotton spinning-mill.

CROIX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Roubaix, 4 m. NE of Lille. Pop. in 1846, 1,574.

CROIX (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. of Bléré. Pop. 1,171.

CROIX-AVRANCHIN (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of Saint-James. Pop. 1,049.

CROIX-CHAPEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. of La Jarrie. Pop. 734.

CROIX-EN-BRIE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Nangis, 11 m. W of Provins. Pop. 700. It has an ancient castle and church.

CROIX (COL-DE-LA), a pass of the Cottian Alps, on the confines of France and Italy, 6 m. N of Viso, and 24 m. SE of Briançon.

CROIX-HELLE'AN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 2 m. from Josselin. Pop. 766.

CROIX-AUX-MINES (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. of Fraize, 7 m. SE of Saint-Dié. Pop. 1,562. In the environs is a mine of argentiferous lead.

CROIX-DE-MISSION (LA), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. of Saint Etienne and com. of Montaud. Pop. 1,836.

CROIX-MANE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Pavilly, 17 m. NW of Rouen. Pop. 840. It has fairs twice a-year.

CROIX-SUR-MEUSE (LA), a commune of France,

in the dep. and on the r. bank of the Meuse, cant. of Saint-Mihiel, 18 m. NNW of Commercy. Pop. 1,077.

CROIX-ROUSSE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. and on the r. bank of the Rhone, cant. of Lyons, of which town it forms a suburb. Pop. in 1841, 18,790. It has extensive manufactories of silk, dye-works, printing-mills, &c., and conducts a considerable trade in wine.

CROIX-SAINT-LENFROY (LA), a town of France, in the dep. and on the r. bank of the Eure, cant. of Gaillon, 8 m. SSE of Louviers. Pop. 730.

CROIX-SAINT-OUEN (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. and near the l. bank of the Ouse, cant. and 4 m. SW of Compiègne. Pop. 1,143.

CROIX (SAINTE), or **PASSAMAQUODDY**, a river of N America, which rises a little to the S of the parallel of 46° N, in two branches, and flows in a pre-vaillingly SSE course to Passamaquoddy bay, an inlet on the N coast of the bay of Fundy, into which it falls in 45° 5' N. It forms throughout its entire course the line of separation between the state of Maine in the N American federacy, and the British prov. of New Brunswick. Its head-streams are the Cheputneticook and the Schoodie; the former is the E, the latter the W branch. These two streams unite above what is called the upper fall of the Sainte C., 40 m. from its mouth. The average breadth of the two streams at this place is 60 yards. The mouth of the Sainte C. is 1½ m. wide, and near its centre is a little low island of the same name. The river is navigable for large ships to St. Stephen's, 17 m. above St. Andrew's. The Cheputneticook branch descends from a series of lakes, the most northern of which receives a stream called Monument brook, from the source of which the 'due north' line was taken by the commissioners under the treaty of 1814 to settle the boundary. There can be little doubt that the Schoodie, which approaches within 15 m. of the Penobscot, and within 2 m. of one of its tributaries, forms "the most western source" of the Sainte C., whence, according to the first grant of Nova Scotia, by James I., the boundary line was to run "towards the N to the nearest ship-station, river, or source, falling into the great river of Canada."

CROIX (SAINTE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. of Le Mans. Pop. 1,346.—Also a commune and town in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. of Montpont, 4 m. S of Louhans, on the l. bank of the Solnan. Pop. 1,089.—Also a commune in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Villeneuve. Pop. 1,393.—Also a village in the dep. and on the l. bank of the Drôme, cant. and 5 m. W of Die. Pop. 300. It has some woollen manufactures.—Also a village in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. of Fronton, 13 m. N of Toulouse. Pop. 436. It has a glass-work.—Also a village in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Roubaix, 5 m. NE of Lille. Pop. 1,168. It has some woollen spinning-mills, and in the environs are quarries of free-stone.—Also a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 8 m. W of Granson, at the foot of the Chasseron. Its chief manufactures are clocks, cutlery, and lace.

CROIX (SAINTE), a seignory of Lower Canada, in the co. and extending along the NE side of the s. of Lotbinière, and bounded on the N by the St. Lawrence. It possesses a fine soil, and, with the exception of the swampy districts, abounds with excellent timber. A river of the same name, an affluent of the Gouffre, has its source in this s.—Also a river of the North West Territory, U. S., which takes its rise in the Upper Sainte-Croix lake, runs SSW, passes through Lower Sainte-Croix lake, and after a total course of 165 m., navigable in its entire extent, unites with the Mississippi. A communication with Bois Brulee river connects the Sainte Croix with Lake Superior.

CROIX (SAINTE), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, arrond. of Saint-Girons. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,124; in 1841, 8,559. The town, called also Sainte-Croix-de-Volvestre, is 12 m. N of Saint-Girons, on the r. bank of the Volgi. Pop. in 1846, 1,886. It possesses manufactories of varieties of woollen fabrics and of pottery, and has 6 annual fairs.

CROIX (SAINTE). See **CRUZ (SANTA)**.

CROIX-SUR-BUCHY (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Buchy, 16 m. NE of Rouen. Pop. 524. It has an annual cattle fair.

CROIX-FONSOMME (SAINTE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Bohain, 10 m. from Saint-Quentin. Pop. 369. It has manufactures of shawls. Hops form the chief article of local culture.

CROIX-DANS-LA-HAYNE (SAINTE), a town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of Beaumont, 8 m. W of Cherbourg.

CROIX-AUX-MINES (SAINTE), or **HEILIG-KREUTZ-IM-LEBERTHAL**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. of Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines, 16 m. NW of Colmar. Pop. in 1841, 3,625. Cotton and wool-spinning, the manufacture of cotton fabrics and of oil, and the distillation of brandy, form the chief branches of local industry.

CROIX-DU-MONT (SAINTE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. of Cadillac, 4 m. from Bordeaux. Pop. 1,126. It is noted for its wine.

CROIX-DE-MONTFERRAND (SAINTE), a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, 20 m. SE of Bergerac. Pop. 544.

CROIX-EN-PLAINE (SAINTE), or **HEILIG-KREUTZ-AUF-DER-EBENE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Haut-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. S of Colmar. Pop. in 1841, 1,609.

CROIXILLE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Chailand. Pop. 1,047.

CROKER ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific, near the N coast of Australia, at the entrance of Mountnorris bay, and separated by Bowen strait from the E extremity of Coburg peninsula. It is 21½ m. in length from N to S, and from 2 to 5 m. broad. It is terminated on the N by a cape of the same name, in S lat. 10° 58' 30", E long. 132° 34' 10".—Also an island in S lat. 17° 26', E long. 143° 23'.

CROKER RANGE, a mountain ridge of South-eastern Australia, extending between the Lachlan and the Macquarie.

CROKER (MOUNT), a mountain in Arctic America, between the parallels of 73° 53' and 74° N, and in W long. 90°.

CROKER'S RIVER, a river of South-eastern Australia, which unites with Apsley river, in S lat. 31° 8'.—Also a river of Arctic America, which has its embouchure between Point Tinney and Point Clifton, in 119° 5' W long.

CROLLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isère, cant. of Le Touvet, 12 m. NE of Grenoble. Pop. 1,511. It produces good red wine.

CROMA (LA), or **CHROMA**, a small island in the Adriatic, opposite the town of Ragusa. Richard Cœur-de-Lion landed here on his return from the Holy Land.

CROMAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. of Saint Sulpice-les-Feuilles. Pop. 1,037.

CROMAR, a division of the district of Marr, comprising the parishes of Coul, Tarland, Migvy, Logie-Coldstone, and part of Tulloch.

CROMARTY, a very small county of Scotland, washed on three sides by the friths of C. and of Mo-

ray, and bounded on the W by the co. of Ross. Its extreme length is about 16 m.; and it is, on an average, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. or 7 m. in breadth; but is intersected by a large tract of common, called the Mulbuie or Mulbuy, which belongs to Ross-shire, and by the district of Ferintosh which is in the co. of Nairn. The whole peninsula has the name of Ardmearach, or 'the Black isle;' and the C. part is called 'the old shire of C.' This district was in very early times a sheriffdom, hereditary in the family of Urquhart of C. It formed a tract whose greatest length was 10 m., and average breadth $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. The area, therefore, was only $17\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m. To the south of this district, and in the middle of the peninsula, lies the extensive common named the Mulbuie. The rest of this co. consists of nine detached portions scattered up and down in various parts of Ross-shire, containing in all about 344 sq. m., or 220,586 acres. It has been found necessary, in all bills relating to roads, bridges, &c., to include the whole of these annexations in Ross-shire. A long ridge of hills extends through the middle of the co., having a fine declivity on either side towards the shores of the two friths. The higher grounds are mostly covered with heath; but towards the shores the soil is light and early. Freestone, granite, and reddish-coloured porphyry, are almost the only minerals. Fisheries are very successfully carried on, and pearls of considerable value are sometimes found in the frith of C., where the river Conal falls into that bay. C. contains only one town—from which the county takes its name—which was formerly a royal burgh, and 5 parishes. The language spoken is generally Gaelic; but many speak that broad Scottish *patois* commonly called the Buchan or Aberdeenshire dialect. The district is comprehended in the sheriffdom of Ross-shire; and a sheriff-substitute holds courts every alternate Friday at the town of C. It also joins with the co. of Ross in returning a member to parliament. C. gave the title of earl to a branch of the Mackenzies of Seaforth. The valued rent of Cromartyshire is £12,897 Scots; the real land rent may be estimated at £7,000 sterling. Pop. in 1801, 3,052; in 1811, 5,481. In all the more recent returns this shire is included with that of Ross: which see.

CROMARTY, a parish in the above co., about 7 m. in length, and from 1 to 4 m. in breadth, bounded by the frith of C. on the N. Pop. in 1801, 2,413; in 1831, 2,901; in 1851, 2,727.—The town of C., a neat and clean, but irregularly built place, is $19\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Inverness, and 175 m. N by W of Edinburgh. It is situated upon a low point of land which stretches out into the sea in a picturesque manner. The harbour of C. is excellent; vessels of 350 or 400 tons may lie in it in perfect security. A considerable trade in sackcloth has been long established in C. and the neighbourhood. It also exports pickled pork, hams, and dried cod-fish; but its staple trade was, until lately, the catching and curing of herrings. Pop. of the town in 1801, 1,993; in 1851, 1,988. C. unites with Wick, Dingwall, Dornoch, Kirkwall, and Tain, in returning a member to parliament.

CROMARTY FRITH, called by Buchanan the *Portus salutis*, one of the finest bays in Great Britain, is divided from the Moray frith by the county of C., and washes the S shore of the co. of Ross. It is about 17 m. in length, and from 3 to 5 m. in breadth. Its average depth is from 9 to 12 fath. The entrance is between two twin promontories or headlands called the Sutors of C., two bluff wooded hills, which are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from each other; above which the frith expands into a beautiful bay of about 6 m. in length and in breadth. There is fine anchoring-ground, after passing the Sutors, for several miles up the bay, with deep water on both sides almost close to the shore. A ferry-boat is established across the bay from the Ross to the C. side.

CROMBIE POINT, a village in the p. and 3 m. E of Torryburn, Fifeshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of North Queensferry. Pop. 54. The Newhaven and Stirling

steamers touch here. Crombie was formerly a distinct parish.

CROMDALE, a large parish partly in Inverness-shire, partly in Elginshire, intersected by the Spey river. Pop. in 1801, 2,187; in 1851, 3,990.

CROMER, a parish of Norfolk, 13 m. SW of Wells and 21 m. N of Norwich. Area 1,001 acres. Pop. 1,366. The town is situated on a high cliff, commanding a beautiful view of Cromer bay, called by seamen, from its dangerous navigation, the Devil's Throat.

CROMFORD, or **CRUMBEFORD**, a chapelry and village in the p. of Wirksworth, Derbyshire, 2 m. from Matlock, and 15 m. NNW of Derby, pleasantly situated on the Derwent. Pop. in 1801, 1,115; in 1831, 1,291; in 1851, 1,190. This flourishing township rose into importance, and was rendered eminent and remarkable, by Sir Richard Arkwright, the regenerator or rather originator of the cotton manufacture, who purchased the manor in 1789, having previously established here, in 1771, the first extensive cotton-mills that ever were erected in England or worked by water-power. They are supplied by a never-failing stream of water, drained from the mines on C. moor, which not only never freezes itself, but also prevents the adjoining canal from being frozen throughout the winter. The mills, 2 in number, and houses for the workmen, are built of gritstone procured in the township; which, with the mills themselves, have since continued principally to belong to the family of Sir Richard, who have another mill at Masson, a little higher up the Derwent. In 1838, these mills employed 612 hands, 64 of whom were children, generally paupers, who had previously been taught for a certain period at a free school built and supported by the proprietors of the mills. The lead mines of Wirksworth, the manufacture of red lead, the grinding and preparing of calaminaris, the wharfs, the canal and the railroads, together with extensive smelting mills, a hat manufactory, and worsted mills, at Lea, in the immediate vicinity, not only give employment to the pop. of the township, but render it—especially the town of C.—of commercial importance. In 1790, Sir Richard Arkwright obtained a grant of a market, which is now held every Saturday. The Rock-house, the seat of the Arkwrights, is built on a high limestone rock, overlooking a beautiful part of the Derwent vale.—The C. canal joins the Erwash canal at Langly bridge; and the Great North Midland railway crosses the C. canal between Crich and Pentrick. The High Peak or C. and Peak Forest railway begins at this canal 1 m. to the SE of C., and terminates at the Peak Forest canal at Whalley-bridge. The length of this railway is about 34 m., and in its course it passes over some high land; its greatest elevation being 990 ft. above the level of the C. canal. This ascent is accomplished by means of several inclined planes, up which the waggons are drawn by stationary steam-engines. The summit level is maintained for $12\frac{1}{2}$ m., and in its course the railway passes through a hill by means of a tunnel 638 yards long. Contrary to the now almost universal practice, cast-iron rails have been adopted instead of malleable iron. They are cast into lengths of 4 ft. each, which weigh 84 lbs., or 63 lbs. per yard.—The Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock railway unites C. with the Midland Junction railway at Ambergate station, from which it is 5 m. distant, and with Matlock, Rowsley, and Bakewell.

CROMHALL-ABBOTS, a parish in Gloucestershire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. WNW of Wicker. Area 2,579 acres. Pop. 766.

CROMIDI, a village of Turkey, in Macedonia, on the E side of the gulf of Salonika, 45 m. SSE of Salonika.

CROMPTON, a township in the p. of Oldhamcum-Prestwich, Lancashire, 4 m. SSE of Rochdale. Area 2,864 acres. Pop. 6,375. Cottons are extensively manufactured here.

CROMWELL, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. N of Newark. Area 1,170 acres. Pop. 190.—Also a township in Huntingdon co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,140.

CRONACH. See **KRONACH**.

CRONAT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Bourbon-Lancy, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,466.

CRONBANE, a metalliferous mountain, co. Wicklow, on the l. bank of the Ovoca, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by E of Rathdrum. Other mountains and hills in the immediate vicinity are metalliferous,—particularly Connery and Tigrony, on the same bank of the river as C., and Ballymurtagh, Ballygahan, Kilcassel, and Knockanade on the opposite bank; but C. is regarded as the most productive, and, together with Ballymurtagh, gives name to the whole mineral-field. The most valuable mineral stratum yet discovered is situated in the W side of C., and consists principally, in the upper part, of black copper ore, and, in the under and very deep part, of copper and iron pyrites. C. produced, during the first 12 years, about 7,530 tons of ore; but, in consequence of the great and permanent depreciation which occurred in 1808, it has since been worked to the extent of only a few tons per ann. By an ingenious process for procuring a precipitate from the superfluous waters of the mine, upwards of £12,000 worth of copper was obtained at the expense of only £2,620 for iron. Sulphur has also been manufactured by extract from the copper pyrites.

CRONBERG. See **ELSNORE**.

CRONDALL, a parish in Hants, 3 m. NW of Farnham. Area 9,614 acres. Pop. 2,431.

CRONCELS, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Aube, com. of Troyes. Pop. 1,857.

CRONE. See **KRONE**.

CRONIERE (LA), an island of France, off the coast of Vendée, opposite the island of Noirmoutiers. Pop. 250. At low tide one may pass on horseback from the mainland to this island.

CRONSTADT, or **BUNZENLAND**, a district in that part of the SE portion of Transylvania, called 'the Land of the Saxons,' bounded N and E by Upper Weissenburg and Haromszek; on the S and SW by Wallachia; and on the W by Fogaras. It is 36 m. long, and 21 m. broad; and has a surface of about 690 sq. m. It is elevated and very mountainous. On the S side, towards Wallachia, it is enclosed by the Carpathians, across which are three grand passes, the Türtzburg, the Tömös or Temesch, and the Alte-Shantze or Altschanz. The principal river is the Aluta, which receives the waters of the Tatsang, Burce, Vieden, and others. The climate is generally temperate, but variable; and during the prevalence of the E wind, or *krivitz* as it is here called, the cold is often severe. The soil produces grain, flax, hemp, fruits, and wood; but the variability of the temp. prevents the successful culture of the vine. The pop. is chiefly employed in agriculture. The mineral productions are gold, silver, lead, and porcelain earth. The mountains are richly wooded; and on the banks of the rivers, large herds of cattle are pastured. Game and fish are pretty abundant.—The pop., amounting to 97,721 in 1837, is composed of Saxons, Magyars, Wallachians, Greeks, and Armenians.—The dist. is divided into 3 fiscal, and 4 seigniorial circles; and contains 4 market-towns and 25 villages. The principal towns, besides the cap., are Marienburg, Zeiden, Rosenau, and Tortzburg.

CRONSTADT, or **KRUHNEN**, [**HUNGARIAN**, *Brassó*,] the cap. of the above district, and the most consider-

able town of Transylvania, is situated in N lat. $45^{\circ} 36\frac{1}{2}'$, E long. $25^{\circ} 33' 32''$, at an alt. of 1,922 ft. above sea-level, at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which stands the citadel, a modern fortress of some strength. The mountains come close down on the little valley in which the town stands. It is surrounded by walls; and has 3 suburbs,—the Altstadt, Blumenau, and Bulgarei or Upper town. A rapid stream rushes in various channels through the streets. The Protestant high church, and the Lutheran church of St. Bartholomew, are fine buildings. The town possesses a Lutheran gymnasium, a Catholic normal school, several elementary schools, two hospitals, and a house-of-industry. The manufactures of C. consist of linens, cottons, coarse woollens, stockings, leather, wooden bottles, and light waggons. There is a paper-mill, and an extensive printing-office. C. was the first place in Transylvania where a printing-press was established. C. is an important commercial town, and has a considerable transit trade, chiefly between Vienna and the Principalities, in cattle, wine, corn, salt, and manufactured goods. Its transactions are estimated to amount to at least £1,000,000 per ann. The *Kauphaus*, or great mart of C., is the place of rendezvous for merchants of all nations, Saxons, Greeks, Turks, Jews, Hungarians, Bulgarians, Wallachians, and Gypsies. The pop. in 1789 was 18,118, it is supposed now to amount to 36,000, which is by far the greatest of any town in Transylvania.

CRONSTADT, a strongly fortified town and seaport of Russia, in the gov. of St. Petersburg, seated on the SE point of the low island of Kotlin or Retusari, which is about 7 m. long and 1 m. broad, in the gulf of C., formed by the estuary of the Neva in the gulf of Finland, in N lat. $59^{\circ} 59' 26''$, E long. $29^{\circ} 49' 30''$, 31 m. W of St. Petersburg. On the NW extremity of the island is a lighthouse. The town is regularly built; the streets are straight and well-paved; most of the houses are only one story high, built of wood and stuccoed; the government-offices and several handsome edifices, however, are of stone. Among the principal buildings at C. are the imperial marine hospital, which is on a very extensive scale, the civil hospital, the barracks, custom-house, exchange, school for pilots, and the cathedral. C. has three harbours. The outer one, which is surrounded by a mole, and stretches out into the sea, at low water is so shallow that large vessels are obliged to anchor in the middle harbour, which is chiefly used for the fitting-out and repairing of vessels, and contains the slips, a powder-magazine, and several of the foundries and minor manufactories connected with ship-building. Parallel with this is the W or innermost harbour, having accommodation for 600 merchant-ships. The other two harbours are exclusively confined to the use of the imperial navy. There is a good roadstead outside the port, which is defended by the citadel. There are no building slips at C. Vessels are repaired in a granite basin communicating with the military canal of Peter the Great, $3\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs in length and about 30 yards wide, running between the Middle and Merchants' harbour. The Catherine canal communicates with the Merchants' port. The freezing of the Neva prevents vessels entering or departing from the bay of C. throughout the period from the end of November to the end of April; and as the inhabitants of C. derive their chief support from the shipping, the town in the winter season presents a very dreary aspect. In summer the pop. may amount to about 40,000; but in winter is greatly diminished. The city of C. has three gates, and is divided into two parts,—the commandant, and admiralty quarters,—which are subdivided into 4 districts. The town and port were founded in 1702 by Peter the Great; who, it is said, employed up-

wards of 300,000 men on their formation. The fortifications were completed by his daughter Elizabeth in 1721. At the entrance of the harbour lies the castle of Kronslot or Cronschloth. This fortress and the mole bristle with guns, and the harbour itself is approachable only by one channel which is fortified with a double line of guns. These works constitute C. "the Malta of the Baltic." Besides being of importance as the great naval station for the Russian fleet, C. is the harbour and grand arsenal of St. Petersburg. The channel is marked by stakes the whole way, and vessels built at Petersburg, are placed on a *camel* or kind of raft, by which their draught of water is lessened one-half, and then floated down the Neva, and over its bar on which there is often only 7 ft. water. All vessels proceeding to the cap. are searched at C. and their cargoes sealed. If too large for the shallow waters of the Upper Neva, they are unloaded here, and their cargoes transported in smaller craft to St. Petersburg. The exports of C. are iron, hemp, flax, tar, oil, and linseed. The navigation returns for the port of C. show that at the commencement of 1849 there were in port 37 sailing-vessels which had wintered there, which, with the vessels and steamers arrived during the year, together with 4 new ships, give a total of 1,611 vessels, of which 940 were English. Besides these there were 438 coasting sailing-vessels and 56 coasting-steamers. Of the above 1,611, 45 were Russian vessels, which had sailed as coasters. The sailings amounted to 1,550, of which 860 were English vessels. The season commenced on the 15th of May, and ended on the 26th of Nov. The number of vessels which entered the port in 1829 was 1,510 = 267,054 tons; of which 684 were in ballast; 352 were British ships with cargoes, and 421 were British ships in ballast. In 1815, 1,230 vessels sailed from C., of which 641 were English.

CRONTON, a township in the p. of Prescott, Lancashire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE of Prescott. Area 1,121 acres. Pop. 439.

CROOK, a chapelry in the p. of Kendal in Westmoreland, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. W by N of Kendal. Pop. 278.—Also a p. in co. Waterford, 5 m. E by S of Waterford. Area 1,935 acres. Pop. 693.

CROOK AND BILLYROW, a township in the p. of Brancepeth, Durham, $\frac{5}{8}$ m. NNW of Bishop-Auckland. Pop. 2,764.

CROOK-OF-DEVON, a village of Perthshire, in the p. of Fossaway, 6 m. W of Kinross, on the river Devon. Pop. 61.

CROOKDALE, a township in the p. of Bromfield in Cumberland. Pop. 191.

CROOKED-CREEK, a village in Tioga co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 153 m. N of Harrisburg.—Also a v. in Stokes co. in N Carolina, 129 m. WNW of Raleigh.—Also a township in Carroll co., in Arkansas. Pop. 664.—Also a v. in Steuben co., in Iowa.—Also a v. in Clinton co., in Illinois.—Also a river in Cumberland co., in the state of Georgia, flowing E to Cumberland Sound.

CROOKED ISLANDS, a group situated 23 m. E of Long Island in the Bahamas, on a coral bank between the parallels of $22^{\circ} 5'$ and $22^{\circ} 50'$ N lat. It comprises a number of small keys and rocky islets, and the three large islands of Crooked Island, Acklin, Fortune, and Castle islands. The first of these is about 20 m. in length on its N side, measuring from WNW to ESE; but its W side is only 9 m. in extent. Bird rock, off the NW point of this island, is in N lat. $22^{\circ} 51'$, W long. $74^{\circ} 22'$.—The group of the C. islands present a united surface of 320 sq. m. Pop. in 1842, 804.

CROOKED ISLANDS, a group of small islets and rocks in the gulf of St. Lawrence running out

from the N shore, 3 m. to the W of Point Sproule, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of the mouth of Pentecost river.

CROOKED LAKE, a sheet of water in Steuben and Yates cos., in the state of New York, U. S., 18 m. in length, and from 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide, which discharges itself into Seneca lake by a stream 7 m. in length, with a fall of 270 ft.—Also a lake in the NW part of Greene co., in the state of Illinois, 9 m. in length by 1 m. in breadth.

CROOKED REACH, that portion of the strait of Magalhaens which is comprised between the W extremity of Ulloa peninsula and the entrance of the Jerome. The promontory of El Morrión, or St. David's head, on this reach, is in S lat. $53^{\circ} 33' 20''$, W long. $72^{\circ} 28' 31''$.

CROOKED RIVER, a township in Ray co., in the state of Missouri, U. S. Pop. 631.—Also a river in the state of Maine, rising in a small lake in Oxford co., and flowing SSE, by a course of 40 m., to Sebago pond in Cumberland co.

CROOKHAM, a tything in the p. of Crondall, Southamptonshire, 4 m. NE by E of Odiham. Pop. 871.

CROOKHAVEN, a village in the p. of Kilmoe, co. Cork, at the head of a bay of the same name, 19 m. WSW of Skibbereen. Pop. 381.—The bay opens $\frac{7}{8}$ m. NW of Cape Clear island, with a width of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and penetrates the land northward to the extent of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. But C. proper is a narrow inlet from the W side of this bay; strikes off from it at right angles almost immediately within the entrance; and runs $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W to a narrow isthmus which divides it from Barley cove. At its head it has a depth of 18 or 20 ft.; and farther out, an average depth of 20 fath. It offers clean anchorage, and completely landlocked shelter; but, in consequence of the remoteness of its situation, and the rocky rudeness of its shores, it serves little other purpose than that of an asylum from adverse winds. In 1841, a light-house was erected on Rock island, on the N side of the entrance to the bay, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 28' 35''$, W long. $9^{\circ} 42' 31''$.

CROOM, a parish and town in co. Limerick. Area of p. 13,437 acres. Pop. in 1841, 7,097; in 1851, 5,118. The surface is part of the rich flat vale of the Maig.—The town of C. is situated on the river Maig, 4 m. SE by S of Adare. Pop. in 1851, 1,352.

CROOME (EARLS), a parish in Worcestershire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Upton-upon-Severn. Area 1,141 acres. Pop. in 1841, 194; in 1851, 199.

GROOME - D'ABITOT, or **CROME - OSBORN**, a parish in Worcestershire, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. W by S of Pershore. Area 1,148 acres. Pop. in 1851, 140.

CROOME-HILL, a parish in Worcestershire, $\frac{2}{3}$ m. E of Upton-upon-Severn. Area 982 acres. Pop. in 1841, 201; in 1851, 193.

CROPALATI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, 6 m. SW of Rossana. Pop. 1,248.

CROPANI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, 12 m. ENE of Catanzaro. Pop. 1,115.

CROPREDY, a parish in Oxfordshire, 4 m. N of Banbury. Area 7,776 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,740.

CROPSTON, a township in the p. of Thurstaston, Leicestershire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSW of Mount-Sorrel. Pop. 112.

CROPTE (LA), a commune of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Vergt. Pop. 1,051.

CROPTHORNE, a parish of Worcestershire, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E by S of Pershore. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. 760.

CROPTON, a township in the p. of Middleton, N. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. NNW of Pickering. Pop. 373.

CROPWELL-BISHOP, or **GREAT CROPHILL**, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 8 m. ESE of Nottingham. Area 1,380 acres. Pop. in 1851, 640.

CROPWELL-BUTLER, or **LITTLE CROPHILL**, a hamlet in the p. of Tythby, Nottinghamshire, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. ESE of Nottingham. Pop. in 1851, 695.

CROSBY, a township in the p. of Cannonby-cross, co. of Cumberland, 3 m. NE by E of Marypool. Pop. 272.—Also a township in the p. of Bottesford, Lincolnshire, 8 m. NW of Glandford-bridge. Pop. in 1851, 236.—Also a township in Hamilton co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 1,876.

CROSBY-UPON-EDEN, a parish in the co. of Cumberland, 3½ m. NE by E of Carlisle. Area 3,590 acres. Pop. in 1841, 463; in 1851, 415.

CROSBY (HIGH), a township in the above p., 4½ m. E by N of Carlisle. Pop. in 1851, 162.

CROSBY (LOW), a township in the above p., 5 m. E by N of Carlisle. Pop. in 1841, 133; in 1851, 148.

CROSBY (NORTH), a township of Upper Canada, in the Johnstown district. Pop. 863.

CROSBY (SOUTH), a township of Upper Canada, in the Johnstown district. Pop. 1,003.

CROSBY-GARRET, or **GERARD**, a township and p. in Westmoreland, 3 m. W by N of Kirby-Stephen. Area 4,224 acres. Pop. in 1851, 277.

CROSBY (GREAT), a chapelry in the p. of Sefton, Lancashire, 7 m. NW of Liverpool. Area 5,627 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,946; in 1851, 2,403.

CROSBY (LITTLE), a township in the p. of Sefton, Lancashire, 7½ m. NNW of Liverpool. Pop. 407.

CROSBY-RAVENSWORTH, a parish in the co. of Westmoreland, 4 m. N of Orton, in a valley on the river Lyvennet. Area 15,024 acres. Pop. 971.

CROSBYVILLE, a village in Chester district, in South Carolina, U. S., 72 m. N of Columbia.

CROS-DE-CAGNES, a hamlet and coasting-port of France, in the dep. of Var, cant. of Venice.

CROSCOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire, 1½ m. WNW of Shepton-Mallet, on the river Brac. Area 1,432 acres. Pop. in 1841, 804; in 1851, 673.

CROSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. of Felletin. Pop. 1,609.

CROS-DE-GEORAND (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardeche, cant. of Montpezat. Pop. 1,520.

CROSMIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, cant. of La Flèche. Pop. 1,226.

CROSS, a parish in the island of Sanday in Orkney. Pop. in 1831, 541; in 1851, 532.

CROSS, a village in the p. of Kilballyowen, co. Clare. Area 14 acres. Pop. 108.—Also a v. in the p. of Balnascreen, co. of Londonderry. It is so closely connected with the v. of Draperstown, in the same p., that the two are sometimes jointly called Draperstown-Cross. Pop. in 1831, 218.—Also a v. in co. Londonderry, on the Faughan rivulet, 4 m. SE of Londonderry.

CROSS (CAPE), a headland on the coast of NW America, to the S of the entrance of Cross sound, in N. lat. 57° 50', W long. 136° 10'.—Also a cape on the E coast of Florida, in N lat. 46° 27'.

CROSS (ST.), **SOUTH ELMHAM**, or **SANDCROFT**, a parish in the co. of Suffolk, 5 m. SSW of Bungay. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. 258.

CROSSAKEEL, a village in the p. of Kilsyre, co. Meath, 5½ m. W of Kells. Pop. 260.

CROSSBOYNE, a parish in co. Mayo, 1 m. S of Claremorris. Area 16,234 acres. Pop. 4,963.

CROSS-CREEK, a township in Jefferson co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on the Great Miami river. Pop. 1,707.—Also a town in Washington co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 229 m. W of Harrisburg.

CROSSDONEY, a small village in the p. of Kilmore, co. Cavan, 1 m. E of the river Erne.

CROSSEN. See **KROSSEN**.

CROSSFELL, a mountain-ridge of Northumberland, in the p. of Kirkcough, rising 2,901 ft. above sea-level.

CROSSFORD, a village in the p. of Dunfermline in Fifeshire, 1½ m. W of Dunfermline. Pop. 443.

CROSSGAR, a village in the p. of Kilmore, co. Down, 4 m. N by W of Downpatrick. Pop. 860.

CROSSGATES, a village in the parishes of Dunfermline and of Dalgety, in Fifeshire, 3½ m. E of Dunfermline. Pop. 646.

CROSSHAVEN, a harbour and a v. in the p. of Templebreedy, co. Cork. The harbour is a creek or small bay on the S side of the estuary of the Annabuo river. It was the scene of Sir Francis Drake's snug retreat and dexterous manoeuvre, when chased into Cork harbour by a superior Spanish fleet. The creek has 3 faths. depth at low water, and is completely landlocked. The v. looks from the shore of the creek toward Cove. Pop. 271.

CROSS ISLAND, an island forming the E side of the entrance of Machias bay, on the coast of Maine, U. S., 3 m. NE ½ N from the light on the Liby isles.

CROSS KEYS, a village in Gloucester co., in New Jersey, U. S., 46 m. S by W of Trenton.—Also a v. in Rockingham co., in Virginia, 123 m. NW of Richmond.—Also a v. in Union district, in S Carolina, 69 m. NW of Columbia.—Also a v. in De Kalb co., in Georgia, 100 m. NW of Milledgeville.—Also a v. in Macon co., in Alabama, 142 m. SE of Tuscaloosa.—Also a v. in Roane co., in Tennessee, 147 m. ESE of Nashville.

CROSS LAKE, a lake in British North America, intersected by the parallel of 55° 26' N, and the meridian of 108° W, into which Beaver river flows, one of the head-streams of the Mississippi.—Also a lake in the state of New York, U. S., traversed by the Seneca river, 20 m. S of Lake Ontario.

CROSSLAND (SOUTH), a township in the p. of Almondbury, 3 m. SSW of Huddersfield, E of the river Colne. Area 1,560 acres. Pop. 2,784.

CROSSMAGLEN, a small market town in the p. of Creggan, co. Armagh, 8 m. NW of Dundalk. Pop. 561.

CROSSMAN ISLAND, one of the Galapagos group, 10 m. S of Duncan island. It is about 8 m. in length, and its S end is in 0° 37' S lat.

CROSSMICHAEL, a parish in the centre of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Area 7,696 acres. Pop. 1,362, of which 222 were in the v. of C.

CROSSMOLINA, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Mayo. Area of p. 67,201 acres, of which 3,675 acres are in Lough Conn, and 468 in small lakes. Pop. in 1831, 11,679; in 1851, 7,236. The two highest points are the summits of Bullaunamore and Triestagh mountains, both situated on the S border, and respectively possessing an altitude of 1,274 and 1,067 ft. above sea-level.—The market and post-town of C. stands on the river Deel, 1 m. NW of the head of Lough Conn, 6½ m. W of Ballina. Pop. in 1831, 1,481; in 1851, 1,225.

CROSSNA, a village in the p. of Ardcarne, co. Roscommon, 3½ m. SW of Keadue.

CROSSPATRICK, a parish, 7½ m. W by S of Arklow, partly in co. Wexford and partly in co. Wicklow. Area 1,648 acres. Pop. 1,506.

CROSS-PLAINS, a village in Robertson co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., 34 m. NW of Nashville.—Also a v. in Ripley co., in Iowa, 78 m. SE of Indianapolis.—Also a v. in Callaway co., in Missouri, 38 m. NE of Jefferson.

CROSS RIVER, the largest branch of the Old Calabar river, in Western Africa. It flows from the N for several hundred miles, through a fertile country, of which little is known.

CROSS RIVER, a village in Lewisborough township, in New York, U. S., 172 m. S of Albany.

CROSS ROADS, a village in York co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 37 m. S of Harrisburg.—Also a v. in Madison co., in Ohio, 53 m. W of Columbus.—Also a v. in Bedford co., in Virginia, 161 m. W by S of

Richmond.—Also a v. in Cobb co., in Georgia.—Also a v. in Gasconade co., in Missouri.

CROSSVILLE, a village in Forsyth co., in Georgia, U.S.—Also a v. in Bledsoe co., in Tennessee.

CROSSWICKS, a village in Burlington co., in New Jersey, U.S., 8 m. SSE of Trenton.

CROSTHWAITE AND LYTH, a chapelry in the p. of Haversham, Westmoreland, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Kendal. Area 7,956 acres. Pop. 761.

CROSTHWAITE, a parish in Cumberland, 1 m. NW of Keswick, and 10 m. ESE of Cockermouth. Area 58,330 acres. Pop. in 1811, 3,547; in 1831, 4,344; in 1841, 4,759. This extensive parish, comprising the townships of Braithwaite, Coledale, or Portingale, Keswick, and Under-Skiddaw, and the chapelries of Borrowdale, Newland, Thornwaite, St. John's, Castlerigg, and Wythburn, abounds with picturesque and celebrated scenery. It comprehends the universally admired vale of Keswick, with its beautiful villas and hamlets, and the lakes of Derwentwater, Thirlmere, or Leathes-water, and part of Bassenthwaite. The rugged mountains in this vicinity are rich in copper, lead-ores, and plumbago. There are 8 woollen mills within this parish. Pop. in 1851, 5,224.

CROSTON, a parish in Lancashire, 6 m. W of Chorley, on the river Yarrow, and bounded W by the Douglas. Area 10,640 acres. Pop. 4,031.

CROSTON, or CROSS-STONE, a chapelry in the p. of Halifax, Yorkshire, 10 m. WSW of Halifax, near the York and Manchester railway.

CROSTWICK, a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 3 m. SSW of Coltishall, near a branch of the Bure. Area 690 acres. Pop. in 1841, 147; in 1851, 138.

CROSTWIGHT, a parish in the co. of Norfolk, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Walsham. Area 777 acres. Pop. 77.

CROTON CREEK, a river of the state of New York, U.S., which takes its rise in Dutchess co., passes through Putnam and Westchester counties, and throws itself into the Hudson, 17 m. W of Bedford, after a total course of 36 m. The city of New York is supplied with water by an aqueduct brought from this river. This great work was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1842. The C. river is dammed 6 m. from its mouth on the Hudson; the dam is 250 ft. long, 70 ft. wide at the bottom, 7 ft. at the top, and 40 ft. high, built of stone and cement. It creates a pond 5 m. long, covering a surface of 400 acres, and elevates the water 40 ft. From the dam the aqueduct proceeds, sometimes tunnelling through solid rocks and crossing valleys by embankments, through the valley of the Hudson 33 m., until it reaches Harlaem river. It is built of stone, brick, and cement, arched over and under, 6 ft. 3 in. wide at bottom; 7 ft. 8 in. at the top of the side-walls, which are 8 ft. 5 in. high; has a descent of $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches per m., and will discharge 60,000,000 gallons in 24 hours. It crosses Harlaem river on a magnificent bridge, 1,450 ft. long, with 14 piers, 114 ft. above tide-water at the top, and costing nearly 1,000,000 dollars. The receiving reservoir is 38 m. from the C. dam, covers 35 acres, and contains 150,000,000 gallons. The water is conveyed to the distributing reservoir on Murray's hill by iron pipes; it covers 4 acres, is 43 ft. high above the street, and holds 20,000,000 gallons. Thence the water is distributed by about 150 m. of pipe, principally from 6 to 12 inches in diam. This magnificent work was finished at a cost of 13,000,000 dollars, or £2,700,000: less than the aggregate cost of the various London water-works, and not above 7 years' purchase of their present income.

CROTOY (LE), a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. of Rue, on the r. bank of the estuary of the Somme, 13 m. NW of

Abbeville. Pop. in 1841, 1,211. It has a small port, and an active transit trade in wine, brandy, corn, oil, fish, salt, glass-ware, timber, &c. The coast abounds with oysters.

CROTTENDORF, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, on the river Zschopau. Pop. 2,500.

CROTTE (LES), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Embrun, on the l. bank of the Durance. Pop. 1,496.

CROUCH, a river of Essex, which rises to the S of Billericay; flows E by N; and discharges itself into the North sea, 4 m. E of Burnham. At its mouth are productive oyster-beds. The tide flows 13 m. up this river. Its principal tributary is the Broomhill, which is navigable to Rochford, 7 m.

CROUGHTON, a parish of Northamptonshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Brackley. Area 2,620 acres. Pop. 582.—Also a township in the p. of St. Oswald, Cheshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Chester, near the Mersey canal. Area 310 acres. Pop. 27.

CROUIN, a village of France, in the dep. and on the r. bank of the Charente, cant. and opposite Cognac, and 26 m. W of Angoulême. Pop. 195. It is noted for its brandy. The environs produce large quantities of grain.

CROULIN ISLES, a group off the coast of Ross-shire, near the entrance of Loch Carron. The largest is about 1 m. in length.

CROUPTE, or CROUTES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Vimoutiers, 16 m. NE of Argentan. Pop. 836. Linen is made here.

CROUY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Lizy, in a fine valley on the l. bank of the canal de l'Oureq, 14 m. NE of Meaux. Pop. 1,341. It possesses a handsome town-hall situated in a square, and has an ancient castle now used as a prison. It has three annual fairs, and an active trade in grain, hemp, cattle, poultry, &c.—Also a commune in the dep. and near the r. bank of the Aisne, cant. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Soissons. Pop. 1,124.

CROUY-EN-THELLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. of Neuilly-en-Thelle, 16 m. W of Senlis. Pop. 415. Cord and buttons of all sorts are extensively manufactured here.

CROUZET (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. of Amancey. Pop. 294.

CROUZETTE (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. of Roquecourbe, 8 m. NE of Castres. Pop. 1,010.

CROVIE, a small fishing-village on the Moray Firth, in the p. of Gamrie, Banffshire, 6 m. NW of Aberdour, 1 m. from Gardenstown.

CROW, a river of the North-West-Territory, U.S., which falls into the Mississippi, 15 m. NW of Fort St. Anthony.

CROWAN, a parish of Cornwall, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Helstone. Area 7,239 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,982.

CROWCOMBE, a parish of Somerset, 7 m. NNE of Wiveliscombe. Area 3,176 acres. Pop. 614.

CROWELL, a parish of Oxfordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Tetworth. Area 987 acres. Pop. in 1851, 167.

CROW-FEATHER-RIVER, a river of the North-West-Territory, U.S., which discharges itself into the Mississippi, in N lat. $45^{\circ} 55'$.

CROWFIELD, a parochial chapelry, connected with the p. of Coddensham, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. ENE of Needham. Area 1,721 acres. Pop. in 1851, 410.

CROWHURST, a parish of Sussex, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Battle, intersected by a small streamlet. Area 2,160 acres. Pop. in 1851, 591.—Also a parish of Surrey, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SE of Godstone, W of the Broad-Mead-Water. Area 2,081 acres. Pop. in 1851, 212.

CROWLAND, a township of Upper Canada, in

the Niagara district. Pop. in 1841, 973, chiefly Canadians.

CROWLE, a parish in Worcestershire, 5 m. SSE of Droitwich. Area 1,640 acres. Pop. 580.

CROWLEY, a township in the p. of Great Budworth, Cheshire, 5 m. N of Norwich. Area 1,440 acres. Pop. 169.

CROWMARSH-GIFFORD, a parish in Oxfordshire, $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by N of Wallingford. Area 680 acres. Pop. 373.

CROWN-POINT, a township of Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S., 106 m. NE of Albany, bounded on the E by Lake Champlain. It is mountainous towards the W, and is drained by Putnam's creek and other small streams. The soil consists of clay loam. It contains an old fort, celebrated in the French and revolutionary wars. Pop. in 1840, 2,212. The village consisted at the same period of about 15 dwellings.—Also a village of Lake co., in the state of Indiana, in the centre of Robinson's Prairie, 15 m. S of Lake Michigan.

CROWNTHORPE, a parish in the co. of Norfolk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Wymondham, on the river Yare. Area 696 acres. Pop. in 1841, 111; in 1851, 100.

CROWTON, a township in the p. of Weaverham, Cheshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Norwich, and near the Grand Junction railway. Area 1,384 acres. Pop. 466.

CROXALL WITH EDINGHALL, a parish, partly in Staffordshire, and partly in the co. of Derby, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Tamworth, adjoining the Birmingham and Derby railway. Area, including the townships of Cotton and Oakley, 3,020 acres. Pop. in 1851, 384.

CROXBY, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 5 m. ESE of Caistor. Area 1,628 acres. Pop. in 1851, 114.

CROXDALE, a chapelry in the p. of St. Oswald, co. of Durham, 3 m. S of Durham. Pop. 204.

CROXDEN, a parish in Staffordshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Uttoxeter. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. in 1851, 260.

CROXTON, a parish in the co. of Cambridge, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Caxton. Area 1,901 acres. Pop. in 1851, 236.—Also a township in the p. of Middleton, co. of Chester, 1 m. NNW of Middlewich, bounded S and W by the river Dane. Pop. 49.—Also a parish in Lincolnshire, 7 m. NE by E of Glandford-bridge. Area 1,630 acres. Pop. in 1851, 96.—Also a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 2 m. N of Thetford. Area 4,609 acres. Pop. 887.—Also a township in the p. of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW by W of Eccleshall, on the river Sow. Area 2,790 acres. Pop. 829.

CROXTON-KEYRIAL, a parish in Leicestershire, 9 m. NE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 3,900 acres. Pop. in 1841, 650; in 1851, 621.

CROXTON (South), a parish in Leicestershire, 8 m. S of Grimston, on a branch of the river Wreak. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. in 1851, 324.

CROY, a parish, partly in the co. of Inverness and Nairn, 21 m. in length, and at some points reaching 9 m. in breadth. It is watered by the Nairn, and contains a small loch called the Loch of the Clans. Pop. 1,777. In this p. is Culloden moor, where Prince Charles was defeated by the Duke of Cumberland.

CROY, an island in the S. Pacific, in Kerguelen's group, in S lat. $50^{\circ} 0'$, E long. $68^{\circ} 36'$. It is about 7 m. in diam.

CROYA. See **CROIA**.

CROYDON, or **CROWDON** with **CLAPTON**, a parish in the co. of Cambridge, 6 m. S of Caxton. Area 2,711 acres. Pop. in 1841, 441; in 1851, 508.

CROYDON, a township in Sullivan co., in the state of New York, U. S., 48 m. NW of Concord. Pop. 956.

CROYDON, a market-town and p. in Surrey, 10 m. ESE of Kingston, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of London, pleasantly situated on the edge of Bansted-downs, near the source of the Wandle. The parish includes eight

hamlets within its limits, and a considerable part of the waste called Norwood, which was formerly a forest. It has an area of 9,821 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,743; in 1851, 20,348. The town is large and handsome. It consists chiefly of one long and spacious street. Some of the houses are elegant, and, generally speaking, all of them substantial and well built. An hospital was founded here in the 38th year of Elizabeth, by Whitgift, archb. of Canterbury, named the hospital of the Holy Trinity. The rental of the property belonging to this hospital, in 1836, amounted to £2,028 8s. 4d. The building, called the hospital, contains 33 dwellings, a chapel, &c., besides a school and schoolmaster's house. C. is the principal place of election for the members for East Surrey. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Guildford.—C. is supposed to have been the ancient *Noviomagus*. At the Conquest it was bestowed on Lanfranc, archb. of Canterbury, whose successors in the see have been lords-of-the-manor ever since; and here was an archiepiscopal palace, where the arch-primate occasionally resided from 1278 to 1757. In 1573, Archb. Parker entertained Queen Elizabeth and all her retinue here for seven days. Having fallen into decay, it was sold in 1780, under the authority of an act of parliament, for £2,500; and soon after it was fitted up as a calico-printing establishment; but has since been abandoned. Addington park, with its noble mansion, at about 3 m. distance, was purchased for £25,000, and annexed to the see of Canterbury as a more suitable residence for the archbishop.—Addiscombe-house, the seat of the first Lord Liverpool, about 1 m. to the NE of C., is now a military college for educating cadets for the service of the East India company. There are 14 professors and masters employed in the several departments of this college, and from 130 to 150 students.—There is a line of railway from C. S to Reigate and Godstone-green, and N to Wandsworth, whence there is a navigable communication with the river Thames: horses are the motive power employed on this railroad. The London and Southampton railway crosses this railway between Wandsworth and Mitcham. The C. and London railway, from C. to the station in Tooley-street near London-bridge, is considered to be a main trunk line, connecting London, by its junction with the Dover and Brighton railway, with the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and with the S coast, from Deal and Dover to Brighton and Worthing. There is also a railway between C. and Epsom, which was originally worked by atmospheric pressure.

CROYLAND, or **CROWLAND**, an ancient town and p. in the co. of Lincoln, 47 m. SSE of Lincoln, and 14 m. E by N of Stamford, on the E bank of the Welland. The town of Croyland consists principally of four streets, separated by water-courses bordered by willows, which give it a rural and at the same time a romantic aspect. The streets are united by a triangular bridge extending over the Welland, the Nen, and a capacious drain called Catwater. The workmanship of this bridge—which is of the age of Edward II.—has been much admired. It consists of 3 segments of a circle meeting in a central point. This town was at one time surrounded by impassable marshes, which have now been drained and converted into rich meadows and luxuriant corn-fields. Area of p. 29,070 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,795; in 1831, 2,716; in 1851, 3,183. The first great school established in England after the Norman conquest, was founded at C., at the close of the 11th cent. The following was the course of education:—"Early in the morning the young pupils heard the lectures of Brother Odo in grammar. At noon Terricus, a sophist, explained to those of advanced years the logic of Aristotle, with the introduction and comments of

Porphyrius and Averroës. Brother William was occupied in the afternoon by an exposition of the rhetoric of Cicero and Quintilian. On Sundays and holidays Gislebert preached in the neighbouring churches, and chiefly directed his arguments against the errors and infidelity of the Jews." The inhabitants of C. are principally occupied in dairying, and in rearing geese, and fowling, and fishing,—for the privilege of pursuing the two latter occupations, they pay to the Crown, as they originally did to the abbot of Croyland, £300 per annum. C. is peculiarly interesting from its great antiquity, its singular bridge, and the ruins of its splendid and extensive abbey.

CROZANT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Creuse, cant. of Dun-le-Palleteau. Pop. 1,214.

CROZET ISLANDS, a group in the S Pacific, in S lat. 47° 30', E long. 46° to 48°. They are all volcanic, of a wild and rugged aspect, and nearly inaccessible. The mountains rise in peaks and cones to an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 ft., and are crowned with perpetual snow, while dense fogs frequently envelop their bases.

CROZON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, arrond. of Chateaulin.—The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. 15,600.—The town is 18 m. WNW of Chateaulin. Pop. 8,464. It has a small harbour.—Also a com. in the dep. of Indre, cant. of Aigurande. Pop. 1,047.

CRUACHAN. See **BENCROUCHAN**.

CRUACH-LUSSA, or **CRUACH-LUSACH**, that is, 'the Mountain of plants,' a mountain in the district of Knapdale, Argyshire. It stretches over a great extent of country, being about 8 m. broad at the base. It is supposed to attain an alt. of 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea. From its summit, in a clear day, a fine view may be obtained of Islay, Jura, and other islands of the Hebrides, and of the island of Rathlin off the Irish coast.

CRUAGH, CREAGH, or CREVAGH, a parish in co. Dublin, 6 m. S of Dublin. Area 4,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,216; in 1851, 770.

CRUCES, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of Ystmo, on the l. bank of the Chagres river, a little above the junction of the Ovispo, 23 m. direct distance from the Atlantic, and 44 m. by the windings of the river. The Chagres has here a current of about 3½ m. per hour, which it seldom exceeds even in the rainy season. It has been known, however, to rise 40 ft. above its level, and submerge the greater part of the town. C. is 8 hours' journey on muleback from Panama. See **CHAGRES**.

CRUCES (Los), a town of Mexico, in the prov. and 115 m. N of Durango, on an affluent of the Nasos.

CRUCIFER, a village in Henderson co., in the state of Tennessee, 126 m. WSW of Nashville.

CRUDEN, a parish in the district of Ellon, in Aberdeenshire, extending 8 m. along the coast. Pop. in 1801, 1,934; in 1851, 2,479.

CRUDWELL, a parish in Wiltshire, 4 m. NE of Malmesbury. Area 4,780 acres. Pop. 671.

CRUEJOULS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Laissac. Pop. 1,589.

CRUET, a village of Savoy, 10 m. SE of Chambéry. Pop. 1,113.

CRUGGION, a township in the p. of Abberbury, Montgomeryshire, 6½ m. NE by N of Welshpool, bounded W and N by the river Severn. Pop. 171.

CRUISETOWN, a parish in co. Meath, 1½ m. SW of Nobber. Area 1,863 acres. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1851, 354.

CRUIT, an island in co. Donegal, 4 m. N by W of Dunglo. It is separated from the mainland of the Rosses by a sound about ½ m. broad, and it measures nearly 2 m. in length.

CRULUI, a commune of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Laigle. Pop. 1,012.

CRUMLIN, a small market and post-town in the p. of Camlin, co. Antrim, 5½ m. S of Antrim, on the Camlin river, at the mouth of which is a wharf, commanding the navigation of Lough Neagh and its canals. There are extensive flour-mills on the Camlin. Pop. in 1831, 643; in 1851, 398.—Also a parish in co. Dublin, 2½ m. SW of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 958; in 1851, 923.—Also a village in the latter p. Pop. in 1831, 544; in 1851, 165. In 1690, King William encamped here with his army, settled the method of granting protections, and issued his proclamation for depreciating the brass currency of James II.

CRUMMOCK WATER, a lake of Cumberland, ¾ m. below Buttermere, between the mountain-ridges of Melbreak on the W, and Grasmoor on the E. It is nearly 4 m. long and ¾ m. broad, and contains 3 little islands. The principal object of notice is Scaleforce cascade, in the glen betwixt Melbreak and Blea Crag. The fall is one clear leap of 156 ft. with a smaller fall below.

CRUMSALL, or **CRUMPSALL**, a township in Manchester p., Lancashire, 3 m. N of Manchester, on the river Ink. Area 733 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,745; in 1851, 3,151.

CRUNDAL, a parish in the co. of Kent, 8 m. SSW of Canterbury, E of the river Stour. Area 1,587 acres. Pop. in 1841, 272; in 1851, 263.

CRUNWEAR, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 6 m. ESE of Narberth. Pop. 282.

CRUPET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 9 m. SE of Namur. Pop. 562.

CRUSHEEN, a village in the p. of Inchicronane, co. Clare, 7 m. NNE of Ennis. Pop. in 1851, 198.

CRUSINALLO, a village of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 6 m. WSW of Pallanza. Pop. 200.

CRUSSILLES, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Carouge. Pop. 1,500.

CRUWYS-MORCHARD, a parish in Devonshire, 5½ m. W of Tiverton. Area 5,790 acres. Pop. 732.

CRUX-EASTON, a parish in Southamptonshire, 6 m. NNW of Whitchurch. Area 1,099 acres. Pop. in 1851, 102.

CRUX-LA-VILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, cant. of Saint-Saulge. Pop. 2,016.

CRUYBEKE, a commune and town of Belgium, in E Flanders, 12 m. NE of Dendermonde. Pop. 2,704. About 130,000 pairs of *sabots*, or wooden shoes, are annually made here.

CRUYSHANTEM, a commune and town of Belgium, in E Flanders, 16 m. SW of Gand. Pop. 6,742.

CRUZ, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, district of São-Francisco. It is 6 m. in length, and of considerable depth; and is intersected at right angles by the Itapicu, which thus gives it the cross-form from which its name is derived.

CRUZ (La), a mountain in Patagonia, in S lat. 53° 40' 45", W long. 72° 04' 00". It is steep, and rises abruptly from the sea, to an alt. of 2,280 ft. The officers of the Beagle found upon its summit, in the month of January 1827, a glass bottle containing a roll of papers left by Cordova in 1789.

CRUZ (La), a town of New Grenada, in the intendancy of Cauca, prov. and 10 m. ESE of Buenaventura, on the S bank of the Dagua, 18 m. above the entrance of that river into the bay of Choco.

CRUZ (Cabo de), a promontory of the island of Cuba, on the S coast, to the S of the Bayo-de-Bueno-Esperanza, and forming the SW extremity of the Sierra Tarquino, in N lat. 19° 50' 11", and W long. 76° 44' 50". It is commonly regarded as the extreme S point of the island of Cuba; but Punta-del-Ingles, or English point, which lies about 4 m. to the E of it in 19° 48' 30", is the most southern point.

CRUZ (PUNTA DE LA), a headland forming the W side of the bay of Santa C., on the coast of Venezuela, 4 m. W by S of Punta Comona.

CRUZ (SANTA), or SAINTE CROIX, one of the Danish West Indies, situated at the mouth of the Caribbean sea, in 18° 48' N lat., and 64° 48' W long. It is of an oval form, about 30 m. in length from E to W, and 5 m. in extreme breadth. Its area is estimated at 81 sq. m. It is inferior to St. Thomas in its maritime commerce, but of greater importance in area, fertility, products, and internal resources. With the exception of a few hills in the neighbourhood of the cap., which reach an alt. of 1,400 ft., the whole island is nearly level; and about two-thirds is fit for raising sugar. Its surface was divided in 1754 into equal portions of 150 acres each; which division is still retained, and, with different shades of culture, gives a varied aspect to its area. The roads are good, and average from 24 to 30 ft. wide; running in straight lines through the island, and at right angles. The soil is not very rich, but tolerably fertile, yet owing to droughts the crops are uncertain. Christianstadt, the capital, is extremely well-built—its houses are of stone, and commodious; but Fredsted or West-end is the principal commercial town. The government of the island is under a governor-general, whose jurisdiction extends to the other Danish colonies in these seas, and who is assisted by 2 councillors: there is also 'the Burgher council,' consisting of 7 members. A force of about 200 men compose the garrison. The code of Christian V., together with the rescripts of the Crown, constitute the law. A number of the largest estates in the island are the property of British subjects; and the pop. is essentially English in its language and habits. About one-third of the slaves belong to the king of Denmark, as owner or mortgagee of the estates; but the slaves are in the course of annual and gradual emancipation, as is the case in the other Danish islands. Pop. in 1841, 3,200 whites, and 20,000 slaves. In 1816 this island produced upwards of 40,000 hogsheads of sugar; but in seasons less favourable its crop is not more than 10,000 or 12,000 hds. The cultivation of coffee, indigo, and cotton has been generally abandoned on this island for many years. The average value of sugar raised is about 1,200,000 rix-dollars; of fhm, 500,000 r.-d. About 150 cwt. of cotton is annually grown. The competition of Porto-Rico and the Brazils, in sugar, has greatly crippled the commerce of this island. In 1800 it produced above 40,000 hds. of sugar, and 30,000 puncheons of rum.—This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493; and first settled by the Dutch and English in 1625. In 1649 the Dutch were expelled by the English. In 1650 the English were routed by the Spaniards from Porto-Rico, who laid the island waste, but abandoned it to the French in the course of the next year. In 1733, the French Crown sold its rights to a Danish company for 1,611,000 rix-dollars, or £75,000. From this company it was subsequently purchased by the king of Denmark. In 1801 it was taken by the English. It was restored in the following year, but recaptured in 1807; and it remained under the dominion of Britain till 1815, when it was again ceded to the Danes.

CRUZ (SANTA), a town of the Azores, on the NE coast of the island of Flores, 7 m. NNE of Lagens.—Also a town on the NE coast of the island of Graciosa, in the same group.—Also a town on the S coast of the island of Pico in the same group, with a port named Calhetta.

CRUZ (SANTA), a group of islands in Algoa bay, South Africa, in S lat. 33° 48', and E long. 25° 40'.

CRUZ (SANTA), a town in the island of Teneriffe, built on a level arid space at the foot of a ridge of

hills on the E side. It is well-defended on the coast-side with several batteries, but has no defences on the land-side. Nelson's unsuccessful attack upon it on the 25th July, 1797, cost a large sacrifice of life. It is frequented by outward-bound ships for the purpose of procuring wine. A considerable trade is also carried on with the Moors of the opposite coast, who exchange gums and ivory for cottons, calicoes, and tobacco.

CRUZ (SANTA), a town of Mexico, in the prov. and 200 m. N of Durango.—Also the port of the town of Guatuleco, in the prov. of Oaxaca, in N lat. 15° 51', W long. 96° 17'. It is on a small bay about a ½ m. wide at its entrance, and which runs in to the N upwards of 1½ m. It is well-sheltered from all winds except between E and SE by S; and is the only good harbour to the E of Acapulco.—Also a town of Upper California, on the N side of Monterey bay, 25 m. N of S. Carlos-del-Monterey, founded in 1794. Pop. 440.—Also an island in the gulf of California to the NW of the island of S. Jose, in N lat. 25° 25'.—Also an island in the N Pacific, separated by Santa Barbara channel from the coast of Upper California, in N lat. 34° 6', and W long. 119° 30'. It is about 54 m. in circumf.

CRUZ (SANTA), a bay and harbour of the island of Curaçoa, in the Caribbean sea, on the NW coast, in N lat. 12° 15', and W long. 69° 10'.

CRUZ (SANTA), a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, in the district and 60 m. from São-João-do-Principe, on the Jaguaribe.—Also a town of the same prov. in the Serra Uruburetama, 96 m. WSW of Fortaleza.—Also a fort and light-house at the S extremity of the island of Itamaraca, at the entrance of the Iguaçu, in the prov. of Pernambuco.—Also a town in the prov. of Bahia, comarca and 15 m. NNE of Porto Seguro, near the r. side of the embouchure of the river of the same name, in S lat. 16° 15', and W long. 30°. Pop. 1,000. It is situated partly on a hill, in a finely cultivated district, amid groves of orange and cocoa-nut trees. It derives its name from a great cross planted in the locality by Cabral, when that navigator took possession of Brazil in the name of Emmanuel, king of Portugal, on the 1st of May, 1500. The river takes its rise in the Cordilheira dos Aimorés, and has a total course of 30 m. It was originally called the Jaçã-Tiba. The cassia-tree abounds on its banks.—Also a town and imperial residence in the prov., district and 36 m. W of Rio-de-Janeiro. Pop. 1,200. It occupies the site of an ancient college of Jesuits. Coffee, tea, sugar, mandioc, rice, millet, indigo, &c., are extensively cultivated in the locality.—Also a town and small port of the prov. of São Paulo, now incorporated with the city of Santos. This town is known also by the name of Cubatao.—Also a lofty mountain-range in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Mangaratiba, crossed by the road from the capital to São-Paulo.—Also a fortress, the most extensive in Brazil, situated on a promontory on the E side of the only frequented entrance to the bay of Rio-Janeiro.—Also a town, cap. of the comarca of the same name, in the prov. and 125 m. SSE of Goyaz, near the l. bank of the Pari—an affluent of the Corumba—in S lat. 17° 48'. Pop. of district 3,000.—Also a river of Patagonia, which probably has its sources not far from those of the S branch of the Negro, near the 45th parallel, and runs, at the foot of the Andes, S to Disappointment Plains, where the alt. of its bed is 400 ft. above sea-level, thence, on the parallel of 50°, it bends E, receives on the l. the Chalia and Chico, and discharges itself into the Atlantic between Shingle Point and Mount Entrance, forming at its embouchure a port called Port Santa C., in S lat. 50° 05' 30'', W long. 68° 03'.

CRUZ (SANTA), a town of the island of Luzon, in the Philippine group, 115 m. NW of Manila, on a bay of the W coast.—Also a cluster of islets in the same group, between the SW extremity of the island of Mindanao and Basilan, in N lat. 6° 50', and E long. 122° 5'.

CRUZ (SANTA), EGMONT, or NITENDI, an island of the South Pacific, the largest in the group of Queen Charlotte's archipelago, in S lat. 10° 46', and E long. 163° 35'. It is about 24 m. in length from ENE to WSW, and 12 m. in breadth, and, with all the other islands of the group, is of volcanic origin. The surface is hilly and covered with forest and wood, and its soil extremely fertile. Among the fruits and edibles are cocoa-nuts, the bread-fruit, yams, shaddocks, bananas, plantains, and taro or arum. The inhabitants—who are chiefly Negroes—build their dwellings near the coast amid plantations of cocoa-nut trees. Their arms consist of bows and darts, and they form canoes 15 ft. in length, which they use with sails.

CRUZ (SANTA), a town of Spain in Andalusia, in the prov. and 10 m. SE of Cordova, partido and 12 m. NNE of Montilla, on the Guadajoz.

CRUZ (SANTA), or CAMPEZU, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, partido of Guardia, 21 m. SE of Vittoria, situated in a valley of the same name, at the foot of Mount Ivar, and on the r. bank of the Ega. Pop. 872. It was named by the Romans *Cadulia*.

CRUZ (SANTA). See AGADIR, and CHEQUIMULA.

CRUZ-ALTA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, comarca of Curitiba. It was taken by the rebels in 1839. See also ESPIRITO-SANTA-DA-CRUZ-ALTA.

CRUZ-DAS-ALMAS, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, district of Cachoeira.

CRUZ-DE-BUEDO, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 36 m. N of Palencia, partido of Saldana.

CRUZ-DE-LA-CANAMOS (SANTA), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 45 m. ESE of Ciudad-Real, partido of Villanueva-de-los-Infantes, on the Jabalon.

CRUZ-DO-ESPIRITO-SANTO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba.

CRUZ-DE-JUARROS (SANTA), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 14 m. SE of Burgos.

CRUZ-DE-MAGO (SANTA), or GUITIVIS, a town and port of Mexico, in the prov. and 200 m. NW of Sinaloa, at the entrance of the Mayo into the gulf of California.

CRUZ-DEL-MARQUES, a pass in the Ajusco range, in the republic and intendency of Mexico, through which is carried the great road between the valley of Mexico and the Pacific. The cross which marks its summit is 9,500 ft. above sea-level. It is impassable for carriages.

CRUZ-DE-MUDELA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 25 m. SE of Ciudad-Real, partido of Valdepenas. Pop. 5,006. It has a parish-church, several convents and an hospital. It has some manufactures, and a considerable trade in cattle. In the environs is a mine of antimony.

CRUZ-DEL-PADRE, a small island in the Bahama old channel, near the N coast of the island of Cuba, in N lat. 23° 15', and W long. 81°.

CRUZ-DE-LA-PALMA (SANTA), the chief town of the island of Palma, in the Canary group, on the E coast. Pop. 5,641. It is fortified, and has a good port, and contains a parish-church and several convents. The partido comprises 11 pueblos.

CRUZ-DE-PINARES (SANTA), a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Avila, partido and 8 m. N of Cebreros.

CRUZ-DE-RETAMAR (SANTA), a town of Spain,

in New Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. NW of Toledo, partido and 6 m. ESE of Escalona, on the road from Madrid to Estremadura. Pop. 1,614. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses an active trade in cattle and in coals.

CRUZ-DE-LA-ZARZA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 46 m. E of Toledo, partido and 20 m. ESE of Ocana. Pop. 3,709. It is of great antiquity, and was called by the Romans *Vico cominatio*, from the quantity of cummin seed raised in the environs. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses a considerable trade in cattle and mules.

CRUZ-DO-SALTO, or DA CHAPADA (SANTA), of SANTA CRUZ, a new parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of the Rio Jequitinhonha, 24 m. below the custom-house of Pé-do-Morro.

CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 25 m. SE of Cáceres, partido and 11 m. SW of Trujillo.

CRUZ-DE-LA-SIERRA (SANTA), a department and town of Bolivia. The dep. extends to the confines of Brazil on the E; and is bounded on the SW by the dep. of Charcas, from which it is separated by the Sierras Altísimas, and on the W by the deps. of Cochabamba and La Paz. It comprises in its area the greater extent of the beds of the rivers Magdalena or Branco, and the Grande-de-la-Plata, Guapey, or Mamore. The soil, especially on the banks of the latter river, is extremely fertile, producing large quantities of rice, maize, sugar, cotton, and many varieties of fruit. The plains abound with timber, and with a species of palm, locally called *motaqui*, of which the larger leaves are used for the roofing of houses, and the smaller for food. The farina, yielded by another variety of palm, is made by the natives into bread. The forests afford shelter to great numbers of wild-boars, jaguars, &c.; and the rivers abound with fish. The number of the inhabitants is estimated at 16,000. Various tribes of unsubdued Indians occupy the SE districts. Some of these live in the lowest state of degradation, and are said to be addicted to anthropophagy. The chief town, Neuva Lorenzo, or Santa Lorenzo-de-la-Frontera, is situated in an extensive plain, about 20 m. W of the Guapey, and 230 m. ENE of Chuquisaca. Pop. 9,000. The houses are of stone, but generally ill-built. It was founded in 1594, and erected into a bishopric in 1605.

CRUZES. See CRUCES.

CRUZILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. of Lugny. Pop. 794. It affords excellent wine.

CRUZY, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, arrond. of Tonnerre. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,227; in 1841, 8,898. The village is 13 m. E of Tonnerre. Pop. 1,330. It possesses a considerable trade in truffles. In the environs is an extensive glass-manufactory.—Also a town in the dep. of the Herault, cant. of St. Chinian, 54 m. WSW of Montpellier. Pop. 805.

CSAB, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Honth, 16 m. NW of Ipoly Sagh.

CSABA, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 6 m. S of Békes, on the Hejo. Pop. 22,500. It was founded in 1715 by Baron Harruckern, and colonized with Lutheran Slovaks. The surrounding country is fertile in lint and corn; and cattle, sheep, and silk-worms are extensively reared here.

CSABROGH, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Honth, on an affluent of the Ipoly, 14 m. NNE of Ipoly Sagh.

CSACZA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 45 m. NE of Trencschin, 16 m. N of K. Ujhely, at the foot of the Jablaunka mountains, and on the l. bank of the Kisutza.

CSAJKISTEN-BATAILLON-DISTRICT, an administrative subdivision of Hungary in the Slavonian military frontiers. Area 35 sq. m. Pop. 22,032.

CSAKANG, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, on the l. bank of the Raab, 25 m. S of Güns. Pop. 540. It has a castle.

CSAKOVA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and on the l. bank of the Temes, 15 m. SSW of Temeswar. It has a Greek and a Protestant church, and is the residence of a Greek archbishop.

CSAK-TORNIA, or **Tschaka-Thurn**, a town of Hungary, in the co. of Szala, 6 m. NNE of Warasdin, on the l. bank of the Ternova. The ancient castle here, and the surrounding tract of country denominated the Murakös, having its SE angle at the confluence of the Muhr and the Drave, and measuring 30 m. by 12 m., was originally conferred on Nicholas Zrinski, as a reward for his services in the Turkish wars; but it has passed into another family. The town itself consists of two or three short streets, and the castle—which is falling into ruins—stands at a few paces distant from it. The principal object of cultivation in the Murakös is maize.

CSAK-VAR, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 15 m. N of Stuhlweissenburg, on the SE side of the Bakonyer-Wald. Pop. 2,170. It has a fine castle belonging to the Esterhazy family, and possesses a considerable manufactory.

CSALL'OKOZ, an island of Hungary, formed by the two branches of the Danube, which separate at Presburg and unite at Komorn, and comprised in the two comitats of these names. It contains a surface generally low and marshy, 57 m. in length from NW to SE, and 9 m. in average breadth, and encloses numerous villages.

CSANAD, a *gespanschaft*, comitat, or administrative prov. of Hungary, comprising an area of 623 sq. m.; bounded on the N by the comitats of Békés and Arad; on the E by that of Arad; on the S by the comitat of Torontal, from which it is separated by the Maros; and on the W by the comitat of Csongrad. Pop. in 1837, 68,265—chiefly Hungarians and Wallachians—and ecclesiastically divided into 18,000 Catholics, 15,000 belonging to the Greek church, 6,000 Lutherans, and 9,000 Calvinists. It forms part of the vast central plain of Hungary, and is in the W low and marshy. With the exception of the Szaroz, it contains no river of importance. The soil is partly sandy, but produces wheat, legumes, tobacco, lint, and wine in great abundance, and affords pasturage to large herds of cattle. The rearing of horses and of bees forms also important objects of local industry. This comitat comprises 2 towns, of which Makó is the principal, and 7 villages.—The town of Csanad, Chonad, or Tschanad, is pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Maros, 7 m. E of Makó and 48 m. NW of Temeswar. Pop. 7,289. It has a Catholic and a Greek church; and gives its name to a Catholic bishopric, of which the see is Temeswar. It was formerly fortified, and contains the ruins of the castle from which the prov. takes its name.

CSANJEVO, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Servia, sanjak of Semendria.

CSASMA. See **CHASMA**.

CSATAD, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Torontal, district and 18 m. SSE of N. S. Miklos, and 20 m. NW of Temeswar. It is inhabited by French, who established themselves in the locality in the reign of Maria Theresa.

CSATER, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Bihar, noted for its manufactures of earthenware.

CSATH, or **CZATH**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Borsod, district and 21 m. SSE of Miskolcz. Its inhabitants are Protestants.

CSEFFA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Bihar, district and 8 m. NNE of Szalonta.

CSEJTA, or **Csachtice**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 35 m. NNW of Neutra, district and 3 m. SW of Vag Ujhely, on the r. bank of the Doranka.

CSEKLESZ, or **Lanschitz**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and district, and 11 m. NE of Presburg. It has a castle, and a calico printing-mill.

CSENGER, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 9 m. WNW of Szathmar, district of Krasznaközi, on the Szamos.

CSEPEL, **CZEPÉL**, or **Racz-Kévi**, an island of Hungary, formed by the separation and reunion of branches of the Danube, in the comitat of Pesth, district of Pilis below Bude, 33 m. in length and 3 in average breadth. It contains the town of Racz-Kévi and 9 villages. In the time of Maria Theresa the whole was laid out as a garden, and belonged to the Jesuits. It produces varieties of fruit and wine. The *Acinum* of the Romans is by some authors supposed to have been situated in this island.

CSEPREG, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 23 m. SSE of Oedenburg, district of Lower Raban-Kivül, on an arm of the Reptze. It is supposed by some to occupy the site of the *Scarabantia* of Pliny.

CSEREVICS, **CSEREVICH**, or **CZEREVICS**, a town of Hungarian Slavonia, in the comitat of Syrmia, 14 m. WNW of Carlowitz, on the S bank of the Danube. Pop. 1,916. In the vicinity are extensive beds of clay and lime, and mill-stone.

CSERHAT, a district of Hungary, in the comitat of Abaujvar. Metzenseif-Ober and Unter, Jaszo, and Moldau are its chief towns.

CSERNA, **CZERNA**, or **TCHERNA**, a river which takes its rise on the E side of Gratanberg, on the NW confines of Little Wallachia, runs SW, enters the Hungarian Banat, runs along the confines of the Walacho-Illyrian Banat, and throws itself into the Danube between Alt and Neu Orsova, after a rapid course of about 51 m.—Also a river of Transylvania, which descends from the S side of the Pojana-Ruska mountains, runs NE, and unites with the Maros, 5 m. NW of the confluence of the Strehl.

CSERNA-GORO. See **MONTENEGRO**.

CSERNATFALU, a village of Transylvania, one of the Sieben-dörfer, in the district of Cronstadt.

CSERNATON, or **CZERNATON**, a district of Transylvania, in the territory of the Szeklers, 5 m. WSW of K. Vasarhely, and 30 m. NE of Cronstadt.

CSEERTEZ, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat and district of Nagy-ag-Hunyad, on the r. bank of the Maros, 18 m. N of Vajda-Hunyad and 33 m. SW of Carlsburg.

CSEVERNITZA, **CZERVENICZA**, or **Vörösvágas**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Saros, on the l. bank of the Tarcza, 33 m. NNE of Kaschau. In the detritus of the trachytic rocks which form a range of hills to the N of this village, opals are found, the only true specimens of this stone that have been met with in Europe.

CSESKA-KAMNICZE. See **KAMNITZ**.

CSESKY-BROD. See **BROD-BÖHMISCH**.

CSESZNEG, a district of Hungary, in the northern part of the comitat of Veszprim. Zircz is its chief town.

CSESZTE, or **SCHATTMANSDORE**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 22 m. NNE of Presburg. It is noted for its wine.

CSESZTREG, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Szala, district and 9 m. SW of Lovó. Pop. 490.

CSETALYE-DE-BALTE. See **KUKULLOVAR**.

CSETNEK, or **STYNIK**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Gömör, district and 8 m. W of Rosenau, on the l. bank of a river of the same name which

unites with the Sajo at Pelsőcz. Pop. 2,000. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and an hospital. In the environs are extensive iron and copper-mines and forges.

CSIK (STUHL), CSIKER-STUHL, or CSIK-SZEK, an administrative division in the NE of Transylvania, in the Szekler-land, or territory of the Szeklers, comprising an area of 1,783 sq. m. It is intersected by the main ridge, and covered in its entire extent by ramifications, of the Carpathian chain, which here gives rise to the Maros and Aluta on the W, and the Kis-Bistritz, Tatros and Kaszony on the E. The soil towards the E consists chiefly of limestone and arenaceous debris of the intermediate formation; in the W it consists of deposits of igneous origin of great extent, and of trachytic rocks. It possesses little fertility, and the climate is ungenial; yet a better state of cultivation, and greater signs of industry, than in most parts of Transylvania, are visible here. Oats, rye, and lint form the chief agricultural productions; and the manufacture of the latter is an important object of local industry. The forests are of great extent, and afford excellent timber. They abound in game. Mineral springs are abundant, and there are extensive mines of sulphur, copper, iron, and coal. This comitat contains 2 towns, Gyerayó-Szent-Miklos, and Csik-Szereda, in the districts of Csik-Also and Csik-Felso respectively, and 67 villages; it comprises the Filialstuhl Gyergyó and Kaszon, and is in part occupied by the first Szekler border regiment, and the Szekler hussard regiment. The pop. of the entire district in 1837 was 81,595.

CSIKLOVA, or ZIKLOVA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Krasso, district and 2 m. SE of Oravicza. Its pop. consists chiefly of Germans and Wallachians. It is the chief town of an extensive mining district.—A village named Oláh-Csiklova, 3 m. SW of C., on the road from Oravicza to Szaszka, is inhabited by Wallachians, chiefly copper-workers.

CSIK-SOMLYO, a village of Transylvania, in the division of Csik, 5 m. ESE of Csik-Szereda. It has a rich Franciscan convent, with a gymnasium and a printing establishment.

CSIK-SZEREDA, a town of Transylvania, cap. of the Stuhl-Csik, near the l. bank of the Aluta, 50 m. NNE of Cronstadt; it is the cap. also of the first Szekler border regiment, of which the castle of Szereda-Vara is the citadel. Several fairs are annually held here.

CSOKA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Torontal, on the l. bank of the Theiss, opposite Zenta, and 10 m. SSE of Kis-Kanisa.

CSOKONYA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Schumeg, district and 6 m. NE of Babocsa. It has a Protestant church.

CSOMBORD, a district of Transylvania, in the lower circle of the comitat of Lower Weissenburg, on the l. bank of the Maros.

CSOMORTAN, a village of Transylvania, in the Stuhl-Csik. It has an acidulous spring.

CSONAKOS, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Hunyad. It enjoys special privileges as the birth-place of the mother of Jean Hunyady.

CSONGRAD, a comitat or administrative province of Hungary, situated on both sides of the Theiss, and nearly in the centre of the kingdom. It is a flat, fertile district, with an area of 1,335 sq. m., watered by the Theiss, the Maros, the Körös, and other minor streams. Its principal productions are grain, flax, and tobacco; and a considerable number of cattle and sheep are reared on its extensive pasturages. The pop. in 1837 was 124,534; nearly all Magyars; and of whom 62,000 were Catholics; 25,000 Calvinists; and 3,000 orthodox Greeks. Its cap. is Szegedin, besides which it contains 3 towns and 6

villages. C. is considered of all the Hungarian counties that in which the Magyar element is the purest.

CSONGRAD, a market-town in the above county, on a neck of land at the confluence of the Theiss and Körös, 22 m. N of Szegedin. Pop. in 1827, 10,613. The following account of C. and its environs is from the pen of a well-informed tourist who visited it in October, 1849: "The other parts of the Theiss were for the most part flat and marshy, but here the steamer lay to against a high steep bank, so that C. is drier than most places that I saw. It is a town of 12,000 inhabitants, and, the houses being built of mud thatched with straw, and externally very filthy, the place looked as if it had been an agglomeration of Irish cabins; but, although there were filth and barbarism, there was also an abundance that an Irishman would envy,—the people being all plump, and having an air of being well fed, and indeed there is no part of Hungary where food is more abundant. There is a considerable want of growing wood in this part of Hungary, and the art of boat-building appears to be unknown, for the ferry-skiffs here were canoes formed of large trunks of trees scooped out in the centre. In short, if Arpad or Attila were to rise from the grave, they would be rejoiced to find that the primitive and patriarchal methods of their ages had not been departed from by their modern representatives in C. When the steamer had been in motion a considerable time I saw a strange town make its appearance a few miles below C., and, pointing to the church-spire, asked what it was, and was informed that it was still C. This circumstance was illustrative of two peculiarities of the region; the almost endless circumbendibus of the Theiss, which bring the steamer so frequently back to the same spot; and, secondly, the very scattered method of building the towns here: for, instead of separate farm-houses as in England, with compact villages or towns for the sale of necessaries, a village is composed of perhaps 1,000 farm-yards,—in some places, such as Szegedin or Debreczin, of several thousand farm-yards, with a kitchen-garden attached to each,—while the fields of the peasant may be 10 or perhaps 15 m. off. This is a very bad system, and occasions a most wasteful expenditure of time and horse-power in going and coming, and causes in a manner two or more establishments. The houses in the fields are called *szallase*. They are uninhabited in winter, and used for keeping implements in, as well as for the peasant to put up in during the working period of spring, summer, and autumn. Thus, in winter, a traveller is often deceived in coming up to a collection of these summer-cottages and finding them uninhabited."

CSORNA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 33 m. E of Oedenburg, district of Also-Rabaköz. Pop. 3,704. It has a Premonstratensian abbey, founded in 1180.

CSOTORTOK, or LUIPERSDORF, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 13 m. ESE of Presburg and district of Felso-Csallóköz.

CSOTORTOKHELY. See DONNERSMARK.

CSURGO, or TSURGO, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Schumeg, district and 28 m. SSW of Marczaly, 6 m. NW of Bresnitz. Pop. 1,209. It has a Catholic and a Protestant church, and a gymnasium. The vine is extensively cultivated in the environs.

CSYANSKY-BRANDEIS. See BRANDEIS.

CUALAC, a spacious harbour on the coast of Cochinchina, at the mouth of the Thanphu river, in about 18° 40' N lat.

CUANURU, an island of Brazil, at the junction of the Ega or Teffe with the Amazon, in 3° 42' S lat.

CUARI. See COART.

CUA-THUAN-AN, a bay of Cochín-China, on the coast of the Tunkin gulf, into which the Hué river falls, in 16° 35' N lat.

CUAUTLA. See AMILPAS.

CUB (NORTH and SOUTH), two small islands in James's bay, in N America. The South C. lies nearly on the meridian of 80° W, and in 53° 40' N lat. The North C. is about 22 m. to the NW.

CUBA, the largest of the West India islands, and the most important and prosperous of all the Spanish colonies. "Commanding the entrance to the gulf of Mexico, and possessing one of the noblest harbours in the world, C. crowns by her political importance the commercial advantages of a rich soil, a varied and teeming productiveness, and a climate which enjoys the genial warmth but escapes the fiercer heats of the tropics. The occupation of such an island must give strength and wealth to any nation. C. is the strength and wealth of Spain. She is the last fragment of the vast colonial empire of 'Spain and the Indies.' Of all those splendid provinces which attested the genius of Columbus and the fortunes of the Escorial, C. alone is left,—the earliest and the latest memorial of a bright glory. When C. is wrenched from Spain, then will Spain be poor indeed." [Times.] This noble island has its E point, Caybo Maysi, in 74° 11' W long.; and its W point, Caybo San-Antonio, in 84° 58'. The distance measured along the curved outline of coast between these two points is 790 m. The extreme S point of the island is Punta-del-Ingles, in N lat. 19° 48' 30"; the extreme N point, Punta-de-Hicacos, in N lat. 23° 12' 45". Its breadth varies from 20 m. to 130 m.; and may be taken at a medium of 51½ m. Its greatest breadth is nearly in the meridian of 77°. Its general outline bears a remarkable resemblance to that of Java. M. Lindenau has computed the area of C. and its dependencies at 4,102 sq. maritime leagues of 20 to a degree; M. Ferrer at 3,848 such sq. leagues; M. Banza assigns to C. alone 3,520 such leagues, and with the Isle of Pines, 3,615. Turnbull estimates its superficial extent at only 31,468 sq. m., while other English authorities reckon it at 42,000 sq. m. Its surface, according to M. Banza's estimate, equals that of Portugal, and is somewhat more than double that of Hayti.—The coast-line exceeds 2,000 m. in extent; but such is the prevalence of reefs, rocks, and sand-banks in the surrounding sea, that little more than one-third of this coast-line can be considered accessible to mercantile vessels. There are, however, about 50 ports and anchorages.

General physical features. C. is traversed in various directions by ranges of mountains; but more than four-fifths of its surface consists of low lands. Granite, gneiss, and primitive slate, occur in the W part, which, as well as the central district, contains formations of compact limestone. The secondary and tertiary formations to the E of the Havana are sometimes pierced by granite, gneiss, syenite, and serpentine. No volcanic productions have hitherto been discovered.—The mountain-group of the Sierra-del-Cobré, on the SE part of the island, attains an alt. of 7,674 ft. From this group a range runs in a WNW direction. To the NW of Trinidad are the Lomas-de-San-Juan, which attain an alt. of 1,800 ft. Large tracts of low marshy land occur along the S coast.—The narrow form of the island, and the cordillera of mountains which divides it throughout a great part of its length into two unequal sections, leaves a very limited course for rivers and streams, more especially on the N side of the island; while the soil, resting on one great mass of calcareous rock, easily allows the rain-water to percolate through it. The torrents which pour into the sea during the rainy season are thus soon dried up, and a large

portion of the surface is subject to severe droughts. At the foot of the mountains, however, in some places the country opens into extensive savannahs, which afford pasturage to numerous herds of cattle both tame and wild.

Climate. The climate, although tropical, is marked by an unequal distribution of heat at different periods of the year, indicating a transition to the climates of the temperate zone. The mean temp. at Havana is 78·3°, but in the interior only 73·4°. The hottest months, July and August, do not give a greater average than 83·8°; the coldest, December and January, present the mean 69·8°. In summer the therm. does not rise above 82° or 86°, and its depression in winter so low as 50° or 53·5° is rare. When the N wind blows several weeks, ice is sometimes formed at night, at a little distance from the coast, and at an inconsiderable elevation above the sea. Yet the great lowerings of temp. which occasionally take place are of so short duration, that the palm-tree, banana, and sugar-cane, do not suffer from them. Snow never falls even on the Sierra-del-Cobré, and hail so rarely that it is only observed during thunder storms, with blasts from the SSW, once in 15 or 20 years. The changes, however, are very rapid; and the inhabitants complain of cold when the therm. falls quickly to 70°. Hurricanes are of much less frequent occurrence in C. than in the other West India islands. The greatest quantity of rain falls during May, June, and July. Earthquakes occasionally occur in the E part of the island.

Productions. The common cereal grasses are cultivated in C., together with all the productions of tropical climates. The hills and savannahs are decorated with different species of palms, and the wild orange-tree attains a height of from 10 to 15 ft. The mountains in many parts present a naked appearance; but the sweet pea, the myrtle-leaved vine, a species of aloe with a stem 10 or 15 ft. high, and the night-blooming cereus, clothe their crags in some quarters. Immense districts, especially the mountain regions, are still covered with trees, among which the magnificent ceiba, and gigantic mahogany tree, with the red cedar, ebony, *lignum vite*, and a variety of other valuable woods for furniture and for ship-building, abound. Many varieties of palms, plantains, and some beautiful hard woods occur. Maize, manioc, cocoa, and the yaca are grown in C., and numerous esculent roots and fruits are indigenous.—One indigenous quadruped only has ever been known in C.: this is the *hutia*, which resembles a great rat, about 18 inches long, without the tail. Cattle, originally from Europe, have multiplied so much that they have become wild, and frequent in immense droves the forests and savannahs. Amphibious animals are abundant, among which are the alligator, the *manati*, and the tortoise. The domestic dog and cat have become wild and fierce. Large serpents from 10 to 12 ft. long, and 6 to 8 inches thick, are sometimes met with. Mosquitoes and some other insects are numerous, and in the low districts very annoying. Asses and pigs are largely reared. Birds of the most beautiful plumage enliven and adorn the country. On the coasts and in the rivers delicious varieties of fish abound, with which the markets, especially that of Havana, are well supplied.—It does not appear that much gold or silver has ever been found in C. Excellent bituminous coal has been dug near Havana, and iron is said to abound in the mountains. Copper mines near Santiago were worked and abandoned in the 17th cent. But companies were formed some years ago to reopen and work these mines, and with considerable success. The ore has been chiefly imported for smelting to Swansea. A copper mine in the neighbourhood of Santa-Clara

has been opened by an American company; but from its inconvenient access, and the less rich mineral, it has been worked with far less advantage than those near Santiago and C. Bitumen, asphalte, marble, and jasper are also found; but the imperfect means of internal communication prevents profitable enterprise at any distance from the sea-coast, except along the few lines of existing railway.

The productions of C. are rapidly increasing. From 1801 to 1810 inclusive the average export of sugar was 2,850,000 arrobas, or about 644,000 cwt. per annum. In 1827 the exportation of sugar was 156,158,924 lbs.; in 1847 it was estimated by an American authority at 542,000,000 lbs. The production of coffee, however, is rapidly declining in C., owing to the superior advantages of the Brazils and other places for the cultivation of the berry; and the exports fell off from 2,133,867 arrobas of 25 lbs. in 1837 to 708,491 arrobas in the eleven months ending with November 1848. In 1827 the quantity exported was upwards of 50,000,000 lbs.—The production of tobacco is increasing. In 1842 it amounted to 5,012,838 lbs.; in 1847 it rose to 9,309,506 lbs.; but in 1848 the crops suffered severely from hurricanes and droughts, and the exports, which in 1847 amounted to 19,368 quintals of leaf-tobacco and 198,268 bundles of cigars of 1,000 each, fell in 1848 to 13,508 quintals of leaf and 150,729 bundles of cigars, or only 6,275,630 lbs. in all. In 1850 the exports rose to 41,967 quintals.—In 1830, of 468,523 *caballerias* of 32 acres each, 38,276 cab., or 1,224,832 acres, were under cultivation in C., and disposed of as follows: viz., 5,394 cab. under sugar-cane plantations; 5,761 cab. under coffee-trees; 1,389 cab. under tobacco; and 25,732 in garden and fruit, and lesser cultivation. The uncultivated area amounted to 430,247 cab., or 13,767,904 acres. The value of the agricultural productions of the island in 1830 was estimated as follows:

8,091,837 arrobas of white and brown sugar,	8,091,837 dol.
81,545 ... inferior sugar,	40,772
35,103 hds. molasses,	262,932
2,883,523 arrobas coffee,	4,325,292
23,806 ... cocoa,	74,890
38,142 ... cotton,	125,000
500,000 ... tobacco in the leaf,	687,240
520,897 ... rice,	454,230
165,659 ... beans, pease, garlic, and onions,	257,260
1,617,806 fanegas maize,	4,853,418
4,051,245 horseloads vegetables and fruits,	11,475,712
2,793,308 ... grapes,	5,586,616
36,535 ... casada,	146,144
2,107,300 bags charcoal,	2,107,300
Woods and product of woods,	1,741,195

Total value of vegetable productions, 40,229,838

The value of the animal productions of the island in the same year was as follows:

180,289 beeves slaughtered,	3,605,780 dol.
hides of do.,	180,289
269,211 pigs,	1,346,055
60,000 calves and colts,	1,200,000
30,000 animals yielding wool,	120,000
1,953,120 domestic birds,	976,560
29,952,000 eggs,	1,060,800
892,800 jars of milk,	296,400
63,160 arrobas of wax,	189,480
76,404 arrobas of honey,	47,752

Total value of animal productions, 9,023,116

Mr. Macgregor is of opinion that the land under sugar, coffee, tobacco, and gardens, may have risen to 54,000 cab. or 1,728,000 acres in 1842; and it seems probable that 2,000,000 acres are now under this higher species of cultivation.

Sugar cultivation. Humboldt, calculating the progress of the sugar exports of C. from 1760 to 1824, estimated the minimum, or that of the first of these years, at 13,000 boxes; and that the increase had been going on, though at no regular rate, until 1823, when it amounted to 300,211 chests. The internal consumption he estimated in 1825 at 88,000 chests; and the amount of contra-

band exportation at about one-fourth of the regular trade. He also found that on an estate of 50 cab. or 1,610 acres (taking the cab. at 32½ acres) there were produced from 32,000 to 40,000 arrobas of 25 lbs. each. But only one-half of the land was appropriated to the cane; the other half being necessarily employed in raising vegetable food, or in pasturage. Such an extent of cultivation required 300 Negroes, each of whom was valued at from 370 to 500 dollars; while their maintenance averaged from 45 to 60 d. each per annum. The produce he estimated as follows:

Value of 32,000 arrobas of mixed sugar	48,000 d.
500 puncheons of rum,	12,500
	60,500
Expenses of crop,	30,000
Capital in land,	125,000 d.
Slaves,	135,000
Buildings,	80,000
Cattle, &c.,	130,000
	470,000 d.

Interest on capital at 6½ per cent, 28,983

58,983

Clear profit, 1,517

These calculations may be compared with the following details supplied by an official communication from her Majesty's commissary-judge at Havana, dated 1st January 1849: "In the despatch, No. 14, of 1847, dated the 9th March of that year, I gave your lordship an account of a new estate formed by Don Julian Zulueta, which was expected to produce 10,000 boxes of sugar during the year. Of this estate I am enabled now to give the following farther particulars. It is named the Alava, situated in the neighbourhood of Cardanas. It is formed of 60 *caballerias* [2,600 acres] of land, of which 33 cab. are laid out in cane, 17 unopened, 3 arid, and 7 occupied in buildings and roads. It has three mills, each of which gives 50 pails of syrup per day, at a heat in January of 8½°, and in March and April of 10½° to 11°. Each cab. gives 1,500 loads of cane; and in the last year, 1848, the produce exported was, of boxes of sugar, 5,000 white, 3,000 yellow, 312 *cucurucho*, 600 *Muscovado*, and 134 small cases; total 9,046; the number of loaves being at the rate of 2,000 to the cab. For these there are 28 cab. of cane ground; and this year, 1849, they have of molasses 1,500 hogsheads. The body of labourers is represented to consist of 380 *utilos* or slaves, 35 *Asiatas*, and 200 *creoles* of 10 years and under. The last number is evidently false, and to be understood of the later introduction of slaves in July last, the cargo then brought being well known to have principally consisted of children. There are said to be on the average 25 sick in the infirmary. On the estate are 90 carts, and 170 yokes of oxen; and the buildings are on the best scale. The whole lighted with gas, sufficient for 5,000 lights; but in general they use 60. The apparatus in England cost £240, and the bringing and placing it £600. It has 20 ft. diam.; 12 ft. of height; 3 retorts, and corresponding condenser and purifier. I have been led to give these details, because the former account referred to has been pronounced fabulous by one of the monthly publications of London. But it is to be observed, that there are several others in the island as colossal,—one, for instance, belonging to the Conde de Pennlyver, another to the Condesa de Reunion, one to Don F. Diego, and others. The Conde de Fernandina has lately formed one, the *Aguica*, which it is said will be the largest in the island, as the works are on the most improved scale, and the annual produce calculated at 14,000 boxes of sugar. The Alava of Don Julian Zulueta this season is only calculated to produce 6,000 boxes, on account of the drought of last year; but in general years 10,000 boxes, which at 15 dollars a box would be 150,000 dollars, or £30,000 sterling per annum. As a general computation, it is stated here in the last number of the *Memoirs* of the Royal economic society of Havana, that an estate with 150 negroes, to putting it in a state to produce 2,000 boxes of sugar, may have cost its proprietor 140,000 dollars; and therefore giving a value of 40,000 d. to that crop; and considering that, with proper management, 15,000 d. will suffice for the expenses; a net surplus remains of 25,000 d., which is about 18 per cent. Could the slaves be bought at reduced prices, the profit would be accordingly greater. From these considerations," adds Mr. Kennedy, "the inference seems to me, that the least relaxation of the present system of prevention of slave trade would be eagerly taken advantage of, for the prosecution of those gains of which I have given these details."

The exports of sugar in 1849 were 160,000 boxes less than in 1848; being the equivalent in clayed and *Muscovado* of 847,495 boxes against 1,007,898 in 1848. From other parts of the island, chiefly comprising the S side, the exports were larger than in that year, being equal to 295,800 boxes against 350,000 boxes. The total exports from the island amounted in 1849 to 1,143,295 boxes against 1,257,000 boxes in 1848. The United States took only 298,700 boxes in 1849 against 403,500 boxes in 1848. The scarcity of money throughout the greater part of 1849, and the prevalence of the cholera, seem to have been among the principal causes which interfered to check the demand. There was, however, also a larger import from other places than usual, and it is estimated that the production of maple sugar was greater than at any previous period. The exports to Spain amounted, from all parts of the island, to 160,000 boxes in 1849 against 178,000 in

1848. The shipments to other parts of Europe were about the same as in 1845, say 678,000 boxes from all parts of the island, or the equivalent thereof in clayed and Muscovado. The exports of white sugar to the Baltic from Havana and Matanzas in 1849, were about 114,000 boxes against 100,000 boxes in 1848.

Commerce.] The commercial resources of C. have developed themselves very rapidly. Previously to 1818, says Dr. Madden, Cuban commerce was confined to Spanish ports. "In 1812, the constitution being proclaimed in Spain, the whole people of the colonies were assimilated to the inhabitants of the mother-country, with respect to representation. In 1818, the good effects of colonial representation were manifested in the royal ordinance for the abolition of restrictions on C. commerce. From this epoch the prosperity of the island may be dated. Instead of being a charge to the imperial government, it began to remit large sums of money yearly to the Spanish government; instead of having authorities and troops paid by the latter, both were henceforward paid by C. An army of 25,000 men, sent from Spain in a miserable plight, was maintained in C., in a few years entirely equipped and clothed, and disciplined in the best manner, without costing a real to the Spanish government. From 1830, the treasury of the Havana, in every embarrassment of the home-government, furnished Spain with means, and was in fact a reserved fund for all its pressing emergencies. When the civil list failed Queen Christina, C. furnished the means of defraying the profuse expenditure of the palace. The contributions arising from the island formed no small portion, indeed, of the riches bequeathed by Ferdinand VII. to his rapacious widow, and to his reputed daughters. C., moreover, furnished the means of setting on foot the luckless expedition of Barrados, for the reconquest of Mexico; and from 1832 to 1841, it had exchanged 36,000,000 dollars against an equal amount of government-paper. At the latter epoch, the white population reached to 500,000 souls, and its exportations were fourfold what they were in 1818. With the United States its trade had been prodigiously augmented. The imports from North America amounted to 11,000,000 of dollars; from England, 5,000,000; Germany, Russia, and the Brazils, 4,500,000. The exports to Spain amounted to 25,000,000, and the imports on them yielded moreover a very large revenue; so that Spain profited greatly by the liberal measure of 1818. C. yielded a net revenue to Spain of £1,225,000, furnished timber and stores largely for the Spanish navy, and entirely supported the Spanish army in C. The revenues of the island, moreover, occasionally served for a guarantee for loans, foreign and domestic."

Exports.] The value of exports from C. in 1841 and 1842 was as follows:

I. NATIVE PRODUCTIONS.

	1841.	1842.
Mahogany, ...	66,261 dol.	56,161 dol.
Spirits from the sugar-cane, ...	226,050	204,550
Cocoa, ...	2,538	32
Cotton, ...	132,874	75,834
Coffee, ...	1,852,509	2,998,269
Sugar, ...	11,613,798	11,447,009
Cedar, ...	21,671	40,101
Wax, ...	307,131	290,828
Copper ore, ...	4,505,400	4,981,405
Hides, ...	22,633	21,130
Sweetmeats, ...	14,394	7,091
Fruits, ...	96,708	49,298
Honey, ...	68,862	71,325
Molasses, ...	821,188	744,608
Horses and mules, ...	...	1,205
Fustic, ...	82,918	...
Cigars, ...	719,364	749,812
Tobacco, ...	1,677,743	1,461,760
Other articles, ...	51,215	200,289
Total products, ...	22,283,347	23,400,707

II. METALS.

Coined gold, ...	326,842	154,055
Coined silver, ...	768,829	1,136,609
Other metals, ...	49,906	46,903
Total, ...	1,135,677	1,337,567

III. FOREIGN GOODS.

Cotton manufactures, ...	24,466	6,023
Liquors, ...	153,347	...
Glass, ...	6,372	...
Fruits and grains, ...	37,525	...
Hardware, ...	7,528	...
Woollens, ...	5,688	1,426
Linens, ...	67,418	8,621
Peltry, ...	3,507	...
Silk, ...	45,203	4,919
Sarsaparilla, ...	...	993
Other articles, ...	159,452	116,367
Total foreign goods, ...	510,506	138,349
Grand total exportations, ...	23,924,507	24,876,619
Exports from warehouse, ...	...	1,807,536

The distribution of exports in 1832 and 1842 was as follows:

	1832.	1842.
National commerce, ...	2,173,537 dol.	3,729,970 dol.
In national vessels, ...	993,404	...
United States, ...	3,108,466	5,282,574
Great Britain, ...	2,101,686	9,259,604
Spanish-American ports, ...	...	301,562
France, ...	360,099	1,617,712
Hanse towns and the Netherlands, ...	2,590,813	2,588,917
Baltic ports, ...	1,135,525	770,067
Italy and Portugal, ...	393,574	326,652
Warehouses, ...	737,009	1,807,536
Total, ...	13,595,017	26,684,701

The tonnage which cleared with exports at the several ports in C. in 1841 and 1842 was as follows:

Ports.	1841.	1842.
Havana, ...	253,865 tons.	233,446 tons.
Cuba, ...	64,416	90,238
Nuevitas, ...	3,628	4,955
Matanzas, ...	97,349	80,750
Trinidad, ...	30,880	31,424
Baracoa, ...	2,221	1,880
Gibara, ...	2,880	3,468
Cienfuegos, ...	14,973	15,116
Manzanillo, ...	8,806	9,129
Santi-Espiritu, ...	200	529
Santa Cruz, ...	617	943
San Juan, ...	192	228
Total tonnage, ...	480,027	472,106

The value of the exports from the several ports of C. in 1841 and 1842 was as follows:

Ports.	1841.	1842.
Havana, ...	14,203,292 dol.	13,118,585 dol.
Cuba, ...	5,933,631	6,784,765
Nuevitas, ...	71,595	205,116
Matanzas, ...	4,374,780	4,365,926
Trinidad, ...	1,157,571	1,129,501
Baracoa, ...	85,918	85,233
Gibara, ...	161,582	248,763
Cienfuegos, ...	506,379	509,806
Manzanillo, ...	137,464	170,984
Santi-Espiritu, ...	14,264	23,488
Santa Cruz, ...	63,260	34,322
San Juan, ...	4,878	8,208
Total, ...	26,714,614	26,684,697

Imports.] The following table exhibits the value of the principal articles of import into C. in 1842, and the countries whence the leading supplies were imported:

Countries.	Cottons.	Woollens.	Linens.
Spain, ...	35,621 dol.	1,452 dol.	14,073 dol.
United States, ...	80,905	13,217	158,466
France, ...	245,046	18,434	665,634
England, ...	631,944	171,481	464,687
Holland, ...	4,008	...	1,789
Belgium, ...	46,171	14,725	74,320
Germany, ...	282,151	43,118	1,695,643
Warehouse, ...	178,117	5,611	158,542
Other places, ...	1,562	5,100	383
Total, ...	1,505,515	273,138	3,233,537

Countries.	Silks.	Leather.	Lumber and Provisions.
Spain, ...	67,442 dol.	119,113 dol.	2,870,287 dol.
United States, ...	69,361	8,620	3,104,945
France, ...	102,943	52,039	184,293
England, ...	44,152	20	215,373
Holland, ...	...	...	142,350
Belgium, ...	24,947	38,414	25,461
Germany, ...	19,010	4,177	154,083
Warehouse, ...	13,491	768	16,970
Other places, ...	1,101	60,488	1,106,077
Total, ...	342,447	285,639	7,819,839

In 1828 the imports of C. amounted to 19,534,922 dollars; the exports, to 13,414,362 dols.; while in 1848 the imports had increased to 25,435,565 dols.; and the exports to 27,998,970 dols. But to show more clearly the comparative advancement, the following table is presented, condensed in periods of five years:

	Yearly average of imports and exports. Dollars.	Increase during 5 years. Dollars.	Per centage of increase.
1828 to 1832	30,920,111		
1833 to 1837	36,314,956	5,395,745	14.9 per cent.
1838 to 1842	49,073,615	12,759,659	25.9
1843 to 1847	50,149,797	1,076,182	2.1

To this statement, however—which is copied from official documents—one-third must be added to include the exports and imports smuggled. The *Balanza General de Comercio*, published at Havana, estimates the value of imports in 1848 at 25,435,565 dols., of which 4,974,545 dols. were from Great Britain; and the exports at 26,077,068 dols.; of which 7,064,798 dols. were to Great Britain. The articles imported and exported were:

	Imports.
Provisions, ...	11,850,000 dols.
Manufactures—Cotton goods, ...	2,175,000
" Linen goods, ...	2,000,000
" Woollen and silk ditto, ...	900,000
" Hardware, ...	500,000
Lumber, ...	2,300,000
Specie, ...	950,000
Miscellaneous, ...	4,250,000
Articles for railroads, ...	300,000
Machinery for plantations, ...	75,000

The exportations, which, with the exception of two articles, are specified in quantities, and not according to value, were as follows:

	Exports.
Agua-ardiente, pipes, ...	16,339
Cotton, lbs., ...	28,590
Sugar, boxes, ...	1,228,718
Coffee, arabas, ...	694,137
Wax, ...	50,110
Wood, value in dols., ...	350,000
Honey, value in dols., ...	55,000
Molasses, hhds., ...	228,726
Copper ore, cwts., ...	656,491
Tobacco, in bales, lbs., ...	6,275,630
Ditto in cigars, thousands, ...	101,480

In the aggregate valuation of the imports immediately preceding, there is discrepancy of 145,565 dollars compared with the aggregate valuation stated above. One statement we copy from the *Diario*, the other from the *Balanza*, but we have no means of accounting for the difference. The amount, however, is so small, that it does not materially affect the total either way. The import and export duties are moderate; the maximum being 35½ per cent. *ad valorem*, and the minimum 27½ per cent., subject to numerous qualifications. C. enjoys a warehousing system which contributes, with moderate duties, to prosperity.

The government has given particular attention of late years to the improvement of the communications in the interior of the island. The island boasts of ten lines of railways, nine of which, at the beginning of 1849, had an aggregate length of 256 m., viz.:

Havana to Guines, ...	88 miles.
" Branch to Battabano, ...	11
" San Antonio, ...	8
" Cardenas, ...	29
" El-Jucaro, with two branches, ...	35
Matanzas to Sabanilla, ...	28
" Coliseo, ...	24
Neuvitas to Puerto-Principe, ...	24
St. Jago de Cuba to the copper mines, ...	9

In addition to the above, there were also lines in progress from Remedios to Caibarien, from Cienfuegos to Villa Clara, and from San Antonio to Guanajay. Most of the roads pass through the principal sugar-districts, and their revenues are chiefly derived from the transportation of produce. The island possesses a number of steam-boats, which keep up frequent communications with the towns on the coasts. On the N side, 4 steamers maintain an almost daily communication between Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, and El-Jucaro; and once a-week one of them extends its trip to Sierra Morena and Sagua-la-Grande, while another visits Cabanas and Bahia-Honda. On the S side, 2 boats periodically leave Batabano for San Jago de Cuba, and another for the Vuelta-de-Abaja. The island is also periodically visited by our West India mail-steamers, and it has regular connections with New York, Charleston, New Orleans, the Antilles, Vera Cruz, Lagunayra, and Chagres, and by the latter port with the Pacific.

Population.] In 1511, the Spanish colonization of C. commenced; in 1774 the white pop. amounted only to 96,000 inhabitants. From 1774 to 1792, C. continued a poor, dependant, struggling colony, without energy, commerce, or agriculture sufficient even for the charges of its government. It was regarded by the mother-country merely as a convenient military and naval station, adjacent to the gulf of Mexico. In 1778, Charles III. was induced to annul the monopoly which had hitherto been enjoyed by the merchants of Cadiz and Seville; and C. was privileged to trade with 13 Spanish ports. This privilege was followed by a remarkable increase in pop., which, though it took 263 years, as we have seen, to reach the amount of 96,000, was augmented in 14 years—from 1778 to 1792—by an addition of 37,000. [Madden.] In 1817, the total pop. was estimated at 630,980, composed of the three colonial castes in the following proportions: Whites, 290,021; free-coloured, 115,691; slaves, 225,268. By census in 1827, the whole pop. amounted to 730,562. Of this number the Whites amounted to 311,051; the free Negroes to 57,514; and the free people-of-colour, not Negroes, to 48,980. The number of slaves was 286,942; so that the white pop. was to the slaves in the proportion of 108 to 100. Mr. Turnbull estimated the white pop. in 1838, at 400,000, the free people-of-colour at 110,000, and the slaves at 360,000, making the aggregate 870,000. In a recent publication, by a native of C., Don Jose Saco, the pop. was stated to be 1,007,624 souls, viz., 418,291 Whites and Creoles; 436,495 slaves; and 152,838 men-of-colour. The following estimate of the pop. in 1850 is probably not far from the truth.

Creoles, ...	520,000
Spaniards, ...	35,000
Troops and Marines, ...	23,000
Foreigners, ...	10,560
Floating pop., ...	17,000
	605,560 Whites.
Free Mulattoes, ...	118,200
Free Blacks, ...	87,370
	205,570 free coloured.
Slave Mulattoes, ...	11,100
Slave Blacks, ...	425,000
	436,100 slaves.
Total pop.	1,247,230

The army and government employes are nearly 30,000, all of Spanish birth; and this force has recently been in-

creased by 5,000 troops. It is a most favourable circumstance undoubtedly for C. that the slave pop. does not form above one-third of the white. There is, however, a most unhappy disproportion between the female and the male slaves: the former being not more than 60 to 100 of the latter. This begets crime and many enormous evils.

Slavery in C. Sixty years ago the white pop. was 56 per cent.; it is now barely 42; and the island is now no longer protected by the vast establishments on the Spanish main; it is surrounded by the free communities of Hayti and Jamaica; and the immigration of whites is comparatively stopped, as long as the slave-trade continues to fling thousands of Negroes, irritated by the most inhuman wrongs, into the bosom of this ill-organized society. Don Jose Saco's book demonstrates that the prosperity as well as the security of the island demands the total suppression of the slave-trade; and he announces on behalf of the most intelligent of the planters of C. his faith in the great experiment of free labour. In the former Spanish colonies of Mexico, Venezuela, and in parts of the ancient government of Buenos-Ayres, emancipation has already been accomplished. In the island of Porto-Rico one-fifth only of the plantations are cultivated by slaves; on all the others the condition of the labourers is assimilated to that of a peasantry attached by habit rather than by law to the soil, or cultivating small estates of their own. Yet Porto-Rico may be quoted as the island in which pop. and wealth have most rapidly and constantly increased; for her exports have risen in value from 65,000 dollars, which was their total amount in 1815, to no less than 5,550,589 ds. in 1846. This amazing progress of Porto-Rico is a lesson not to be lost—let us hope—on the Spanish government, or on the sister-land of C. It shows that the first condition of colonial prosperity, even in tropical climates, is a sound self-supporting population; and that to supply the place of a declining pop. by the slave-trade, is to enhance the evils and dangers of slavery a hundredfold, and to transfer the profits of the land from the planter to the slave-trader.

Mr. Commissary Judge Kennedy, in the official document already quoted, states that the slave-trade of C. was in a depressed state, but that the cause of this depression "must be sought elsewhere than in the measures of the government." General O'Donnell, who preceded the Conde de Aleny in the government of C., "was to the last a declared favourer of the slave-trade, but his later measures had disconcerted his operations, by proceedings against it, which, if they were owing to stricter orders from Spain, also answered his purpose, for by seizing the Negroes or exacting a larger fee, he gained so much the more, while as he was at the close of his government, the consequences of future distrust could not affect him! It was hoped a new governor would act on another policy; and vessels were prepared accordingly to be sent as might be found advisable. Seven were sent during the first four months of 1848, and 4 have sailed hence since; whereas, in 1847, there were only 3 sent altogether, and in 1846 not one. After two such years, if any encouragement had been afforded the dealers, we might have expected a larger number to have been sent; and as so few have been sent, and as the new captain-general does not appear to be a decided enemy to its continuance, the conclusion seems to me to follow, that even as a contraband trade it is not one offering advantages sufficient to induce an active prosecution of it." If 20,000, Mr. Kennedy continues, "were brought every year, and sold at only £50 each, the sum necessary to purchase them would be a drain to the island of £1,000,000 per ann. Such a sum might perhaps be raised in a year for some extraordinary purpose, for investment out of capital hoarded, but it could not be paid year after year unless there were exports made concomitantly to compensate for such an outlay; but the whole exports of the island at that time did not amount to £5,000,000 sterling, and the imports of lawful merchandise as given by the custom-house returns exceeded that sum. If 20,000 were introduced per annum for a few years, as for investment, it might be done by foreign capital, and the effects would be felt in an increase of production. This has been the fact; but meanwhile the price of the articles of production, sugar and coffee, has both fallen, so that sugar in price now is scarcely half of what it was formerly, and coffee planting has been found so unproductive as to be almost abandoned. I conceive therefore that the number of slaves had come to almost the utmost the island required. The price of a slave on the coast may be only from 2 to 25 dollars, but the expenses of agencies and factories are necessarily great, besides those of bringing them. I have heard it said, that each slave costs the dealer 100 dollars. If half are captured, then each slave landed here may be said to have cost 200 d.; and the average price for the cargo round may not, perhaps, have obtained more than 400 d. per head. This would still be an immense profit, if no bad debts were incurred, as very often is the case; but if dealers are further liable to these, and to have a third or half of those brought seized by the government, or 50 ds. per head charged for the fee to the captain-general, then the remaining profit certainly would not compensate for the risk run of utter loss." On five sugar estates in C. visited by two Englishmen in 1838-9, there were 752 Negroes; and to work the crop one of the proprietors would require to have 30 more, together 782. The estimated crop of sugar would be equal to 1,364 Demerara hds. Senor Jaco estimates the annual cost of maintenance, clothing, and medicine, interest on capital employed in the purchase, loss by deaths and old age, and charges arising from pursuit of runaways, &c.,

for 100 slaves, at 13,362 ds. The cost, according to this estimate, of 782 Negroes, the number to be supported on these estates would be 104,490 ds. The quantity of sugar made being 1,364 hds., the cost for labour of Negroes would be far greater than that of free labour in the West Indies; and if this calculation of the cost of slave labour be correct it cannot be profitable to manufacture sugar by slave labour in C. The cost of labour on five estates in the co. of Berbice, in British Guayana, in 1845, was 35 ds. 93½ c. per hd. of sugar. Mr. Kennedy goes on to argue that there is not in the present state of things in C. that incentive for an increase of slave-trade, in the higher price and call for slave-labour, which would cause it to be continued against the risk of losses felt in late years. Yet we find it stated in a letter from Madrid, under date 3d August 1850, that it appeared from very recent communications received from Havana, that "the slave-trade and the importation of Negroes have been carried to the highest pitch during the government of the present captain-general. It appears that on the very day when the band of Narciso Lopez was attacked and defeated in the streets of Cardenas by the Spanish troops, 1,000 Negroes were landed in the island, which produced the captain-general 3,000 ounces of gold—3 oz. for each unfortunate slave whom enlightened Europe has not been able to defend except by vain declamation and ineffective armaments."

State of education. Mr. Madden informs us that the number of children, white and coloured, of both sexes, in the island of C., according to the census of 1827, was calculated at 119,519; and that of these "there remain, beyond a doubt, more than 104,440 who suffer, in the midst of the bastard agricultural riches of C., the same want of primary instruction—the first element of all true civilization—that the savages of Uruguay do in a barbarous state of society. And yet it is calculated that every white person in C. pays, at the present time, in indirect taxes, 40 dollars a-year to the Spanish government. In the prov. of Havana, schools, in proportion to the coloured children, are one for 790 male children, and one for 4,500 females. In the prov. of Principe, the ratio does not even amount to one school for 7,486 coloured children of both sexes. In the prov. of Cuba, the proportion is one school for 587 coloured female children, and not one for males of colour. The schools of C. are generally under the inspection and control of the patriotic and economic societies, the superiors of convents, and some public bodies. In the prov. of the Havana, the number of inspectors is 76, and they derive their authority from the captain-general. The total number of persons employed in giving primary instruction in the island is estimated at about 417; 290 in the prov. of Havana, 64 in that of Principe, and 63 in that of C." The attendance of slaves, in the public schools, Mr. Madden informs us, is strongly denounced. "The state of literature in C., or rather in the Havana, has never been equalled, nor approached, in the West Indian colonies of England or France. The white inhabitants have sought to accomplish, for the press, what they did for trade, in 1818, in spite of the laws; and they have been marvellously successful. From 1835 to 1839, they contrived to steal a march on the authorities, to circumvent, to defeat the vigilance, to resist the violence, and to wear out the energies of a triple censorship." I watched, continues Mr. Madden, with no small interest "the course of this war of mind with a crazy despotism, clinging to ignorance as to its chief hold on the loyalty of the people of this colony. Small papers made their appearance from time to time, first professedly to publish accounts of markets, arrivals and departures of vessels, tide-tables, decrees, and ordinances; and then a little political news crept in; small feuilletons were attempted,—Creole questions were glanced at,—doubtful allusions made to the disadvantage of the slave-trade,—and, occasionally, the governor's assessors stirred, then the editors drew in their horns for a brief space, and put them out again when their appearance was least expected." The efforts of literary men in C. are, however, sadly circumscribed by this jealous and despotic censorship.

Besides a royal university, including a medical and a law school, and chairs of the natural sciences, the

rap., Havana, contains several other learned institutions. Among these are the royal seminary of San Carlos-y-San-Ambrosio, founded in 1773; a seminary for girls, founded in 1691; a free school of sculpture and painting, founded by the *Sociedad Economica* in 1818; and a free mercantile school. A museum of Natural history was established here in 1838; and without the walls there is a botanical garden under the especial care of a professor of botany. The means of education are, however, far from being ample even at Havana; and many of the wealthier families send their sons to Germany, France, and the United States. The young men thus educated return greatly divested of Spanish prejudices; and no doubt impart liberal and intelligent views to those with whom they afterwards associate. The *Real Sociedad Economica de la Habana*, formerly called the Patriotic society, was established in 1793. It is divided into 3 principal sections,—on education, agriculture, and commerce and popular industry; a section, on the history of C., has been added in recent times. It has a public library that is open to all, daily, except on Sundays and festivals; and this really useful society publishes a monthly report of its labours, which contains, besides contributions from its members, extracts from foreign journals. It records the general statistics of the island, and collects fragments of its early history; and it has corresponding branches in nine of the principal towns of C. The medical school was reorganized in 1842. The present requisitions for graduation, are a classical education, and 6 years' study of medicine. Foreign candidates for licenses to practise medicine or surgery, are now compelled to pass through a most rigid and expensive formality, costing about 400 drs. Several of the professors are Frenchmen. There are 26 printing establishments in C., 13 of which are in Havana, and 10 in the other principal cities. The periodicals published in Havana, besides the memoirs of the Patriotic society, and a medical journal, are 3 daily papers, and 1 of three issues in the week. Matanzas, Puerto-Principe, Trinidad, Villa-Clara, Espiritu-Santo, and Santiago, have each 1 newspaper. The *Corres del Ultramar*, a weekly paper in Spanish, printed in Paris, and containing a condensed report of European news, is also received at C. Almost all the American and English newspapers find their way into the island, through the commercial houses in the maritime towns; but these are of little use to the Cubans, from their general ignorance of the English language.

Government.] From the great extent of the island of C., it has been found necessary to divide it into several distinct jurisdictions,—civil, judicial, ecclesiastical, and military. The civil jurisdiction consists of 2 provinces, with distinct governors, entirely independent of each other: the supreme military chief of the whole island, with the title of captain-general, being the civil governor of the W prov. only, called San-Christoval-de-la-Havana; while the other, or E prov., called Santiago-de-Cuba, has a separate governor, who, in affairs purely civil or political, is not in any way subordinate to the captain-general. It is also divided into 2 ecclesiastical jurisdictions, the one governed by an archbishop who resides at Santiago; the other by a bishop, who resides at Havana. The boundary of the two dioceses passes from the Cayo-Romano between the town of Espiritu-Santo and the city of Puerto-Principe. Independent of this primary partition, the island was divided in 1826 into 3 military divisions, the chiefs of which of course take their orders from the captain-general. The governor of Santiago-de-Cuba, when the military chief also of his department, is subject, in military matters, to the orders of the captain-general. The E military department embraces the districts of Santiago, Baracoa,

Holguin, Jibara, Jiguani, Cobre, Tiguabos, Manzanillo and Bayamo; the central, those of Puerto-Principe, Nuevitas, Trinidad, Espiritu-Santo, Villa-de-Santa-Clara, and San-Juan-de-los-Remedios; the W, those of Havana, San-Antonio-de-Compostela, San-Felipe, San-Jago-del-Bejucal, San-Antonio-Abad-de-los-Banos, Guanajay, Guanabacoa, Filipina, Jaruco, Guines, Matanzas, and Guamutas. These same divisions serve as limits for the jurisdictions of the 3 intendencies which are established for the collection and administration of the public revenue, and the heads of which reside at Havana, Puerto-Principe and Santiago, the capital cities of the 3 departments. At Matanzas, Trinidad de C., Puerto-Principe, and Cienfuegos, there are also officers, with the title of *gubernador* or governor, who are named by the captain-general, but whose office is in fact of a judicial nature, extending to disputed points of every sort, civil, criminal, or military. Subordinate to them there are eight lieutenancies, called *capitanias a guerra*. The captain-general at the Havana enjoys the appellate jurisdiction in military affairs; and the Real Audiencia at Puerto-Principe, of which he is *ex officio* the president, exercises like jurisdiction in all other affairs, civil or criminal, brought before it *in foro contentioso*. In the cities and towns of the island there are municipal bodies called *ayuntamientos perpetuos*; and in the rural districts *jueces pedaneos*, who in their turn are named by the local governors respectively. Both these classes of persons exercise judicial functions; but the *pedaneos* are subject to the previous instructions of the colonial government. Although their title is that of judges, their functions are in fact chiefly ministerial in their nature, assimilating more nearly to those of a commissary-of-police than of an ordinary magistrate or justice-of-the-peace: it being their immediate duty to watch over the movements of the people, to preserve the tranquillity of their district and arrest all deserters or delinquents, and to transmit annually to the captain-general a statistical return or census of all the inhabitants within their jurisdiction. Of these officers there are in all 247.

The *ayuntamiento* of the Havana consisted originally of only 4 *corregidores*. When the Havana was raised to the rank of a city, an application was made to the king to increase the number of *corregidores* to 12. This was readily complied with, in pursuance of the practice which had long prevailed in the cities of the Indies. Of the 12 *corregidores*, one was the *alferez real*; a second the *alcalde mayor*; a third the provincial officer of the *Santa Hermandad*; a fourth was the *fiel ejecutor*; a fifth the *receptor de penas de camara*; and a sixth the *depositario general*. Several of the *corregidores* hold the office by hereditary right; and the person who exercises the interesting functions of *Padre de Minores*, enjoys the rank and honours of a *corregidor*, but without any deliberative voice in the meetings of the corporation. In former times these officers were chosen by the inhabitants at large; but latterly the system has degenerated into a sort of self-election by the permanent members of the *ayuntamiento*. Besides these, there are a *mayor domo de propios*, an *escribano*, and other subordinate functionaries. At the meetings of this body the captain-general presides; and in his absence one of the three *tenientes letrados*, or subaltern chiefs; and in their absence also, one of the *alcaldes ordinarios*.

The chief secular tribunals of the Havana, are, first, that of the captain-general, who has for his assessors, in military matters, an *auditor de guerra*; and, in civil disputes, *asesores generales*, who likewise exercise the duties of the civil magistracy of their own proper authority. The tribunal of the *alcaldes ordinarios* has also cognizance, in the first instance, of

civil and military disputes. The *ayuntamiento* itself may also be said to possess a certain judicial jurisdiction; as, in causes where the interest in dispute does not exceed 300 drs., the corporation hears and decides an appeal from the *tenientes letrados* and the *alcaldes ordinarios*. In such cases the *ayuntamiento* names 2 commissioners, who, in concert with the judge *a quo*, and the assessors, must hear the appeal within 30 days, and pronounce judgment within 10 days more. This term is declared to be *improrogable*; in so much so, that, an hour after it expires, the jurisdiction ceases, the cause remains in *statu quo ante*, and the original sentence becomes so irrevocable that no superior authority can take any further cognizance of it. Sixteen commissaries-of-police are also named annually by the *ayuntamiento* for the various *barrios* or districts into which the city is divided. There is besides a commercial tribunal, consisting of a *prior*, *consule*, a *consultor*, and an *escribano*, whose jurisdiction extends only to mercantile affairs; but before any one can address himself to this tribunal, he must first go before the *juez avenidor*, whose duty it is, like that of the *juge-de-peace* in France, to endeavour to conciliate parties and prevent litigation. [Thomson.] All this apparatus for the effective administration of justice promises well in the detail thereof: but one sentence from Mr. Madden's work is sufficient to enlighten the reader regarding the difference between ostensible law and its administration in C. "The excellence," he says, "of the Spanish civil law is admitted by every one, yet the iniquity of Spanish tribunals, the corruption of Spanish judges, and the incomparable villany of Spanish lawyers, is proverbial in all the colonies of Spain. Justice is bought and sold in C. with as much scandalous publicity as the Bozal slaves are bought and sold in the *barracones*. The murder of a slave by a white man, in no case whatever is punished with death. During my residence in C., some of the most atrocious murders that I ever heard of came to my own immediate knowledge, the murder of slaves by their masters, or mayors, and not in any one instance was the murderer punished, except by imprisonment, or the payment of costs of suit."

The relations between the government of Spain and its subjects in C. are at this moment assuming a new and important aspect. In a recent paper entitled 'The Grievances of Cuba'—which emanated however from a quarter eminently entitled to suspicion, as being the head-quarters of the armed expedition got up, in violation of the law and equity of nations, against the Spanish Antilles—the wrongs of the Cubans are thus set forth:

"This population is taxed annually to the amount of 24,000,000 dollars by assessments levied upon every imaginable article of industry, of production, or of consumption,—upon the expenses of living and of dying,—upon their religion and upon their infidelity,—upon their litigation and upon their amusements.

"The taxes are expended in supporting an army of 20,000 men to intimidate the inhabitants,—to man and support the Spanish navy, which is almost entirely stationed here,—to pay the salaries of officials,—and to support the feeble and profligate government in Spain.

"Cuba is governed by officials always sent from Spain. There has never been one captain-general upon the island who was a resident when appointed. Espeleta had for some time previous to his appointment in 1838, resided at Havana, as sub-inspector-general of the troops. He was too popular with the Cubans to be permitted to serve out even the allotted term of 5 years, to which this office is limited, and was soon removed by the jealous authorities at Madrid.

"Within the last 10 years C. has been denied all representation in the Spanish cortes, where 3 deputies had before always been permitted to occupy seats. The governor-general is absolute; and makes such laws and regulations as his caprice or his avarice may dictate. From his decrees the people have no appeal. The press is dumb, under a censorship far more rigid than that of Vienna. Any petition signed by more than two persons is deemed seditious, and punishable with imprisonment.

"Martial law has prevailed there since 1825, by which a suspected offender may be hurried into the dungeons of the Moro,

or to the gallows, without a chance of defending himself, or of being succoured by his friends.

"No trade can be followed, or goods sold, without a license.

"The Creoles, or native Cubans, are excluded, rigorously, from the army, the judiciary, the revenue-service, and all influential or lucrative positions.

"Notwithstanding the enormous tithes exacted from the inhabitants, amounting to more than 250,000 dollars yearly, they are all obliged to support their churches, places of worship, and cemeteries, by individual subscription.

"The farmers have to pay 2½ per cent. on their sugar, and 10 per cent. on their other harvests when gathered, and their livestock when marketed. There is a tax of 2 d. 25 c. upon every cwt. of salt.

"A stamped paper is required for certain transactions by law, which costs 8 dollars per sheet; and a person must, under oath, prove his property, before he will be permitted to use a cheaper article.

"No one can have in his house any company or amusement of any sort, if he does not obtain and pay for a license of 2 d. 50 c.

"Every inhabitant is compelled to pay for a license to change his residence.

"No citizen is allowed to walk the streets after 10 o'clock in the evening, unless he carry with him a lantern, and successfully obtains leave of every watchman on his way, under a penalty of 8 dollars for each offence.

"He is not at liberty to lodge any new person in his house for a single night, whether a native or a foreigner, friend or relative, without giving information in advance to the authorities.

"The African slave-trade is notoriously encouraged by the government; and within the past year it is understood that Alcoy, the captain-general, has received, by way of 'gratifications,' from the slave-dealers, over 200,000 dollars for slave-cargoes arrived within that period. Offices of every grade are sold at enormous prices to unfit incumbents, from which sales a revenue is realized of over 200,000 d. annually."

These charges are doubtless, in some respects, both misrepresentations and exaggerations. It is ridiculous, for example, to talk of the taxes being expended in supporting an army to intimidate the inhabitants: for the army is mainly relied on by the Cubans, Spaniards and Creoles, to keep the slaves in subjection, or rather to prevent such an outbreak and servile war as might re-enact in C. the horrors of Saint-Domingo. The affected sympathy with the slave-pop. in C. will be taken at its due value when it is remembered that the recent "outburst of American brigandage on C." was mainly to be attributed to the slavery-party in the United States. "Much as the slaves in Cuba have been oppressed by their Spanish and Creole masters, it is by the American planters and overseers that the more atrocious cruelties have been perpetrated on the unfortunate blacks; it is by the latter they are so dreadfully overworked; by the latter that they are kept penned up like sheep at Smithfield in barracoons; from the hardships and the recklessness of the latter that their excessive mortality, to be replaced by the slave trade, arises. Let no one, therefore, hope for an amelioration of Cuban slavery from the triumph of American slave-owners, buccaneers, and loafers in that island: for, if under such domination slavery could be prolonged in C., its horrors would concurrently be fearfully augmented." [Daily News.] There are no doubt, however, many just causes of complaint against the Spanish authorities, and the system of government pursued by them, in C.; and recent circumstances have afforded the native Cubans a favourable opportunity of making their complaints heard. It appears that serious facts, well authenticated, have made their way even to the council-board of the mother-country, and have enlightened them to some extent as to the real state of this valuable island, and the perils which impend over it. A petition has been presented to the government demanding measures of reform, a more enlightened and equitable administration, and an efficacious guarantee against official excesses and deprecations. Such an appeal, it is said, has previously been found impracticable under the constitution of the colony, which threw the entire administration into the hands of the captain-general, and left him the sole medium of communication between the colonists and the Crown. "From time immemorial

the affairs of this magnificent colony have been administered after a fashion which, in other quarters, has been for many generations extinct. At Havana the traditions of the 16th cent. have survived in full force and vigour up to the present moment, and the legends related of old Spanish viceroyships acquire abundant probability from incidents actually transpiring under our own eyes. The island of C., containing nearly 800,000 inhabitants, is governed by a captain-general holding office directly from the Crown of Spain. His authority is virtually absolute, the people of C. having no participation in the rights of their Spanish fellow-subjects, but being at the mercy of customs and ordinances peculiar to the colony. That this exceptional practice should have been perpetuated by the Spanish government is a less remarkable fact than that it should have been tolerated by a dependency under circumstances which were yearly augmenting its relative importance and power. Such, however, is actually the case. In this 19th cent. the captain-generalship of C. has been notoriously sought and bestowed as the means of acquiring or restoring a fortune; and in so short a space of time was the result secured, that four or five years of office was reputed to be a tenure which no governor, however poverty-stricken or covetous, need desire to exceed. It is natural to view with some distrust the reports which recent exposures have brought into circulation; but it is currently alleged that the annual perquisites of the place fell little short of £100,000 sterling, and that a captain-general of C., after five years' absence, might reasonably expect to return to Spain with his half-million of realized gains." [Times.]

Revenue.] The revenue is derived from—1. Import and export customs duties; 2. *Impuestos interiores*, which comprises taxes on the consumption of butcher's-meat, stamped paper, taxes on hucksters, municipal dues, sales of indulgences, taxes on cock-fights, lotteries, &c.; 3. Deductions from church revenues; 4. Deductions from official salaries; 5. Royal lands, vacant tithes and estates, vendable offices, &c.; 6. Casual receipts, deposits, confiscations, donations, &c. The average produce of the import, export, and tonnage duties upon the five years ending with 1837, was 5,462,652 dollars. Before the year 1834 the export duties were equal to a fourth of those on imports, but in that year large allowances were made in consequence of the distress arising from the prevalence of cholera. The export duty on sugar, which was then reduced from 12 reals to 3, if exported in Spanish vessels, and to 4 reals if in foreign vessels, has not since been re-established at its former rate; so that the whole export duties are now only about a sixth part of those levied on imports. The territorial revenue, and the other taxes not exhibited in the official returns of the *Balanza*, amount on the average of the five years ending with 1837, to 3,485,928 dollars. In 1833, they were 3,660,185 d.; in 1834, 3,847,446 d.; in 1835, 3,371,149 d.; in 1836, 3,523,472 d.; and in 1837, 3,027,390 d. So that the whole revenues of the island, on the average of the five years ending with 1837, amounted to 8,948,581 d. Of this sum, the maritime duties formed 61 per cent.; the internal taxes 22½ per cent.; the ecclesiastical deductions 1½ per cent.; the personal deductions 2½ per cent.; the miscellaneous revenues 2½ per cent.; and the casual revenues 10½ per cent. In 1788, the entire revenue of the island from every source was only 885,358 dols.; in 1794 it had increased to only 1,136,918 dols.; in 1830 it was, in round numbers, 8,900,000 dols.; in 1840, 11,700,000 dols.; in 1848, 12,922,573 dols. A favourable feature connected with this great increase in the resources of the country, is that there has been no

augmentation of taxes, but rather a diminution, and the growing wealth of the country has not been oppressed with burdensome imposts. For the sake of convenience, we give a table condensed in periods of 5 years, showing the average revenue, and the per centage of increase and decrease of taxes:

	Average yearly revenue.	Incr. of taxes during each 5 years.	Per centage of increase.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	
1828 to 1832, .	8,787,234		
1833 to 1837, .	8,948,560	161,326	1 9-10 p. cent.
1838 to 1842, .	11,254,377	2,305,817	20 5-10 —
1843 to 1847, .	10,766,760	487,617 dec.	4 5-10 dec.

It is curious to contrast the application and produce of the revenue of C. at present with what it was according to the archives of Mexico, which are detailed by M. Humboldt. At the beginning of the 19th cent. New Spain sent annually to Havana the following sums:

	Dollars
MARINE.	
For the squadron, the dock-yards, and all the necessary service of the navy, ...	700,000
For the naval establishment of the Mosquito coasts, ...	40,000
ARMY.	
For the land service at the Havana, ...	290,000
For the land service at St. Jago de Cuba, ...	146,000
Fortifications, ...	150,000
Tobacco.—The purchase, &c., for Seville, ...	400,000
Total, ...	1,826,000

To this may be added upwards of 1,000,000 d. that now devolves on the public charges of C., though formerly furnished by Mexico. We have already noticed some of the causes of this increase of revenue; it is only necessary to add, that free-trade was conceded to the Cubans in 1809.

Topography.] The island of C. is divided, as already stated, into 3 dep. known as the *Departamento occidental*, *Dep. del Centro*, and *Dep. oriental*.

I. The *DEPARTAMENTO OCCIDENTAL*, or *W interendencia*, contains the cap. of the island, Havana or La Havana, and other 5 cities, viz., Matanzas, Bejucal, Santiago, Jaruco, and El-Rosario, with the 3 towns of San-Antonio, Guines, and Guanabacoa, besides 89 *pueblos*, and 62 *aldeas* and *caserios*. It is divided into 10 *jurisdicciones*: viz., La Havana, Matanzas, San-Antonio, Nueva-Filipina, Guines, Bejucal, Guanabacoa, Santiago, Jaruco, and El-Rosario. Its total pop. in 1827 was 408,537, or 40 to the sq. m. estimating the area at 10,303 sq. m. In 1841, its pop. was 658,760; of whom 27,000 were casual, as belonging to the army, navy, or mercantile service; 235,615 were resident in cities, towns, or villages; and of a rural pop. of 396,145, there were 107,184 employed in 658 sugar-plantations; and 84,478 in 1,141 coffee-plantations.—To this *intendencia* belongs the *Isla-de-los-Pinos*.

II. The *DEPARTAMENTO DEL CENTRO* contains the 2 cities of Puerto-Principe and Trinidad, and the 4 towns of Sancta-Clara, Espiritu-Santo, Fernandina, and Los-Remedios, besides 6 *pueblos*, and 34 *aldeas* and *caserios*. It is divided into 6 *jurisdicciones*: viz., Puerto-Principe, Sancta-Clara, Espiritu-Santo, Trinidad, Fernandina, and Remedios. Its total pop. in 1827 was 164,497, or 9 to the sq. m. estimating its area at 17,104 sq. m. In 1841, its pop. was 201,008; of whom 5,400 were casual; 70,082 were resident in cities, towns, or villages; and of a rural pop. of 125,526, there were 20,067 employed in 339 sugar-plantations, and 1,298 in 36 coffee-plantations.

III. The *DEPARTAMENTO ORIENTAL* contains the 4 cities of Cuba, El-Bayamo, Holguin, and Baracoa; and the 3 towns of El-Manzanillo, El-Cobre, and Guisa, with 13 *pueblos*. It is divided into 9 *jurisdicciones*: viz., Cuba, El-Bayamo, Holguin, El-Manzanillo, Jiguari, Baracoa, El-Cobre, Guisa, and Moa.

Its pop. in 1827 was 131,453, being 9 to the sq. m. estimating the area at 14,805 sq. m. In 1841, its pop. was 185,856; of whom 5,600 were casual; 54,473 were resident in cities, towns, or villages; and of a rural pop. of 125,783, there were 11,450 employed in 241 sugar-plantations, and 28,984 in 661 coffee-plantations.

IV. The island-dependencies of C. are the Isla-de-los-Pinos, area 865 sq. m.; Romano, 172; Cruz, 59; Turignano, 38; Largo, 32; Coco, 28; Eusenachos, 19; Guajava, 15; Frances, 14; Barrie, 13; Paredon-Grande, 11; Del-Puerto, 9; and other minor cays and islets amounting to 64 sq. m.

History. C. was discovered in 1492, by Christopher Columbus. In 1511, Don Diego Velasquez sailed from St. Domingo, with four vessels and about 300 men, for the conquest of the island. He landed on the 25th of July, near the bay of St. Iago, to which he gave its name. The natives, commanded by the cacique Hatuey, who had fled from St. Domingo, his native country, on account of the cruelties of the Spaniards, in vain endeavoured to oppose the progress of the invaders. The noise of the fire-arms was sufficient to disperse the poor Indians. Hatuey was taken prisoner and condemned to be burned alive, which sentence was executed after he had refused to be baptized. This diabolical act filled all the other caciques with terror; and they hastened to pay homage to Velasquez, who met with no more opposition. The conquest of C. did not cost the Spaniards a single man. The conquerors, not finding the mines sufficiently rich to induce them to work them, gradually exterminated the natives, whom they could not employ. After the conquest of C., more than two centuries elapsed without the occurrence of any memorable incident. In 1741, the English admiral Vernon sailed, in July, from Jamaica, and entered the bay of Guantanamo, which he named Cumberland. He landed his troops 20 m. up the river, where they remained in perfect inaction until November, when they returned to Jamaica. Notwithstanding the disastrous termination of this expedition, the English government did not relinquish the idea of taking possession of C. In 1762, they sent from England a formidable expedition, which, after its junction with the naval force which had been already serving in the West Indies, consisted of 19 ships-of-the-line, 18 small vessels-of-war, and 150 transports, which conveyed 12,000 troops. The whole of this fleet appeared off Havana on the 6th of June; and 4,000 more troops went from N. America in July to reinforce them. The Spaniards used every effort to defend the city. The English were several times repelled, but at last the Spaniards surrendered on the 13th of August. The booty obtained by the English was great. About 3,000,000 drs. in specie, and a large quantity of goods, fell into their hands, besides a great quantity of munitions of war, 9 ships-of-the-line, and 4 frigates. In 1763, the conquerors, notwithstanding the high opinion that they had of the importance of C., restored it to Spain, in exchange for the Floridas.

It has long been sufficiently notorious that the possession of this noble island was an object of eager desire to a large and unscrupulous party in the United States. The advantages which the annexation of C. would confer upon the Union were thus set forth in the *New York Sun*, in July 1847:—"When in Havana last winter, we had a consultation with a meeting of the most influential and wealthy men of that city, upon the union of C. to the United States, and promised to lay the matter before the people of this country as soon as the Mexican question had been disposed of. Mexico, to all intents and purposes, is now in our possession. All parties in the United States, and even foreign nations, look upon that question as settled, so far as conquest and occupation are concerned, and we now hasten to fulfil our promise, and that promise must be our apology for this article. C., by geographical position, necessity, and right, belongs to the United States; it may and must be ours. The moment has arrived to place it in our hands, and under our flag. C. is in the market for sale, and we are authorised, by parties eminently able to fulfil what they propose, to say, that if the United States will offer the Spanish government 100,000,000 dollars, C. is ours; and that, with one week's notice, the whole amount will be raised and paid over by the inhabitants of the island. One week is all they ask, if our government will only make the offer for them to act upon, and which Spain is ready to accept. This is no vision, but a fixed fact, of which we have seen and now hold the most undoubted proofs. The possession of C. will complete our chain of territory, and give us the North American continent. It is the garden of the world,—the key to the Gulf,—and the richest spot of its size on the face of the earth. From Florida-point to its NE. coast is only 60 m., bringing the island almost within cannon-shot, and eight of the United States. C. yields to Spain an annual revenue of 7,000,000 dollars, besides supporting 25,000 soldiers, expending at least 1,000,000 a-year upon fortifications, and paying another 1,000,000 in salaries to civil and military officers; in fact, her total revenue to Spain is over 10,000,000, which will double the moment it comes under the United States. C. produces the best sugar, coffee, tobacco, and tropical fruits, in the world. It has gold and silver, and the richest copper-mines known. Its harbours, surface of the country, and climate, are unrivalled; and in less than five years its revenue would more

than pay the entire purchase-money asked by Spain. C. must be ours! Stretching from Florida to Yucatan, it commands the Gulf and coast of Mexico. It is larger than Ireland, nearly as large as all the New England States, containing 43,500 sq. m. of the most fertile soil under the sun. To us it is indispensable. We want its harbours for our ships to touch at to and from Mexico, for the accommodation of American and English transatlantic steamers, for its products and trade, and as the grand key to the gulf of Mexico. Give us C., and our possessions are complete. Spain is ready to sell, the Cubans are waiting for us to make the purchase, and to come at once into the Union. Let the thing be done; we pledge ourselves that 100,000,000 will be forthcoming to meet the offer, and that C. will prove the richest conquest ever made by the United States."

It does not appear from the issue of events thus far that the Cubans have felt any particular desire to renounce their old allegiance for a connexion with the United States; although such a desire has doubtless been fostered by resident Americans who have either by purchase or mortgage become the virtual owners of many of the plantations in C.; and the journalists of the slave-holding states of the Union have laboured unremittingly to promote an armed expedition against C. and to induce the Cubans to "issue their *pronunciamiento*, and commence their revolution." The piratical descent of Narciso Lopez and a band of adventurers organised in the States, upon the coasts of C., in May 1850, was met and crushed in a manner which clearly proved that all classes of Cubans were fully disposed to support their own government against overt or insidious aggressions on its rights. Whether, however, Spain shall secure to herself the permanent retention of this important island for many years will in a great measure depend upon the discretion and judgment evinced by the cabinet of Madrid at this juncture. If the memorial of grievances, to which allusion has already been made, and which is understood to occupy the attention of the Spanish ministry at the present moment, shall ensure such a reform in the administration as the Cubans demand, it is not improbable that C. will remain for years the richest jewel in the Crown of Spain. But if—in defiance alike of justice and sound policy—the well-founded remonstrances of the Cubans shall be treated with neglect, a very few years will witness the commencement of a revolutionary struggle in which Spain will have enlisted against herself the feelings as well as the judgment of all civilized society, and the issue of which therefore cannot for a moment be doubtful. Our fears, we confess, are stronger than our hopes; but we heartily concur in the following remarks on this subject by an able and far-seeing journalist.

"If ever there was a colony with the elements of greatness it is Cuba. As the colony of a tropical climate,—its wealth produced by the labour of the Negro slave,—it stands alone in that great condition both of civilization and security—its white pop. exceeds its black. Of the million souls in C. more than one-half are of Spanish origin, which shows that it contains not merely a caste of proprietors, but a middle class of industrious men of European descent, and even of labourers. This great mass of pop. has sprung up, too, within little more than half-a-century; and in consequence of the commercial freedom which the political convulsions of Europe procured for C., in despite of the ignorant tyranny of the mother-country, the extensive fertility of the island,—its position,—its requirements,—its produce,—the facilities of communication by sea and land which it possesses,—have all contributed to render it the true Eldorado, sought by so many adventurers, and found by none. The most magnificent dependency that could have been given to a European country was C. And Spain has more facilities for keeping it than any other country can have for its western colonies. Its half-million of the Spanish race, in the midst of a Negro population nearly equal in amount, would alone have been a strong link to bind it to the mother-country. Menaced by the ambition of the people of the United States, it might, as portion of an old European monarchy, and of the old European system, claim the protection not only of Spain, but of other countries allied with Spain, and interested in the independence of these western islands. But, with all this, C. is an important, and more than a self-subsistent land. It is no little barque, to be towed after a crazy old vessel. It has wider necessities and facilities of trade; and as to Spain imposing a head-tax upon it—as it has had the folly to do—the very idea is intolerable and preposterous. The half-million of the Spanish race in C., too, must have some show of self-government. To suppose that an island situated between Jamaica, San Domingo, and Florida, should rest contented with the stupid tyranny of a military viceroy, responsible to no one, is insanity. But the *moderado* generals and statesmen, who govern Spain, have no idea of conceding to popular necessities. Repression, resistance, martial law, executions, these form their sole maxim of politics. We know not how long they may rule Spain with such a rod, but C. they will decidedly lose, if they go on with their stupid conservatism. It is difficult to say whether the rule of such men as Roncall, O'Donnell, and Tacón, is more disgusting to the Spanish pop. of C. or to the black pop. The worst form of slavery exists in the farms of C.; the most miserable and punctilious tyranny disgraces the European race of the Havannah. Unless some politicians, liberal and wise, attain to power in Madrid, and apply themselves to change the entire administration of C., it is decidedly lost to Spain. It does not, however, follow, that because it shakes off the yoke of Spain, it is to put on that of the Anglo-Saxon race of the United States. The Whites of C. have no need of the Federation to protect them against the Negroes. Nor have they need of any such aid to protect them from too sudden emancipation. They form a powerful

body, wealthy enough to support a large army. They have every material of self-government and self-defence. C. is not, like other islands in the same latitude, *exploited* by speculative foreigners or sojourners on the island. Its proprietors live on it, increase in it, and have their progeny to provide for in connexion with the island, not in connexion with such sums as may be extracted from it. Such a body, with such interests and views, would soon see the necessity of stopping the influx of any more savages from Africa. And with the prohibition of that trade would commence a very different treatment of the slaves, and steps towards their final emancipation." [Daily News.]

Authorities.] *Historia de Cuba.* Pab. Valdes.—Humboldt's *Political Essay on the Kingdom of New Spain.*—*Essai Politique sur l'Isle de Cuba.* Par A. de Humboldt, 2^{to} tom 8vo. Paris, 1826.—Abbott's *Letters.* Boston, 8vo., 1829.—*Parallèle entre Cuba et quelques colonies Anglaises.* Par Saco.—*Cuba; with Notices of Porto-Rico and the Slave-trade.* By D. Turnbull. Lond., 8vo., 1840.—*The Island of Cuba.* By R. R. Madden. Lond., 1849.—*Bell's Geography.*

CUBA, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 12 m. NNE of Beja. Pop. 2,500.

CUBA, a township in Alleghany co., in the state of New York, U. S., 280 m. W by S of Albany, on the New York and Erie railway. Pop. 1,768.—Also a village in Clinton co., in the state of Ohio.—Also a v. in Fulton co., in Illinois.

CUBA (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. ENE of Teruel.

CUBA. See SANTIAGO-DE-CUBA.

CUBAGUA, or CUAGUA, a small uninhabited island to the S of Margarita, in N lat. 10° 50', W long. 64° 17'. It is quite overgrown with a kind of thistle covered with strong black thorns, which renders it almost impassable. It was formerly famous for its pearl-fishery. Its only inhabitants are rabbits, sea-fowl, and a small species of deer.

CUBATAO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the route from Cuiaba to Mato-Grosso.—Also a v. in the prov. of São-Paulo, at the foot of the Serra-do-C., a portion of the Serra-do-Mar, and on the road which leads across the serra to the uplands of São-Paulo, by a steep ascent over 4 m. of solid pavement, and in a zig-zag course of upwards of 180 angles. Its summit-level is 2,250 ft. above sea-level, at a point 30 m. distant from São-Paulo, over a country of which the prevailing declination, as shown by the course of the streams, is inland, though the highest point within the city has precisely the same alt.—Also a river in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, which descends from the serra of the same name, and has an E course of 25 m. to the Brito.—Also a smaller stream in the same prov., which flows into the sea in the comarca Do Norte.—Also a stream in the prov. of São-Paulo, which, descending from the Serra-do-C., flows into the bay of Paranagua. It is navigable for about 12 m.

CUBBERLY, or COBERLY, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4½ m. SSE of Cheltenham. Area 3,421 acres. Pop. 243.

CUBBINGTON, a parish in Warwickshire, 5 m. ENE of Warwick, and SE of the river Avon. Area 1,780 acres. Pop. 885.

CUB CREEK, a village in Charlotte co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 110 m. SW of Richmond.

CUBELLAS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 20 m. ENE of Tarragona, on the l. bank of the Foix. Pop. 1,000.

CUBELLS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Lerida, near the l. bank of the Segre.

CUBERT, a parish in the co. of Cornwall, 5½ m. WNW of St. Michael's, near Holywell bay. Area 2,518 acres. Pop. 436.

CUBIERES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Lozere, cant. of Blismard. Pop. 1,201.

CUBILLAS-DE-SERRATO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, prov. and 18 m. NE of Valladolid, on an affluent of the Pisuerga.

CUBILLOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the

prov. and 12 m. E of Villafranca, near the r. bank of the Sil.

CUBILLOS-DEL-ROXO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 40 m. N of Burgos.

CUBJAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Savignac, on the r. bank of the Haute-Vézère. Pop. 1,085.

CUBLAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Correze, cant. of Larche, near the r. bank of the Vézère. Pop. 1,084. Coal is wrought here.

CUBLEY, a parish in Derbyshire, 6 m. S of Ashbourne, on a branch of the river Dove. Area 2,254 acres. Pop. 387.

CUBLINGTON, a parish in Buckinghamshire, 6 m. NE of Aylesbury. Area 1,290 acres. Pop. 290.

CUBLIZE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Rhone, cant. of Thizy, on the r. bank of the Rhone, 18 m. W of Villefranche-sur-Saone. Pop. 3,096.

CUBY, a parish in the co. of Cornwall, ¼ m. N of Tregony. Area 2,300 acres. Pop. 146.

CUBZAC, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Saint-Andre-de-Cubzac, on the r. bank of the Dordogne, 8 m. NNE of Bordeaux. Pop. 1,038. Large quantities of wine are shipped on the river here, which is crossed by a vast suspension bridge, having a length of roadway of 1,800 French ft., and raised 120 ft. from the surface of the water, which elevation is gained by a viaduct on either side of 27 fine arches. This noble work was begun in 1835, and completed in 1839.

CUCHIVARA. See PURUS.

CUCHULLIN HILLS, a remarkable range in the isle of Skye, presenting a "connected chain of craggy peaks, whose fantastic outlines, in certain positions, may perhaps vie with any in the world." They commence at the head of Scavig-bay, and run NW, enclosing the valley of Loch Coruisk, between the principal chain on the W, and a secondary chain on the E [see CORUIISK]; and then turn NE, enclosing in like manner the valley of Hart-o-Corry. Professor Forbes estimates the alt. of Scuir-na-Gillean, at the NE extremity of the range, at between 3,200 and 3,220 ft.; and that of Bruch-na-Fray, to the W of Scuir-na-Gillean, at about 40 ft. lower. Their mass is composed of hypersthene rock, which is a compound of the mineral of that name with felspar.

CUCKFIELD, a market-town and parish in the co. of Sussex, 30 m. ENE of Chichester, in the vicinity of the London and Brighton railway. Area of p. 11,167 acres. Pop. 3,196.

CUCKLINGTON-with-CLAPTON-FORMS, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. ESE of Pincanton. Area 2,865 acres. Pop. 356.

CUCKNEY, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. S by W of Worksop. In 1838 there were two cotton-mills, employing 210 hands. Area, including the townships of Holbeck, Langwith, and Norton, with the hamlet of Balgh, 5,510 acres. Pop. 1,548.

CUCKOOVILLE, a village in Louisa co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 47 m. NW of Richmond.

CUCUINA, a river of Venezuela, in the delta of the Orinoco, which inosculates with the Cano Peder-nales, Cano Macarao, and Cano Soldado.

CUCULLO, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra 2da, 8 m. W of Sulmona. Pop. 1,200.

CUCURRON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Vaucluse, cant. of Cadenet, 7 m. SSE of Apt. Pop. 2,082.

CUCUTA (VALLEYS OF), a district of New Grenada, in the prov. of Pamplona, intersected by the rivers Sulia, Pamplona, and Tachica, and containing a pop. of about 30,000. The district is divided into a series of valleys by ranges of hills of inconsiderable height, and is about 90 m. in circumf. On the S and

E is the Cordillera, here of small comparative elevation; the luxuriant forest which borders the Sulia encloses the valleys on the N and W. The soil is pre-eminently sandy, and the hills are without verdure; but the valleys are wonderfully fertile. The coffee tree is cultivated on the higher grounds, and the sugar-cane, indigo, and cacao tree flourish in the valleys. The produce of the plantations is sent to Maracaybo, by the Sulia, in *bongos* or canoes 30 ft. long, and 6 ft. broad, often made out of a single tree. Part of the produce is sent down the Magdalena to Monpox and Cartagena. Cattle are few in number, but are supplied from the plains of Varinas and Casanare.

CUCUTA, or ROSARIO-DE-CUCUTA, the cap. of the above district, 28 m. NNE of Pamplona, is a neat well-built town. It is of small extent, but has obtained historical celebrity as having been the place in which the first general congress of Colombia was held, and as having been fixed upon by the framers of Colombian independence as the site on which, "in happier days," should rise the future cap. of Colombia, "the city of Bolivar."

CUDDALORE, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, on the W shore of the bay of Bengal, in N lat. $11^{\circ} 44'$, 86 m. SSE of Madras. It is built on both sides of the Pennar river; and its position would probably have been found more favourable than that of Madras for the chief settlement of the British on the coast of Coromandel. The English East India company obtained a grant of it from the rajah of Gingee in 1681, for the construction of a factory; and the encouragement thereby given to manufacturers and traders so greatly increased the town in the course of a cent., that it was thought necessary to fortify it. It was taken by the French in 1758, but was recaptured by Sir Eyre Coote. In 1782 it was again taken by the French, who strongly fortified it, and kept possession of it till the termination of the war in 1783. The fort is described as being at that period a quadrangle of unequal sides, with an indifferent rampart and ditch, an outwork advanced from the NE angle, and a bastion covering each of the other angles. The country in the vicinity suffered much during the wars with Hyder Ali, and most of the inhabitants fled. It is now comprehended in the collectorship of Arcot. The factory still exists, and is the residence of the collector. A paper-manufactory has been established in this town. C. is one of the principal stations where soldiers are placed who choose to remain in India after having served out their time or become invalided. The comparative salubrity and coolness of its climate has occasioned its selection for this purpose.

CUDDAPAH, KUDAPA, or KIRPA, an extensive district of Hindostan, in the Balaghaut territory, between the parallels of 13° and 16° N. Area 12,753 sq. m. It was formerly governed by a nabob, who received his appointment from the court of Delhi, but subsequently fell into the hands of the nizams of the Decan, by whom, in the year 1800, it was ceded to the British. The pop. was estimated in 1828-9 at 981,562; in 1837 at 1,063,164. The revenue in 1817 was about £300,000; in 1836-7, £233,406. Except on the hills, the country is fruitful, producing all kinds of grain, sugar, and cotton, and is yearly improving under the care of a fostering government. In some districts, saltpetre abounds. Its principal towns are Cuddapah, Wandicotta or Ganjicotta, Sidhaut, Panganur, and Cummum.

CUDDAPAH, a town and fortress of Hindostan, the cap. of the above district, is situated in N lat. $14^{\circ} 32'$, E long. $78^{\circ} 54'$, on a stream of the same name, at an alt. of 507 ft. above sea-level. A considerable quantity of sugar is manufactured in the vicinity. This

place is mentioned in history as early as 1687, as the residence of a nabob, under the kings of Golconda; and on the conquest of that country by the Moguls, the same officer was confirmed in his appointments by Aurungzebe. The nabob of C. assassinated the nizam of Nasir-Jung in 1750; since that period the authority of the nabob has been gradually curtailed or abolished; and this town is now the residence of the British officers of the collectorate.—About 7 m. NE of this town are celebrated diamond-mines.

CUDDSDEN, a parish in Oxfordshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Oxford. Area, with the chapelry of Wheatley, and hamlets of Chippinghurst and Denton, 2,688 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,483; in 1851, 1,542.

CUDDINGTON, a parish in Buckinghamshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Aylesbury. Area 1,280 acres. Pop. in 1851, 626.—Also a township in the p. of Waverham, co. of Chester, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Northwich, on a branch of the Mersey. Area 1,134 acres. Pop. 316.—Also a township in the p. of Malpas, co. of Chester, 2 m. WSW of Malpas. Area 1,347 acres. Pop. 282.—Also a parish in the co. of Surrey, 1 m. NNE of Ewell. Area 1,827 acres. Pop. 180.

CUDGEEGONG, a river of New South Wales, which takes its rise on the W side of Mount Coriaday, in the SE corner of Philip co.; runs along the S and SW border of that co., separating it from Roxburgh and Wellington counties; and receiving in its course Lawson, Pipe-clay, and Emu creeks. After the junction of the latter, it bends WSW through the last-mentioned co., and unites on its W frontier with the Macquarie.

CUDHAM, a parish in the co. of Kent, 7 m. SSE of Bromley. Area 5,869 acres. Pop. in 1851, 897.

CUDILLERO, a town of Spain, in the Asturias, on the coast, in the prov. of Oviedo. It has a port.

CUDOS, a commune of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. of Bazas. Pop. 1,165.

CUDREFIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, on the r. bank of the lake of Neufchatel. Pop. 636.

CUDWORTH, a parish in Somersetshire, 3 m. SE of Ilminster. Area 1,077 acres. Pop. in 1851, 181.—Also a township in the p. of Royston, W. R. of Yorkshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by E of Barnesley, intersected by the York and Derby railway. Area 1,712 acres. Pop. in 1841, 552; in 1851, 529.

CUELLAR, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 32 m. N of Segovia. Pop. 3,000.

CUENCA, a province of Spain, comprising the E portion of New Castile. The old prov. of this name is situated between N lat. $39^{\circ} 2'$ and $41^{\circ} 12'$; and is bounded on the N by the provs. of Guadalajara and Soria; on the E by Aragon and Valencia; on the S by Murcia and La-Mancha; and on the W by Toledo and Madrid. Its length from N to S is 165 m.; its medium breadth 93 m. The new prov., formed in 1822, comprises the greater part of the old prov., with some annexations from Guadalajara, Chinchilla, Valencia, and Calatayud; and is bounded on the N by the prov. of Guadalajara; on the E by Teruel and Valencia; on the S by Chinchilla and Ciudad Real; and on the W by Toledo and Madrid. The area of the new prov. is estimated at 11,304 sq. m. A branch of the Iberian mountain-chain traverses the prov. from N to S, between Aragon and Castile, under the names of the Sierra-de-Molina and the Sierra-d'Albaracin; and diverging to the SW, takes the name of Sierra-de-Cuenca. The Toledo mountains are a continuation of this chain, and occupy the W portion of the prov. The level districts are principally towards the SE, along the borders of the Tagus, which has its source among the mountains of this prov. The middle portions of C. are watered by the Jucar, and its affluent the Cabriel, by the Giquela, and the Zancara. The

climate is very mild, and throughout the country is considered extremely healthy; but the cold of winter is intense in the mountainous districts. The soil in the plains and valleys seems to be a mixture of sand and calcareous matter. Not above a sixth part of the surface is under cultivation, the rest being used as pasture-land, upon which great numbers of cattle, horses, sheep, mules, and pigs are reared. Corn, maize, rye, barley, and oats sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants are raised; the vine is cultivated to advantage; and bees and silk-worms are extensively reared. The mountains are covered with forests of valuable building-timber. The mineral productions are iron, copper, alum, jasper, rock crystal, salt, and saltpetre. There are several chalk-pits, and some mineral springs; among the latter, the most famed are those of Sacedon and Solan-de-Cabras. Manufactories of glass, paper, coarse cloth, and soap, exist in this prov. Wood, iron, wine, hemp, cattle, and wool, are the chief articles of commerce.—This prov., in proportion to its extent, is the most thinly peopled district in all Spain. In 1797 the pop. was estimated at 294,290; in 1834 at only 234,582. It is subdivided into the 9 partidos of Belmonte, Canete, C., Huete, Motilla-del-Palancar, Priego, Requena, San-Clemente, and Tarancon; and comprises 333 pueblos.

CUENCA, the capital of the above prov., is seated near the centre of the prov., on an elevated plateau, between two lofty mountains at the base of which flow the Jucar and the Guécar. The latter is here spanned by a stone bridge 160 ft. high and 300 long. The city is surrounded by high walls. Its streets are irregularly built, and very steep. It is a bishop's see, and is one of the cities which sent deputies to the old cortes of Castile. The cathedral and other ecclesiastical edifices are handsome. Pop. 8,670.

CUENCA, a province of Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay; bounded on the N by the prov. of Rio-bamba; on the E by that of Quixos and Macas; on the S by Jaen-de-Bracamoros; and on the W by Guayaquil. It is intersected by mountains and valleys, and is watered by several rivers, of which the most considerable is the Paute. The climate is mild and salubrious; and the territory is productive in grain, sugar, cotton, and bark. Large quantities of cochineal are gathered here; and mines of copper, mercury, sulphur, gold and silver exist; but are not worked. C. is celebrated for its cotton fabrics, tapestry, and a kind of druggot or red baize.

CUENCA, the cap. of the above prov., is situated in S lat. 2° 53' 3", 85 m. SSW of Quito, in the picturesque vale of Yunquilla, between three little rivers, and about 8,278 ft. above the level of the sea. It is a town of considerable extent but mean appearance, the houses being built of brick and very low. The streets are long and regular; but, with the exception of the Jesuits' convent, none of the public edifices are worthy of remark. C. was constituted a bishopric in 1786. The cathedral, 2 parish-churches, hospital, and convents are in the plainest style. The commerce of this place is chiefly in grain, bark, and the productions of the neighbouring mountains. Here are sugar-refining houses, the manufacture of hats has been introduced, and a kind of cheese is made and exported to Lima and other places. The pop. has been estimated at 20,000, of whom 3,000 are Indians. At the S extremity of the city is the hill of Tarqui, which was fixed upon by Condamine, Bouguer, and Godin for establishing their meridian line in 1742. Quicksilver mines exist about 20 m. NE of C.

CUERDALE, a township in the p. of Blackburn, Lancashire, 3 m. E of Preston, on the E bank of the Ribble, and W of the Derwent. Area 500 acres. Pop. 80.

II.

CUERDEN, a township in the p. of Leyland, in Lancashire, 5 m. NNW of Chorley, on the river Lostock. Area 800 acres. Pop. 521.

CUERDLEY, or **CRUEDLEY**, a township in the p. of Prescott, Lancashire, 4½ m. WSW of Warrington, N of the Mersey, and near the Sankey canal. Area 1,717 acres. Pop. 193.

CUERNAVACA, a town of Mexico, in the intendancy and 17 m. S of Mexico, finely situated on a tongue of land forming a plateau of the Sierra Guichelaque, and jutting out into the lap of the valley, at an alt. of 5,500 ft. above the Pacific, and 4,400 ft. below the Cruz-del-Marques; and entrenched on three sides by vast gorges, in which matchless sterility is to be found blended with the most luxuriant vegetation of the tropics. Pop. about 10,000. It possesses a number of handsome buildings, including a large church and prison. It was the cap. of the Tlahuica nation; and in the vicinity is the celebrated fortified hill and palace of Xochicalco, or the 'House of Flowers.' The beautiful suburbs of C. are chiefly inhabited by Indians.

CUERNE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, 2 m. NE of Courtray, on the Lys. Pop. 2,490. It has manufactures of linen and cotton fabrics and distilleries.

CUERS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Var, arrond. of Toulon-sur-Mer. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,048; in 1841, 8,609. The town, which is noted for its salubrity, is 12 m. NE of Toulon-sur-Mer. Pop. in 1841, 4,309. It has an active trade in wine, brandy, olive-oil, capers, and figs.

CUERVA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Toledo, partido of Nova-Hermosa. Pop. 1,800. It has some manufactures of silk and common cloth.—Also a town of New Castile, in the prov. of Guadalajara and partido of Tamajon.

CUERVO, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Teruel, partido and 15 m. S of Albarracin, near the r. bank of the Turia.

CUES (Los), or **AZTEQUE**, a populous village of Mexico, in the intendancy and 60 m. N of Oaxaca. It is noted for an Aztec fortress and other ancient fortifications.

CUESTA (La), a mountain-summit in the prov. of La Rioja, in the Buenos-Ayorean confederacy, in the Cordova range. Alt. 2,500 ft. above the surrounding plains.

CUEVA-CARDUL, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. E of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Oca.

CUEVAS-PROBANCO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 39 m. NNE of Segovia, partido of Cuellar, on the r. bank of the Bolijas.

CUEVAS-DEL-VALLE, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila, partido of Arenas-de-San-Pedro. Pop. 707. It has a parish-church and custom-house.

CUEVAS-DE-VELASCO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and partido, and 36 m. WNW of Cuenca.

CUEVAS-DE-VERA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Almeria, and partido of Vera, on the r. bank of the Cuevas or Almanzora, 6 m. NW of the entrance of that river into the Mediterranean. Pop., including that of the suburbs Alanchete, Barsaine, Cargacin, Comara, and Postilla, 10,140. It has a parish-church, several chapels, a school, &c. Fishing and the manufacture of saltpetre, with the working of the recently discovered mines in the environs, form the chief employments of the inhabitants.

CUEVAS-DE-VINROMA, a town of Spain, in

3 C

Valencia, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Castellon-de-la-Plana, partido of Albocacer, on the r. bank of the Seco, 10 m. NW of the confluence of that river with the Mediterranean, and on the road to Catalonia. Pop. 2,600. It has a parish-church, several convents, an hospital, and a custom-house.

CUFFIES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Soissons. Pop. 719. It has an extensive glass-work.

CUFFO, a town of Turkey-in-Europe, in the sanj. of Salonika, on the E side of the gulf of Cassandra, in a small bay to the N of Cape Drepano.

CUGAND, a commune of France, in the dep. of Vendee, cant. of Montaigu, on the l. bank of the Sevre-Nantaise, 33 m. NNE of Bourbon-Vendee. Pop. 1,943. It has a paper and a spinning mill, and some manufactories of cloth.

CUGAT-DEL-VALLS (SAN), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 7 m. NW of Barcelona, partido of Tarrasa. Pop. 2,252. It has a parish-church, a monastery, and a custom-house. It is of Roman origin, and was at one period a place of considerable importance.

CUGES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, cant. of Aubagne, 19 m. E of Marseilles. Pop. in 1836, 1,804. The streets of the village are narrow, but it has a fine square and public fountain, and an ancient castle, in a good state of preservation. It has some trade in rosin and capers.

CUGGIONE, a town of Venetian-Lombardy, in the gov., delegation and 20 m. W of Milan, and 11 m. ENE of Novara. Pop. 2,500. It has a manufactory of silk.

CUGLIERI, a town of the island of Sardinia, cap. of the intendenza and prefettura of the same name, 19 m. N of Oristano and 40 m. S of Sassari. It was the *Gurulis* of Ptolemy. Pop. 2,405.—The surrounding district is extremely fertile, and is noted for its oil.

CUGNAUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. of Toulouse. Pop. 882. It affords wine in great abundance.

CUGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. of Saint-Simon. Pop. 1,028. It has a tile-work.

CUGUEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ile-et-Vilaine, cant. of Combourg, 24 m. SE of St. Malo. Pop. 1,474.

CUIABA, or CUYABA, a city of Brazil, the cap. of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, situated in S lat. 15° 36', near the river of the same name. It contains a church, and 3 chapels, all, as well as the houses, built of *taipé*: the streets are mostly paved. It is the residence of a bishop *in partibus*, and a *juiz-de-sa-fora*. The town and comarca contained, in 1797, about 18,000 persons. Their pop. is at present about 25,000. The orange-tree grows here luxuriantly; the melon, water-melon, and pine-apple also flourish, and mandioc, maize, cotton, and sugar are cultivated. The gold-mines of C., which led the adventurous Paulistas to form settlements in this remote district, were first discovered in 1718, by a *certanista*, while proceeding up the river C. in search of Indians. The first explorers of the country found vast quantities of gold. In 1723, the prodigious amount of the royal fifths received at San Paulo, excited in that city a universal passion for mining. "Every one was desirous of becoming a miner of C., notwithstanding the calamities attached to so laborious and prolonged a voyage. Of more than 300 persons who, in 1725, departed from San Paulo, in upwards of 20 canoes, only 2 white men and 3 Negroes escaped; all the rest were killed or made prisoners in an encounter with an armada of Payagoa Indians in the river Paraguay." In 1727, the governor of San Paulo, Rodrigo Cesar

de Menzes, arrived at the new arraial, to which he gave the name of Villa Real de C. In 1730, a party of Paulistas, with the late ouvidor of the town at their head, returning from C. with upwards of 60 arrobas, or nearly 2,000 lbs. weight of gold, were attacked, near the mouth of the Tacoari, by an armada of 80 war-canoes, manned by more than 800 Indians; and only 17 whites escaped by swimming to land. The Payogoas disposed of the gold in the city of Assumption at so low a rate, that 6 lbs. weight of the precious metal was exchanged by one Indian for a pewter plate. In 1732, another party of Paulistas, consisting of 50 canoes, was cut off by the Indians: a few only escaping to C. It was now deemed necessary to send a powerful armament to clear the Paraguay of these formidable marauders. A desperate conflict took place in 1735, terminating, however, to the advantage of the Paulistas. In the same year, a road was opened to the territory of Goyaz; and intelligence being brought of new gold-mines being discovered in Mato-Grosso, almost the whole pop. of C. left that town for the W.—The river C. rises in the district of Diamantino, nearly in the same lat. as the Paraguay, and flows SSW to join the Rio Porrudos, or San Lorenzo, on the r. bank in S lat. 17° 20'. Its tributaries are the Cuiaba-Mirim, the Tutez, Coxipo, Guaxu, and Caranda.

CUIATE, a parish and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, and 12 m. above its junction with the Rio-Doce. Pop. 2,000.

CUICHUX, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Pyrénées-Orientales, cant. of La Tour-de-France, and com. of Cassauges. Pop. with that com. 349. It has some mineral springs.

CUILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Cossé-le-Vivien, 25 m. NW of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,586.

CUISANCIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. of Beaume-les-Dames, situated at the source of the Cuisancin, in a fine valley, in which are the sulphureous baths of Guillon. Pop. 123. It contains the ruins of a Benedictine abbey, and has an extensive paper-mill.

CUISE-LA-MOTTE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Oise, cant. of Attichy. Pop. 1,052.

CUISEAUX, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, arrond. of Louhans. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1841, 10,663. The com. is 12 m. SE of Louhans. Pop. 1,753.

CUISERY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, arrond. of Louhans. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1841, 9,721. The town is 9 m. SW of Louhans, on the r. bank of the Seille. Pop. 1,732.

CUKENAM, a river of Guayana, which rises in a mountain of the same name, and flowing SW forms with the Yuruani the river Caroni, a tributary of the Orinoco. Its banks, even where 20 ft. high, are over-flood during the wet season.

CULAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. of Chateau-Meillant. Pop. 1,169.

CULBORNE, or KITNER, a parish in Somersetshire, 9 m. W of Minehead, on Porlock bay, near the Bristol channel. Area 1,502 acres. Pop. 40. This place, celebrated for its romantic scenery, is surrounded by perpendicular cliffs from 1,200 to 1,300 ft. in height.

CULCHETH, a township in the p. of Winwick, Lancashire, 5 m. W of Newton, close on the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Area 5,361 acres. Pop. 2,393.

CULDAFF, a parish and v. in co. Donegal, 8 m. NNW of Moville. Area 2,089 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,995; in 1851, 5,186.

CUL-DE-SAC, a name given to the plain which extends between the town of Port-au-Prince in the island of Hayti, and the mountains to the NE.

CUL-DE-SAC (GRAND), a bay on the N of the isthmus which unites the E and W portions of the island of Guadalupe. It communicates by a narrow channel with the Petit C., on the opposite side of the isthmus.

CUL-DE-SAC-A-VACHE, a bay on the coast of Martinique, in N lat. $14^{\circ} 31'$, W long. $62^{\circ} 5'$.

CUL-DE-SAC-DES-ANGLOIS, a bay on the SE coast of Martinique, between Cape Ferré and the Pointe-des-Salines.

CUL-DE-SAC-FRANCAIS (LE), a town of Martinique, in the quarter and 15 m. SE of La Trinité, on a small gulf of the same name.

CUL-DES-SARTS (LE), a commune and village of Belgium, in the dep. of Namur, arrond. and 18 m. S of Philippeville. Pop. 889.

CULEBRA, a port of Costa-Rico, on the Pacific ocean, at the mouth of a small stream of the same name, in N lat. $10^{\circ} 35'$, W long. $85^{\circ} 38'$. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ league wide at its mouth, and is divided into 3 channels by some islands. The entrances are clear and deep, and the interior, in which 200 ships may ride in from 10 to 12 fath. water, is sheltered from all winds.—Also an islet, 6 furlongs NNW of Culebra point, in N lat. $9^{\circ} 34' 30''$, W long. $79^{\circ} 17'$.

CULEBRA (SIERRA-DE-LA), a mountain-range of Spain, which stretches from the NW part of the prov. of Zamora to the S of the Tera river, and gives origin to several considerable streams, among which are the Aliste, an affluent of the Esla, and the Manzanas.

CULEBRA, or **SERPENT'S ISLAND**, an island off the E coast of Porto-Rico, in the Virgin's passage. It is 6 m. in length, and has numerous kays and reefs about it.—Off its E side is an islet called Culebrita.

CULEBRAS (POINT), the E extremity of St. Louis island, in the bay of Galveston, on the coast of Texas.

CULFEIGHTRIN, a parish in co. Antrim, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. E of Ballycastle. Area 26,337 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,012; in 1851, 3,528.

CULFORD, a parish and v. in the co. of Suffolk, 5 m. NNW of Bury-St.-Edmund's. Area of p. 2,217 acres. Pop. 352. The v. of C. is remarkably neat, being recently built on a uniform plan, each house containing 4 rooms.

CULGAITH, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkland, co. of Cumberland, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. E by S of Penrith, bounded W by the Eden, and S by the Tees. Pop. 355.

CULGRUFF CREEK, an islet on the coast of Arctic America, in N lat. $66^{\circ} 51' 06''$, W long. $84^{\circ} 43' 19''$. It is 6 m. in length, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth.

CULGRUFF POINT, a headland on the coast of Arctic America, in N lat. $69^{\circ} 46' 19''$, W long. $98^{\circ} 32' 49''$.

CULHAM, a parish in Oxfordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of Abingdon, bounded S by the Thames. Area 1,680 acres. Pop. 417.

CULHAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Lezoux. Pop. 1,362.

CULIACAN, a town of Mexico, in the state of Sonora-et-Sinaloa, in N lat. $24^{\circ} 56'$, on a rising ground on the l. bank of a river of the same name, a little below the confluence of the Rio-Mayo. Pop. about 5,000, according to Gillian. It was the cap. of Sinaloa while a separate dep.—The C. river rises to the E of Durango; and flows, W by N in a wide deep bed, to the town of C., when it turns to the W of S., and flows into the gulf of California, 100 m. below C., in N lat. $24^{\circ} 30'$. It has a course of about 250 m.

CULLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Castellon-de-la-Plana, near the r. bank of the Monleon. Pop. 900.

CULLAR-DE-BAZA, a village of Spain, in Grenada, in the prov. and 54 m. N of Almeria.

CULLATUR, or **MUDUCULLATUR**, a town of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, in the district of Tinnevely, 25 m. W of Ramnad.

CULLEN, a parish and burgh in Banffshire, on the coast. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,076; in 1851, 1,853.—The burgh is 14 m. W by N of Banff, on the post-road from Fochabers to Banff. It unites with Elgin, Banff, Kintore, Peterhead, Macduff, and Inverury, in returning a member. Electors in 1847, 38.

CULLEN, a parish in co. Cork, 3 m. N of Mill street. Area 13,674 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,385; in 1851, 3,238.—Also a p. in co. Cork, 5 m. NNE of Kinsale. Area 4,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,251; in 1851, 981.—Also a p. in co. Tipperary, 3 m. NW of Tipperary. Area 1,986 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,412; in 1851, 904.

CULLEN'S-WOOD, a village in the p. of St. Peter, co. Dublin, 1 m. SSE of Dublin. Pop. 546.

CULLENWAINE, a parish, partly in co. Tipperary, and partly in co. Leinster. Area 4,745 acres. Pop. 1,561.

CULLERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Valencia, at the embouchure of the Jucar. Pop. 9,400.

CULLERA (CAPE), a headland of Spain, on the coast of Valencia, 3 m. N of the town of C., in N lat. $39^{\circ} 9'$.

CULLERCOATS, a township in the p. of Tyne-mouth, co. of Northumberland, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Tyne-mouth. Pop. 695.

CULLEYBACKEY, a village in the p. of Ahoghill, co. Antrim. Pop. 228.

CULLINSTOWN, a parish in co. Meath, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Duleek. Area 1,200 acres. Pop. in 1831, 298; in 1851, 268.

CULLODEN, a large moory ridge in the p. of Croy, from 3 to 5 m. E of Inverness, memorable for the total defeat of Prince Charles's army, on the 16th April, 1746, by the King's troops under the Duke of Cumberland. It is sometimes called Drummossie moor. The spot selected by Charles for the engagement was about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the S of Culloden house, on a ridge of the moor declining towards the river Nairn on the S. Immediately to the S of his position was a square enclosure of stone which extended to the banks of the Nairn, and the N wall of which covered his right flank. In his front the moor was marshy and soft; and on the left, though at a considerable distance, were the woods of Culloden-house. The battle was fought just where the general surface of the moor begins to incline towards the river Nairn. A new carriage-road from Inverness has recently been made through it, which touches the principal line of graves at their N extremity. On all sides the prospect is bleak and dreary; while the general smoothness of the ground points it out as favourable for the movements of cavalry and artillery, but proportionably ill-adapted for the protection or defence of the foot-soldier. Such is the nature of the ground on which Prince Charles Edward ventured to peril his cause against the disciplined troops of England. His army was drawn up a little to the W of the graves, in a line across the moor inclining towards the parks of Culloden-house.

CULLODEN, a village in Monroe co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 68 m. W of Milledgeville.—Also a v. in Bradley co., in Tennessee, 150 m. SE of Nashville.

CULLOHILL, a village in the p. of Aghmacart, Queen's co.

CULLY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 6 m. SW of Lausanne. Pop. 896.

CULLYHANNA, a village in the p. of Creggan, co. Armagh. Pop. 121.

CULM, or **KULM**, a town and circle of Prussia, in the gov. of Marienwerder, prov. of W Prussia. The area of the circle is about 341 sq. m. Pop. 33,200. It is watered by the Vistula on the W, where the soil is rich and productive. Grain, flax, tobacco, and fruit are raised, and cattle are extensively reared. —The town of C. stands on a hill at the foot of which the Vistula flows, in N lat. 53° 21'. It was founded by knights of the Teutonic order in 1229. It has 5 Roman Catholic churches, 1 Protestant church, a chapel, 3 nunneries, an infirmary, a Catholic ecclesiastical seminary, a cadet academy founded in 1775 by Frederic II., and 3 other schools. It gives name to the Catholic bishopric of C., the diocesan of which has his residence and chapter at Culmsee. The pop. in 1837 was 5,394. The chief occupation of the pop. are the manufactures of woollens, tanning, fishing, and trading. C. was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

CULMBACH, a bailiwick and town in the N part of the Bavarian circle of Upper-Franconia. The town is situated in a fertile country on the l. bank of the White Main, in N lat. 50° 5'. It is well built. Pop. 4,000, of whom 180 are Roman Catholics. It has 3 churches, a Latin school, an hospital, infirmary, several breweries, potteries, and an earthenware manufactory. In the neighbourhood potters' clay is largely raised. On a mass of rock close to the town stands an old castle of the Plassenburg, now used as a house-of-correction, in which the prisoners are employed in weaving carpets, coarse woollens, and spinning yarn. The outworks of the castle were razed by the French in 1808.

CULME, a river in Devonshire, which rises in the Black Down hills, and after a course of 25½ m. enters the river Exe, near Stoke-Cannon.

CULMINGTON, a parish in Shropshire, 4½ m. NNW of Ludlow, on the river Cowe. Area 3,476 acres. Pop. 498.

CULMSEE, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Prussia, circle of Thorn. Pop. 1,372.

CULMSTOCK, a parish in Devonshire, 7 m. NE of Collumpton, on the river Culme. Area 3,494 acres. Pop. 1,236.

CULOZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Seyssel. Pop. 1,301.

CULPA, or **KULPA**, a river of Croatia, an affluent of the Save, which it joins on the r. bank. 6 m. ENE of Petrinia. It flows past Freithurn, Motling, and Carlstadt; and receives on the r. the Korana; on the l. the Lachina, Commelza, Kuspina, and Odra.

CULPEPPER, a county in the NE part of the state of Virginia, U. S., skirted on the NE by the Rappahannock river, and on the S by the Rapid Anne. Area 672 sq. m. The cap. is Fairfax. Pop. 11,393. The chief productions are grain and tobacco. A gold mine recently opened on the Rapid Anne, 17 m. from Fredericksburg, has in the first 7 weeks of its working produced 3,400 dwts. of gold, worth about 3,300 dollars.

CULPHO, a parish in the co. of Suffolk, 4 m. E of Woodbridge. Area 641 acres. Pop. 63.

CULROSS, a parish and burgh in Perthshire. The p., bounded on the S by the frith of Forth, has an area of 8,145 Scots acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,502; in 1851, 1,487, of whom 605 were in the burgh of C., 85 in the v. of Blairburn, and 260 in the v. of Low-valleyfield. —The burgh of C. is 6 m. W of Dunfermline. It is chiefly inhabited by linen and cotton weavers. It unites with Dunfermline, Inverkeithing, South Queensferry, and Stirling, in returning a member to parliament. Electors in 1847, 25. Remains of an abbey founded in 1217 still exist here.

CULSAMOND, a parish in Aberdeenshire, at the source of the Urie. Pop. in 1801, 730; in 1851, 1,042.

CULTER, a parish partly in Lanarkshire, partly in Peebles-shire, intersected by the Culter, a head-stream of the Clyde, and rising on the S into high mountains, the loftiest of which, the Fell or Culter-fell, has an alt. of 2,430 ft. Pop. in 1801, 369; in 1851, 472, of whom 197 were in the v. of C. —Also a stream in Aberdeenshire, which takes its rise in a loch in the p. of Skene, and falls into the Dee, 6 m. above Aberdeen.

CULTS, a parish in Fifeshire, skirted by the Eden on the NW. Area 2,100 Scots acres. Pop. in 1801, 699; in 1851, 915, of whom 490 were in the v. of Pitlessie.

CULVER (POINT), a promontory on the S coast of Australia, in S lat. 32° 57', E long. 124° 39'.

CULVERLANDS-AND-TELFORD, a tything in the p. of Farnham, Surrey, 3 m. ESE of Farnham. Pop. 455.

CULVERTHORPE, a township and chapelry in the p. of Haydon, Lincolnshire, 5 m. SW of Sleaford. Area 860 acres. Pop. 139.

CULWORTH, a parish in Northamptonshire, 7½ m. NE of Banbury. Area 2,246 acres. Pop. 685.

CUMA, a fortress in the kingdom and prov. of Naples, about 3½ m. NW of Pozzuoli, near the coast of the Mediterranean. It occupies the site of the ancient and celebrated city of *Cuma*, the first Greek colony in Italy founded by the Chalcidians, and once a place of great commercial wealth and importance owing to its maritime situation. Under the Romans it declined; and it was ultimately sacked by the Saracens. In the 13th cent. it became the headquarters of banditti, and the neighbouring cities found it necessary to unite in completing its destruction. The ancient town was seated on a steep and rocky hill, on the summit of which stood the temple of Apollo. The plains are strewn with interesting fragments of former grandeur, and crumbling masses of stone overgrown by vegetation. One of the streets of the ancient C. may still be distinctly traced.

CUMANA, a province of Venezuela, comprising the NE portion of that republic; and bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea; on the E by the Atlantic; on the W by Barcelona; and on the S by the Orinoco and its deltoid branch known as the Boca-Vagre. It extends between 8° 9' and 10° 44' N lat.; and from 2° 54' to 5° 12' E long. of Caracas. Barcelona is included by some writers in the territories of this extensive province, in which case the W boundary is Caracas proper. The great extent of C. and Barcelona—forming what has been called Nueva Andalusia—their being washed on two sides by the ocean, and by the Orinoco on the third, render them a most important portion of the republic. Besides the Orinoco, the coast of C. and Barcelona is pierced by numerous rivers, of which the Unara, separating Caracas from Barcelona, is navigable from San-Antonio-de-Clarimas, 18 m. in the interior. It receives the Ipire at about 45 m. from its source in the mountains, and runs about the same distance thence to the sea. The city of C. stands on the small river Manzanares. The next stream of any importance is the Guarapiche, which flows into the Atlantic by a very broad estuary just above the first mouth of the Orinoco. The Mamo, the Pao, and the Suara, are the largest rivers of this country which flow into the Orinoco. The chief productions of the prov. of C. are sugar, maize, and corn. Its singular peninsular point of Araya, in N lat. 10° 36', and W long. 64° 20', has produced immense quantities of salt ever since its discovery. This spot used to be clandestinely visited by the colonists of every nation which possessed establishments in the W Indies; nor was

it until the expulsion of the Dutch in 1605 that the government of C. took absolute possession of it. The great mere or lake of which the salt-works consisted was, however, overflowed in the dreadful hurricane of 1726, which converted it into a gulf several miles long; but *vasets* or pits and reservoirs have since been dug, so that vast quantities of salt are still procured here. The consumption of this, article in forming salted provisions amounts in Barcelona and C. to 9,000 or 10,000 *fanegas* [each of 400 lbs.] annually, of which the salt-grounds of Araya furnish 3,000 *fanegas*, and the sea the remainder. Araya is also noted as being the first place in which the Spaniards began to found a town; and it contains springs and masses of petroleum, this substance existing also on its coasts at Cape de la Brea, Punta Soto, and Guararito. A stream of naphtha issues from the bed of the sea near these shores, and forms a visible spot, 100 ft. in diam., among the weeds with which the beach is covered.—Hall estimated the united pop. of Barcelona and C. at 100,000; Dupons at 80,000. In 1841, the pop. of the prov. of C. was 50,671.—The prov. is subdivided into the cantons of C., Cumanacoa, Cariaco, Carupano, Rio - Caribe, Guiría, Aragua, Maturín, and Los Canos.

CUMANA, or NEW TOLEDO, the chief city of the above prov., is situated in N lat. $10^{\circ} 27' 52''$, and W long. $64^{\circ} 9' 47''$ [Humboldt]; 1 m. from the *embarcadero* or mouth of its harbour, between which and the town is the great plain of El-Salado,—a salt marsh consisting of whitish sand partially covered with low shrubs. To the E is another extensive plain; and on the N is a rocky mass, on which the castle of San Antonio is built. The city occupies the space between this citadel, the river Manzanares, and another stream called Santa-Catalina. C. is one of the oldest cities on the continent, having been founded by Gonzalo Ocampo in 1520. It contains no very remarkable buildings, but has 2 parish-churches, 2 convents, and a theatre. All the houses are low and slightly built for personal security during the occurrence of earthquakes. It is noted for the purity and healthiness of its climate: the great heat incident to its situation being moderated by the sea breezes, so that the therm. ranges between 70° and 93° ; the mean temp. being $81^{\circ} 30'$. A large suburb on the S side of the city, and divided from it by the Manzanares river, is called the town of the Guayguericas, being inhabited by a tribe of Indians of that name, who cultivate the adjoining fertile plains, and whose neat cottages and gardens filled with sapotes, mamies, and plantains, give a beautiful appearance to C. Humboldt observes that the entrance of the harbour of C. is highly picturesque; the city rising out of a plain backed by the citadel, and covered with plantations of cocoa-nuts, cassias, capers, palm-trees, and arborescent mimosas; and the shores covered with alcatras, egrets, and flamingoes. The port is formed by the gulf of Cariaco, which has good anchorage, and is capable of receiving all the navies of Europe. See CARIACO. It is usually smooth and untroubled: the principal danger is a shoal called Morro-Roxo, which is 900 fath. broad from E to W.—C. has suffered dreadfully from earthquakes. The natives have a tradition that the gulf of Cariaco was formed by an earthquake just before the visit of Columbus. The shocks on record which have done the greatest injury to C. were those experienced in 1530, and frequently towards the end of the 16th cent. On the 24th of October 1766, the city was totally overthrown, many persons perished, and the shocks continued hourly for 14 months, till 1767, when they happened only once a-month. In 1794 another tremendous visitation occurred; and on the 14th of December 1797, four-fifths of C. were utterly

destroyed. The pop. of C. was estimated by Dupons at 24,000 in 1802; and by Lavaysse in 1810 at 30,000. It is reputed to be at present about 8,000, consisting principally of white Creoles, who are occupied in commerce, navigation, and agriculture. The fisheries give subsistence to a great portion; and large shipments of salted provisions, *tassajo* or smoked meat, and salted fish, are exported to Caracas and the Windward islands. From the cocoa-nut a considerable quantity of oil is made; and excellent cables are formed of the bark of the *mahet* or bombax.

CUMANACOA, a town of Venezuela, in the dep. and 22 m. SW of Cumana. Pop. 2,800. It is situated in a naked circular plain, surrounded by lofty mountains, and elevated 104 toises, or 665 ft., above sea-level. Humboldt is of opinion that the valley of C. is the bottom of an ancient lake. The road to it from Cumana lies over the naked ridge called El-Imposible, which may be considered as the key of the llanos of the prov. of Cumana. The most valuable production of the surrounding country is tobacco. Next to it is indigo, which often nearly equals that of Guatemala.

CUMANIA. See KUMANIEN.

CUMBA, a town of Assuay, in the prov. of Jaen, 30 m. SSW of Jaen-de-Bracamoros, on the r. bank of the Marañon.

CUMBALUM, or CULLUMBAUM, a fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. and 42 m. SE of Coimbatore, and 21 m. SSW of Daraporam, on the l. bank of the Ambraddy.

CUMBEER, or KUNBEIBAH, a village on the N coast of the island of Dhalai in the Red sea.

CUMBER (LOWER), a parish in co. Londonderry, about 6 m. SE by E of Londonderry. Area 14,782 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,584; in 1851, 3,850.

CUMBER (UPPER), a parish partly in co. Tyrone, and partly in co. Londonderry. Area 26,329 acres. Pop. in 1831, 7,745; in 1851, 5,994.

CUMBERLAND, a maritime county at the NW extremity of England. On the N and NW it is bounded by Scotland, from which it is separated by the Solway frith, the Sark, the Eske, the Liddle, and the Kershope-burn. On the E and NE it is bounded by Northumberland, and a small part of Durham; on the SE, by Westmoreland and Lancaster, from the former of which it is separated by the Tees, the Eden, the Eamont, and the Ulleswater, and from the latter by the Duddon. On the W it is bounded by the Irish sea. It lies between $54^{\circ} 6'$ and $55^{\circ} 7' N$ lat., and $2^{\circ} 13'$ and $3^{\circ} 30' W$ long. Its extreme length, from the Kershope-burn on the NE to Mil-lom point on the SW, is about 72 m. Its extreme breadth, from Allonby on the Solway, to Nent-head on the borders of Northumberland, is about 38 or 40 m.; and its circumf. about 225 m. It contains 1,523 sq. m., or 974,720 statute acres, two-thirds of which, including however upwards of 340,000 acres of mountain district, are considered to be enclosed and cultivated. Of the remaining third part, including 8,000 acres of lakes, rivers, and moors, the greater part, though it may be considerably improved for pasturage, will in all probability for ever defy the powers of cultivation.

Surface, &c.] The surface of this co. is considerably diversified, but in its general aspect, and especially in the E division, it is bleak and sterile, and the climate dry and cold, yet bracing and conducive to health and longevity, as is shown by the report of the registrar-general. The mountains are numerous, and many of them immense in elevation, and singular in structure. They enter into the composition of almost every view; and either by their romantic form, or the imposing, wild, and awful majesty of their appearance, are peculiarly calculated to excite

interest and admiration. Two distinct ranges intersect the co. Of these one runs towards the N, to which belongs the Crossfell ridge; the other, and the most gigantic, toward the S, of which the highest peak, Skiddaw, is 3,166 ft. above the level of the sea. Besides this noted peak, the most striking of the loftier mountains—which are here termed *fells*, and are familiar to tourists and to admirers of picturesque and majestic scenery in general,—are the Seafell, Saddleback, Helvellyn, Bowfell, Grasmerefell and Hardknot, Wrynose, Highpike, Pillar, Screes, &c. The scenery of the C. fells is in general abrupt, precipitous and bold. Between the grander heights are many hills of various elevation; some of them cut through by clear and rapid torrents; others based in richly wooded, highly cultivated valleys, fertilized by quiet brooks and rivers; others dipping their precipitous and craggy sides down into beautiful lakes; the picturesque and varied scenery of which has often been described in poetry and prose.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of C. are the Eden, the Scottish Esk, and the Derwent. The Eden, one of the largest rivers in the N of England, rises in Westmoreland, enters Cumberland a little to the S of Edenhall, and flowing by Kirk-Oswald, Warwick-bridge, and Carlisle, falls into the Solway frith below Rocliffe. The Esk from Scotland enters C. at a place called the Moat, and, flowing past Longtown, falls into the Solway frith. The Derwent rises in Borrowdale, flows through and forms the lakes of Derwent and Bassenthwaite, and, turning to the SW, meets the Cocker at Cockermouth, whence it flows, by Workington, to the sea. Among the smaller streams are the Petterell, and the Caldew, which join the Eden, the former to the NE, and the latter to the NW of Carlisle; the Croglin, which also joins the Eden to the N of Kirk-Oswald; the Duddon, which skirts the SE border of the co., and forms an estuary at Millom point between this co. and Lancaster; the English Esk, which has its sources on the S of the Seafell, and falls into the Irish sea at Ravenglass; the Jet, famous for its pearl-muscles, which has its source in West-water lake, in Wasdale, to the S of Buttermere, and falls into the sea nearly at the same place; the Ehen, which has its source in the mountains surrounding Borrowdale, and forms Ennerdale-water, to the W of Buttermere, and the Calder, both of which fall into the Irish sea to the N of Ravenglass. Among the mountains are a number of splendid waterfalls, particularly Stock-Gill-force, Rydal waterfalls, and Lowdore cascade, near the SE corner of Derwent-water, which has a fall of 200 ft., and, in a rainy season, is one of the most magnificent objects in Great Britain.

The Lakes.] Of these,—for sketches of which see the respective articles,—the principal are Ulleswater, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; Thirlmere, or Leath-water, at the entrance to the vale of St. John; Derwent-water, and Bassenthwaite, connected by a stream in Keswick vale; Borrowdale, in the vale of that name; Buttermere, in the NW of Borrowdale,—flanked by rugged mountains; and to the N, Crummock-water and Lowes-water. The three latter are connected by the Cocker, which, running N through the fine vale of Lorton, falls into the Derwent at Cockermouth. Besides these and Over-water, West-water, Osmerdale, and Devock-water, there are many smaller lakes, called *tarns*. Wild fowl, salmon, trout, and char, are taken in the lakes. The last is a delicate fish, found nowhere, it is said, but in the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland: considerable quantities of it are sent from Keswick, through Carlisle, to London.

Soil and agriculture.] The soil, like the surface of C., is various. In particular spots it is a strong rich

loam, producing all sorts of grain with very moderate care and preparation. In other places it is a heavy wet loam, upon a cold clay bottom. In the lower districts, and sometimes far up the W mountains, the prevailing soil is light dry loam. In the mountainous districts, particularly on the borders of Durham and Northumberland, the predominating soil is a black peat earth, unmanageable and almost unimprovable.—Moor game is plentiful; and cranberries are so abundant that they are exported to London and elsewhere. Corn is principally grown in the NW parts of the county; but in the NE, turnips are extensively and scientifically cultivated as food for sheep and cattle. The rotation of crops, on good soil, is frequently 3 years' grass, and afterwards, oats, turnips or potatoes, wheat, hay and grass, in succession. Farms in this co. are extremely various in size; but the proportion of those of 500 acres or upwards is very small, though in the lake district a farmer may have moorland pasture almost *ad lib.*, to add to his tilled land. There is a class of landowners in C., who, if not absolutely peculiar to it, far exceed in number and relative importance the ordinary proportion, viz., the small proprietors or yeomanry, who are here known by the appellation of 'statesmen,' that is, men of estate. Most of these occupy estates worth from £10 to £50 a-year, either freehold, or held of the lord-of-the-manor by customary tenure. It is said that this class has been decreasing in numbers during the last 70 years; they are still estimated, however, at nearly 7,000. There is also a large class of small farmers not proprietors, whose holdings are from 40 to 100 acres. The modern farm-houses are of stone, covered with fine blue slates from Borrowdale. A large portion of the co., especially in the SSE and S divisions, is appropriated to grazing; and excellent butter forms a principal item in the exports. The cattle are chiefly the old Cumberland steers, a small breed with long horns. The Galloway and short-horned cattle are prevalent. The sheep, besides the Cheviots, are a black-faced, mixed, and hardy breed, with short coarse wool.

Minerals, manufactures, &c.] Almost all the moors and mountains of this co. teem with valuable minerals. A celebrated plumbago or black lead mine is situated at the head of Borrowdale, 9 m. S by W of Keswick, in the steep side of Seatollen-fell, extremely difficult of access. This peculiar substance—which contains no lead whatever, but is composed chiefly of carbon, impregnated with iron, and is hence erroneously called plumbago or black lead, &c., though it is less objectionably also termed graphite—is so rare, as to be almost exclusively procured from this mine; and fears have, groundlessly perhaps, been entertained of its complete exhaustion. The mines are defended from pilferers by temporary mason-work, and a wall within, with a house over each entrance, occupied by the stewards and workmen. Coal, gypsum, limestone, and slate, are all wrought within the co. The export of coal in 1846 from its three ports was 321,835 tons, besides 4,822 tons of culm. The geological characteristics of the district are various; but consist chiefly in its red marl and gypsum, the latter of which is extensively exported from Carlisle. Marble, porcelain clay, quartz, spar, and many other mineral substances are found; with cobalt, antimony, iron, silver, manganese, and copper. Lead, iron, and coal, with limestone, are the staple minerals. The principal lead-mines are those of Alston-moor, which originally belonged to the estate of Derwent-water; but upon the attainder of the earl in 1715, were vested in Greenwich hospital. Many of these mines are worked to great advantage, and they produce annually 6,700 tons. The total number of hands employed in mining in this co. in 1841 was 3,640. Most exten-

sive coal-works are carried on in the neighbourhood of Whitehaven and Workington. In the E quarter of the co. also, there is abundance of coal. In the p. of Egremont is the most singular mine of iron ore in Britain. The thickness of the band of ore, which is hard, solid, and comparatively pure metal, is between 24 and 25 ft.—There are iron-foundries at Carlisle, Dalston, and Seaton. Earthenware articles are manufactured at Dearham and Whitehaven; and bottles at the Ginns. The woollen manufacture is carried on at Alston, Brigham, Caldbeck, Cross-thwaite, and Hayton. There are flax manufactories at St. Bees, Brigham, Bridekirk, Cleator, Dalston, and Egremont, and the cotton manufacture has also been established in Carlisle, Dalston, and Wetherall, and employed 3,836 hands in 1841.

Canals, roads, and railways. There is only one canal in this co., namely, that which renders Carlisle an inland port,—the Ship-canal, which runs from Carlisle, past Burgh, Drumburgh, and Kirkland, towards Bowness, and communicates with the Solway frith. The co. is crossed from S to N, and from E to W, by two important turnpike roads, one of which is a principal road from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow, entering near Penrith, and proceeding direct to Carlisle, whence it runs direct to Springfield, near Gretna, where it quits England and enters Scotland. The other road, from Newcastle and the German ocean on the E, enters C. near Nether Denton, passes through Brampton, and crosses the great northern road at Carlisle. It then proceeds by two branches, the one through old Carlisle, joined by the Wigton road, and the other past the Bassenthwaite water to Cockermouth, and thence to Whitehaven and the Irish sea. It is intersected by the Newcastle and Maryport railway through Carlisle; and by the Caledonian railway, a continuation and outlet to Scotland of the Grand Junction line from Lancashire.

Divisions, &c.] This co. is divided into an E and a W parliamentary section, each of which sends 2 members to parliament. The polling-places for the former are Carlisle, Wigton, Penrith, Alston, and Brampton, the principal place of election being Carlisle; for the latter, Cockermouth, Keswick, Aspatria, Egremont, and Bootle, the principal place of election being Cockermouth. The number of electors registered for the co. in 1837 was 9,075; in 1842-3, 9,223; in 1846, for E division, 5,348; for W division, 4,042. It is divided into 5 wards, synonymous with hundreds in other counties; but here termed *wards*, from the inhabitants of each division having been formerly obliged to keep watch or ward against northern irruptions. Of these, the E parliamentary division comprehends the wards of Cumberland, Eskdale, and Leath; the W, Allerdale above, and Allerdale below, Derwent. All the manufacturing and trading part of the co. lies within the two latter wards. The pop. in 1851 was 195,492, viz.:—

Wards.	Area in acres.	Houses in 1851.	Pop. in 1851.
Allerdale-above-Derwent,	207,579	9,281	48,168
Allerdale-below-Derwent,	155,080	4,355	21,730
Cumberland,	88,417	3,358	17,178
Eskdale,	182,344	3,797	21,019
Leath,	216,296	5,499	29,123
Derwent (Division),	147,715	6,517	31,964
Carlisle city,	3,842	3,956	26,310
	1,001,273	36,763	195,492

With the exception of Allerdale ward above Derwent, which is in the deanery of Copeland, and dio. of Chester, the co. is in the archdeaconry and dio. of Carlisle, and prov. of York. It contains 3 deaneries, Carlisle, Penrith, and Wigton; 41 rectories; 28 vicarages; 59 perpetual curacies and chapelries; 104 parishes; and 125 dissenting and Roman Catholic places of worship. It comprises 1 city and county town, Carlisle; 2 boroughs, Cockermouth and Whitehaven; 14 market-towns; 5 principal ports, Carlisle, an inland port, Whitehaven, Maryport, Workington, and Harrington; and 400 townships. The pop. in 1801 was 117,230; in 1821, 156,124; in 1831, 171,700, of whom 10,630 families were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 12,026 in trade, manufactures, &c., all

other families 12,164; in 1841, 178,038, of whom 153,770 were natives of the co.; 6,355 were Scotch; and 4,881 Irish; 26,053 were returned as engaged in trade, commerce, and manufactures, and 15,611 in agriculture. The annual value of assessed property in 1815 was £705,446; in 1842-3, £910,333. In 1834-8, we find, from an elaborate statistical table of crime composed by Mr. Rawson, that, taking the proportion of all the criminals to the total pop. as unity, or 1·00, C. ranks so low in crime as ·49, while the average of 11 agricultural counties stands as high as 1·07.

History and Antiquities.] Before Britain was conquered by the Romans, C. was probably occupied by the Caledonians; and Richard of Cirencester states that it formed a part of the territories of a British tribe called the *Sistuntii*. Under the Roman government it belonged to the province of *Maxima Caesariensis*; subsequently it was included in the kingdom of Cumbria, which seems to have been the hereditary domain of the renowned King Arthur. The inhabitants maintained their independence after the other parts of England had been conquered by the Saxons; but they were at length obliged to submit, and the co. was made a part of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. At an early period the kings of Scotland acquired a kind of feudal authority over this co., which was the subject of frequent disputes between the English and Scottish sovereigns. It thus became exposed to the perpetual inroads of the Scots, and was the principal scene of border-warfare, which had a considerable effect on the character and manners of the inhabitants. The preservation of peace and the punishment of marauders were intrusted to a Lord-warden of the Northern-marches,—an officer of high responsibility and ample jurisdiction, and generally chosen from the great landed proprietors of this co.—The great Roman wall is the most remarkable antiquity of C. It was built by Adrian in 121, to exclude the Caledonians; and extended across the whole island from sea to sea. Its length was 100 m.; its breadth was 8 ft., and its height 12 ft. It had 25 strong castles planted, at intervals, in its course: the foundations of many of these, and of the wall itself, can still be traced.

CUMBERLAND, a township of Upper Canada, in the Ottawa district, to the SE of the Ottawa river. Pop. in 1842, 713.

CUMBERLAND, a river of the United States, which takes its rise in the Cumberland mountains, in the SE border of the state of Kentucky, runs in a WNW and SW direction, makes a considerable sweep through the northerly part of the state of Tennessee, passing Nashville near the extreme part of its southern bend, thence it re-enters Kentucky, and discharges itself into the Ohio, 11½ m. above the mouth of the Tennessee, and 59 m. above the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. The entire length of this river, the second in importance of the affluents of the Ohio, is 600 m.; and it drains a superficial area of 17,500 sq. m. It is navigable for large vessels to Nashville, a distance of 203 m., and at some seasons 200 m. higher; and for boats it is at all periods navigable for half its length. The elevation of its sources is supposed to exceed 1,000 ft.—Also a maritime county of the state of Maine, comprising an area of 990 sq. m. It contains several large ponds, from the largest of which, Sebago pond, a canal extends to Portland, the capital. The soil is fertile and well-cultivated. Pop. in 1830, 60,113; in 1840, 68,658.—Also a county in the SW of the state of New Jersey, comprising a superficies of 524 sq. m., bounded on the SSW by Delaware bay, and drained by Stow and Cohansey creeks, and Maurice and Tuckahoe rivers. It contains iron-ore and beds of marl. A salt marsh, from half-a-mile to 2 m., extends along Delaware bay. The soil is in some parts fertile. Pop. in 1830, 14,093; in 1840, 14,374. Its capital is Bridgetown.—Also a central county of the state of Pennsylvania, comprising an area of 544 sq. m., drained by Conedogwinit and Yellow Breeches creek, tributaries of the Susquehanna. The surface is hilly, and the soil extremely fertile. Iron-ore is found in some of its districts. Pop. in 1830, 29,226; in 1840, 30,953. Its capital is Carlisle.—Also a central county of the state of Virginia, containing a surface, generally hilly, of 320 sq. m., bounded on the SE by the Appomatox, and inter-

sected by Willis rivers. It possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1830, 11,689; in 1840, 10,399. Its capital, Cumberland C. H., is situated on a high ridge between the two above-mentioned rivers, 52 m. SW of Richmond. Pop. in 1840, 90.—Also a county in the S part of the state of New Carolina, possessing an area of 1,300 sq. m., drained by Cape Fear river and its branches. Its surface is undulating, and its soil fertile. Pop. in 1830, 14,824; in 1840, 15,284. Its capital is Fayetteville.—Also a county in the S of the state of Kentucky, comprising an area of 270 sq. m., intersected by Cumberland river. It is hilly, but generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,090. Its capital is Burkesville.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, 42 m. SSW of Augusta, pleasantly and advantageously situated on Casco bay. Pop. in 1840, 1,616.—Also a village of Alleghany co., in the state of Maryland, 166 m. WNW of Annapolis, on the N bank of Potomac river, at the mouth of Will's creek, and intersected by the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The Cumberland or National road, which runs W to the Ohio, commences at this village. Stone coal abounds in its vicinity.—Also a township of Adam's co., in the state of Pennsylvania, bounded on the E and W by respectively Rock and Marsh creeks, and intersected by their tributaries. Pop. in 1840, 1,217. Gettysburg lies in the E part of the township.—Also a village of Guernsey co., in the state of Ohio, 93 m. E of Columbus, on the Buffalo Fork of Will's creek.—Also a village of Marion co., in the state of Indiana, 10 m. E of Indianapolis, on the National road.—Also a township of Green co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 11 m. E of Waynesburg. It has a level surface, and is drained by Muddy creek, a branch of Monongahela river. Its soil is loamy. Pop. in 1840, 1,958. It contains the village of Lisburn.—Also a township of Providence co., in the state of Rhode island, 8 m. N of Providence. It is to some extent hilly, but is in some parts fertile and well-cultivated. Abbott's Mill, and Peter's rivers, by which it is intersected, afford good water-power. Boat-building and the manufacture of cotton and woollen fabrics form the chief objects of local industry. Pop. 5,225. It contains a village named Cumberland-hill, on the NE side of Blackstone river, and 16 m. NW of Providence.

CUMBERLAND, an extensive peninsular district of British North America, extending from 64° 40' to 67° 30' N lat., between Baffin's bay on the ENE, Davis' straits on the E, and Northumberland inlet on the WSW.

CUMBERLAND, a county in New South Wales; bounded on the N by Northumberland; on the E by the ocean; on the S by Camden co.; and on the W by Cook co. Its coast-line commences at Broken bay, the estuary of the Hawkesbury, 16 m. N of Sydney, and stretches 56 m. S. It is about 40 m. in breadth, and has its W and N boundaries formed by the Hawkesbury; while the Cow-Pasture river skirts it on the SE. It contains the towns of Sydney, Paramatta, Windsor, and Liverpool; and the harbours of Broken bay, Port-Jackson, Botany bay, and Port-Hacking. The land bordering on the coast is of a light sandy nature, thinly sprinkled with bushes; from 10 to 15 m. interiorly it consists of a clayey ironstone soil; beyond this commences a fine timbered country. Along the banks of the Hawkesbury are alluvial lands of great fertility. Pop. in 1841, 58,108.

CUMBERLAND, a county of Nova Scotia, bounded on the N by Bay Verte and Northumberland strait; on the E by the co. of Pictou; on the S by that of Colchester; and on the W by Chignecto bay, Cumberland basin, and New Brunswick. Pop. in 1837, 5,356. It is generally hilly, and in the central part rises into the Cobequid mountain. It is well-

watered, and contains some of the richest land in the prov.

CUMBERLAND BASIN, the E arm of Chignecto bay, in the bay of Fundy, New Brunswick, navigable to within 13 m. of Verte bay, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. The rise of tide here is 60 ft.

CUMBERLAND BAY, a bay on the coast of the island of Juan Fernandez, divided by its W head from English bay, in S lat. 33° 28', W long. 78° 45'.—Also a bay on the W coast of the island of St. Vincent, in N lat. 13° 14', W long. 61° 17'.

CUMBERLAND FORD, a village of Knox co., in the state of Kentucky, 135 m. SE of Frankfort, at the crossing of the great National road over Cumberland river.

CUMBERLAND FORT, or **FORT BEAU SEJOUR**, a fort on the N side of the Missiquash river, in New Brunswick, in N lat. 45° 49', W long. 64° 8½'.

CUMBERLAND GAP, a village of Claiborne co., in the state of Tennessee, 17 m. S of Cumberland Ford, and 233 m. NE of Nashville, situated at a pass of the Cumberland mountains.

CUMBERLAND HARBOUR, a harbour on the N shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between Dukes island on the W, and Cumberland island on the E.

CUMBERLAND HARBOUR, or **GUANTANAMO**, an extensive and good harbour, composed of a series of deep lagoons, on the S coast of Cuba, 24 leagues W of Punta-de-Maysi. Its E head is in N lat. 19° 53' 28", W long. 75° 15' 45". It is sheltered from all winds, and abounds with fish. The country for a considerable distance inland is swampy, and full of salt marshes. Admiral Vernon gave it the name under which it is here described; by the early English adventurers it was called Walthenham harbour.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE, a station of the Hudson's Bay company, in N lat. 53° 56' 40", W long. 102° 21', at the upper extremity of a narrow island which separates Pine-Island lake from the Saskatchewan river, 690 m. from York factory. It consists of two log-houses surrounded by lofty stockades, and flanked with wooden bastions. The surrounding land is low, but the soil is good, and produces corn and vegetables. This factory was founded by Hearne, after his return from the Coppermine river, and has ever since been a post of considerable importance. The district, of which it is the centre of trading and hunting operations, extends about 150 m. from E to W along the Saskatchewan, and about as far from N to S, and comprehends about 20,000 sq. m. The Indians of this territory belong to the Cree nation. The fur-bearing animals of the district are black, silver, cross, red, and blue foxes; black and red bears, the lynx, marten, and beaver.

CUMBERLAND IRON WORKS, a village of Stewart co., in the state of Tennessee, on the S bank of Cumberland river, 6 m. E of Dover, and 69 m. NW of Nashville.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, an island of Camden co., in the state of Georgia, extending along the coast, 15 m. in length, and from 1 to 5 in breadth. Its S end is in N lat. 30° 43' 15", and W long. 81° 35' 30".—Also an island of the South Pacific, in the Low archipelago, in S. lat. 19° 20', and W long. 141° 20'. It was discovered by Wallis in 1767.

CUMBERLAND ISLES, a cluster of islands on the NE coast of Australia, between the parallels of 20° and 21° 6' S. They are from 600 to 800 ft. high; and all abundantly wooded, particularly with pines. They are of primitive formation.

CUMBERLAND MOUNTAINS, an extensive mountain-range of the United States, forming the western branch of the Alleghany chain, and extending from the SW corner of the state of Pennsylvania, to the banks of the Tennessee in Northern Alabama.

a total distance of nearly 500 m. To the N of the 37th parallel this range is known by the name of the Laurel mountains. It runs along the confines of the states of Virginia and Kentucky, and covers with its ramifications the central part of the latter state forming the line of division between the beds of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers. It is chiefly composed of enormous masses of craggy rocks. It contains numerous springs impregnated with alum, and abounds with limestone.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, a township of Bedford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, between Evi's and Will's mountains, and traversed by Evi's creek. Pop. in 1840, 904.

CUMBERNAULD, a parish of Dumbartonshire, locally in Lanarkshire, comprising an area of 17,260 acres. Pop. 3,778. The village is 9 m. W of Falkirk, and 13 m. E of Glasgow. Pop. 2,227.

CUMBERSDALE, a township in the p. of St. Mary, Cumberland, 3 m. from Carlisle. Area 1,911 acres. Pop. 620.

CUMBERWORTH, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3½ m. SE by E of Alford. Area 950 acres. Pop. 235.

CUMBERWORTH (HALF), a township in the p. of Kirk-Burton, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 250 acres. Pop. 1,683.

CUMBERWORTH, a chapelry in the p. of Silkestone, W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. SE of Huddersfield. Area, with part of the township of Skelmanthorpe, 930 acres. Pop. 2,384.

CUMBRAYS (THE), two islets in the frith of Clyde, between the island of Bute and the coast of Ayrshire, and belonging to the county of Bute. The Greater C., which is 4 m. E of the SE part of Bute and 2 m. W of Largs in Ayrshire, is 3½ m. in length from NE to SW, and about 2 m. in breadth, comprising a superficial area of 5,100 sq. acres. A range of hills, called the Sheughends or Shoughends, runs across the island from N to S, and rises near the centre to the height of about 450 ft. Pop., comprising that of MILLPORT (which see), 1,275. The Little C. to the S of the Great C. is separated from it by a channel about ¾ m. in breadth. It is about 1 m. in length, a ½ m. in breadth, and is 3 m. distant from the coast of Ayrshire. Pop. 8. On the W side, in N lat. 55° 43' and W long. 4° 58', is a lighthouse, which shows a fixed light to the distance in clear weather of 15 m. The two islands are a link in the geological chain which connects Bute with the main land.

CUMBRE (EL). See CANARY (GRAND).

CUMBRE, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 20 m. ESE of Cáceres, partido and 3 m. SW of Trujillo. Pop. 1,202. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

CUMBRESALTAS, or **CUMBRES-MAYORES**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 60 m. NE of Huelva, partido of Aracena. Pop. 2,056. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, a convent, &c., and possesses some trade. Cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, &c., are extensively reared in the surrounding district.

CUMBRES-SAN-BARTOLOME', a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 57 m. NE of Huelva, partido of Aracena.

CUMBRES-DE-EUMEDIO, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 58 m. NE of Huelva, partido of Aracena. It derives its name from its situation between the towns of Cumbres-Mayores and Cumbres-San-Bartolomé.

CUMBRES ESPANOLAS, or **SPANISH PEAKS**, two lofty summits in Texas, on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Del-Norte and the Arkansas, in N lat. 37° 30'.

CUMBRIAN MOUNTAINS, a group spreading

over part of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and N Lancashire, and united by the Shap fells to the Pennine mountains running into Yorkshire. The group covers an estimated area of 700 sq. m., and may be regarded as one immense mass of rock intersected by narrow and deep valleys. The line of its axis passes through Helvellyn, alt. 3,055 ft., Red Pike, alt., 2,893 ft. and along Shap fells.

CUMDEVOCK, a township in the p. of Dalston, Cumberland, 6 m. SSW of Carlisle. Pop. 337.

CUMIANA, a town of Piedmont, cap. of a mandamento, in the prov. and 10 m. N of Pinerolo, near the r. bank of the Cisola. Pop. 4,500.

CUMIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. and on the r. bank of the Marne, cant. of Ay, 15 m. SSW of Reims. Pop. 1,087. It affords good wine.

CUMILLAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 25 m. W of Santander, partido of San-Vicente-de-la-Barguera, on a bay of the Atlantic, which forms the Concha-de-Cumillas. Pop. 707. It has a parish-church, an hospital, and a custom-house; and has a considerable trade in cattle, and in cloth of local manufacture.

CUMINESTOWN, a village in the p. of Monquhitter, Aberdeenshire. Pop. 477.

CUMLA, or **COOMBLA**, a town and fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, 25 m. SSE of Mangalore, on a peninsula. It contains about 150 houses, and is inhabited chiefly by Hindoos and Mahomedans.

CUMMERAGH, or **MONAVOULAGH**, a lofty and conspicuous range of hills and mountains in the co. of Waterford. It bisects the co. into nearly equal parts; and extends from the immediate vicinity of Dungarvan to the vale of the Suir, midway between Clonmel and Carrick-on-Suir. The range is rather a series than a chain, consisting of heights which are only partially connected; and it has a somewhat irregular or sinuous direction, yet bears, in a general view, from S to N. The sides of the mountains are extremely wild and precipitous. Several lakes, called *cummeloughs* and *stillogues*, on the summit of the mountains, are highly picturesque. Clay-slate forms the great body of the mountains, and is, in some places, of a beautiful purple colour. Over this are found a close-grained, light-grey sandstone, argillaceous red sandstone, and an exceedingly beautiful slaty conglomerate.

CUMMERTREES, a parish in the district of Annandale, Dumfries-shire, comprising an area of upwards of 8,000 Scotch acres, extending along the coast between the Nith and Sark. Pop. 1,386. It contains a small v. of the same name; and a stream, called Cummertrees Pow, discharges itself into Queensferry bay. It is intersected by the Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway, which has a station here 12 m. from Dumfries, and an equal distance from Gretna.

CUMMING, a village of Forsyth co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 109 m. NW of Milledgeville, and 9 m. W of Chattahoochee river.

CUMMINGS, a township of Lycoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 111 m. N of Harrisburg. Pop. in 1840, 569.

CUMMINGSTON, a village in the p. of Duffus, Morayshire. Pop. 155.

CUMMINGTON, a township of Hampshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 111 m. W of Boston. It has an uneven surface, but produces good pasturage. It is watered by Westfield river, which affords good water-power. Pop. in 1840, 1,237. It contains a flourishing village of the same name situated on Westfield river, 116 m. W of Boston.

CUMMUM, a town of Hindostan, cap. of the district of the same name, in the prov. of Balaghaut, division and 80 m. NNE of Cuddapah, situated to

the E of a small lake, on an affluent of the Goondlagama, in N lat. 15° 35', and E long. 79° 12'. It is defended by a fort that was taken by the English in 1785, but soon after regained by Tippoo. The district is generally mountainous, but contains no rivers of importance. It was ceded to the British in 1800.

CUMMUMAIT, or **KUMMUMETT**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, cap. of the district of the same name, in the prov. and 108 m. E of Hyderabad, on an affluent of the Kistnah, in N lat. 17° 15', and E long. 80° 12'. It has some cotton manufactures. The district is watered by the Godavery, which forms its E boundary, and by some of the affluents of the Kistnah. It is fertile, but ill-cultivated. It contains several considerable villages.

CUMNOCK (New), a parish in the district of Kyle, forming the SE limb of Ayrshire. It has an outline of nearly 12 m. in length from E to W, and somewhat more than 8 m. in breadth; and contains an area of upwards of 100 sq. m., or about 30,000 acres. Its surface is dotted with hills, and, in its southern division, is warded with mountains. Its highest elevations are Black-craig, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its E boundary, rising 1,600 ft. above the valley of the Nith; and Black-Larg-hill, on its S boundary, which rises 2,890 ft. above sea-level. The lowest ground is the valley of the Nith,—a river which, rising in the SW extremity of the p., intersects it from W to E, and flows here about 500 ft. above sea level. It is here a shallow and sluggish stream, highly tintured with moss, and only 15 ft. broad. Carboniferous limestone occurs in abundance, in beds 12 ft. thick; and alternate seams of smiths' coal and cannel coal appear in the E district, and are in considerable request. Plumbago, or black-lead, is found in the coal-formation, and has, for a considerable period, been wrought; it is, however, of very inferior quality to that of Borrowdale in Cumberland. There are in the p. 3 villages, Path-head, Afton-Bridge-end, and New C.; which had in 1841, a pop.,—the first, of 325; the second, of 261; the third, of 161. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 1,381; in 1851, 2,759.

CUMNOCK (Old), a parish in the E section of the district of Kyle in Ayrshire. It is about 10 m. in extreme length, by about 2 m. in average breadth, and is intersected from E to W by the Lugar. Pop. in 1801, 1,991; in 1851, 3,777.—The village of C. is situated in a sheltered hollow, at the confluence of the Lugar and the Glisnock, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Muirkirk, and 16 m. E of Ayr, on the main road from Glasgow to Dumfries. The Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway is carried across the Lugar about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the v. by a viaduct of 14 arches, and 192 ft. high. The pop. are employed in weaving, which, when trade is good, keeps 120 looms at work; hand-sewing, a common employment with both adult and young females; the manufacture of thrashing-mills, which are in high esteem throughout the W of Scotland; and more especially the manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, which, throughout Scotland, have, for their inimitable beauty, rendered—among snuff-takers at least—the v. surpassingly celebrated. In the last of these sources of support, C. is competed with only by Laureckirk and Montrose. "A few years ago," says a writer in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, "a solid foot of wood that cost only 3s., could be manufactured into boxes worth £100 sterling, and then the workmanship increased the original value of the wood nearly 700 times; but at present a solid foot of wood, will only yield, in finished boxes, about £9 sterling." The great falling-off is to be accounted for chiefly by the satiating of the passion for novelty,—snuff-takers being as curious in the recherche of their box, as antiquarians are in the high date and freshness of their discoveries; and, in

a degree, by the sharpness of competition from the quarter whence the idea of the 'C. snuff-box' was originally obtained.

CUMQIBUS, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, district of Baependi.

CUMREW, a parish of Cumberland, 6 m. N of Kirk-Oswald. Area 2,694 acres. Pop. 166.

CUMRU, a township of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., watered by Tulpehocken and Schuylkill rivers and their tributaries. The surface is partly hilly, and the soil, consisting of calcareous loam and gravel, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,939.

CUMSHOHAW'S SOUND, a bay on the E side of Queen Charlotte's island, in the archipelago of New Hanover, North Pacific, in N lat. 52° 10', W long. 131° 30'.

CUMWHINTON-AND-COATHILL, a township in the p. of Wetheral, Cumberland, 4 m. SE of Carlisle. Pop. 316.

CUMWHITTON, a parish of Cumberland, $\frac{7}{8}$ m. ESE of Carlisle, E of the Eden, and near the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Area 5,400 acres. Pop. 574.

CUNDALL-AND-LECKBY, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, $\frac{4}{5}$ m. NNE of Borough Bridge, on the W bank of the Swale, and near the Great North of England railway. Area 3,351 acres. Pop. 389. Pop. of township 191.

CUNDAPOOR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canava, S division, on the S side of the mouth of a river which flows into the Indian ocean, in N lat. 13° 38', and 55 m. NNW of Mangalore.

CUNDINAMARCA, a dep. of New Grenada, comprising the provs. of Antioquia, Mariquita, Neuva, and Bogota. It embraces the valleys of the Lower Cauca, and the Upper Magdalena, and the table-land of Bogota. Pop. 370,000.

CUNDWA, or **CHUNDWA**, a pergunnah and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candesh, division of Nemaar, 45 m. NNE of Burhanpur, in a plain, near the l. bank of an affluent of the Sukta. It is surrounded by a good mud wall, 15 ft. in height, and contained in 1820 houses to the number of 800. The pergunnah comprises an area of 580 sq. m., and contained at the above date 139 inhabited villages.

CUNEGES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, 8 m. SW of Bergerac. Pop. 462.

CUNENE, a river of Benguela, which, after the junction of the Cubango and several other streams to the E of Caconda, makes an extensive circuit along the SE and S frontiers of the kingdom, receiving in its course the Dumbo, Cuculo, and Dungui, and discharges itself under the name of Nourses river into the Atlantic, in S lat. 17° 30'.

CUNEO. See **CONI**.

CUNFIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Essoyes, near the source of the stream—an affluent of the Ource—of the same name. Pop. 1,119.

CUNHA, or **FALCAO**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo and comarca of Taubate, 125 m. ENE of São Paulo, and about the same distance W of Rio-de-Janeiro, near the Jacuhi, in S lat. 23° 3'. Pop. 3,000. Situated on the Serra Falcao, and within 20 m. of the coast, this town is noted for its salubrity; the temperature is lower than that of any other locality within the torrid region of Brazil. The environs are extremely fertile, and produce grain and varieties of tropical fruits in great abundance. The rearing of cattle, pigs, and fowls forms an important branch of local industry.

CUNHAU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, flowing into the sea 5 m. S of Ponta-da-Pipa.

CUNHINGA, or **KUNJINGA**, a river of Benguela, in the NE part of the kingdom, which flows NW through a district of the same name, and after a course of 225 m. falls into the Coanza, on the l. side, in W long. 17°.

CUNLHAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. of Ambert.—The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1841, 11,546.—The town is 12 m. NW of Ambert. Pop. 3,434.

CUNNEMARA, or **CONNEMARA**, the most western district of the co. of Galway. Nimmo—whose account of it, published in 1814, is more or less copied in the majority of subsequent descriptions—defines Cunnemara to be the whole of the country which extends S from the Killyeries to the bay of Galway, and W from Lough Mask and Corrib to the Atlantic. Its greatest length, in a direction half a point S of W, is 34½ m.; its greatest breadth S, is 24½ m.; and its area, as estimated by Nimmo, is 350,000 Irish acres. It is subdivided into Cunnemara Proper, in the W and centre; Iar-Connaught, in the S; and Joyce-country, in the N. *Cunnemara* etymologically means 'the Bays of the Ocean.' The pop., as estimated by Nimmo at the date of his report, was about 30,000; and was supposed by him to be distributed in the proportion of one-half in C. Proper, one-third in Iar-Connaught, and one-sixth in Joyce-country. But assuming the three districts to be strictly identical with the baronyal divisions, and excluding the important because thickly-inhabited portion of Iar-Connaught which belongs to the barony and town of Galway, the pop. of C. Proper, in 1831, was 28,659,—of Iar-Connaught, 25,140,—of Joyce-country, 8,685,—of the whole territory, 62,564. C. has long been regarded as one of the most uncultivated parts of Ireland,—a wilderness of bog and mountain, a dreary and barbarous *terra incognita*; but it has, in many respects, been belied; and it probably possesses as varied, facile, and ample means of general improvement as any other mountainous region of equal extent in the United Kingdom. "On a general view, it seems one continued tract of bog and mountain, the quantity of arable land not amounting to one-tenth, perhaps not one-twentieth of the whole. Where cultivation has made the greatest progress, on the S shore of Lough Corrib, the arable or dry land is interspersed with extensive tracts of naked limestone rock of a most desolate aspect; and it appears to be only after incredible labour, that a few patches of soil have been won from the general waste; nevertheless, such is the fertility of these spots, and the value of the pasture among the limestone, that this land, even including rock, produces a rent of 15s. per acre, and, where tolerably cleared, lets as high as in any part of the kingdom. The other parts of the district are, for the most part, bare moors, consisting of bog of various depth, upon a bottom of primitive rock of difficult decomposition and affording little soil; but several strings or beds of limestone run through the country, and are distinguishable by the verdure and cultivation which has taken place in their vicinity." The fact is, that though C. is mountainous, it possesses no such upland character as seven-eighths of continental Scotland N of the Caledonian canal, or W of the frontier range of the Grampians, or as the central tableau of Wales or the region distinctively known as Snowdonia, or as the broad belt of uplands on the mutual border of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick on the other, or even as the greater portion of the far-famed but extensively desolate co. of Wicklow.—The climate is so mild, and the varied surface and northern hill-screens afford such shelter, that snow is little known, and cattle are never housed; yet the summers are wet, and heavy westerly winds prevail.—The interior of the country is so deeply and ramifiedly penetrated by various great inlets of the sea, and by the main body and the western arm of Lough Corrib, that no part of it is distant 4 m. from existing navigation; and it is so profusely interspersed with chains and clusters of deep fresh-water lakes, that it might, at a comparatively small expense, be minutely traced with navigation in almost the profusion of a kind of great water-network. Including the coast of mainland and of islands, it has not less than 400 m. of shore; in the interior it has about 25 navigable lakes of each a mile or upwards in length, besides hundreds of smaller lakes; and, on the sea-board, it has upwards of 20 safe and capacious harbours, fit for vessels of any burden. The relative extent of different soils and surfaces is about 25,000 Irish acres of arable land, 120,000 of bog, 200,600 of mountain and upland pasture, and 5,000 of bare rock, much of it limestone. The country strictly mountainous extends from Lough Corrib to Achra-point, and sends up summits of from 1,200 to 2,500 ft. in height above sea-level. Previous to 1813, the only roads of C. were footpaths over bogs and rocky heights, or narrow bridle-roads highly dangerous or quite impracticable in winter, and scarcely passable by a mounted stranger even during summer. But one excellent carriage-road now makes the circuit of the whole coast, and brings all the numerous marine inlets and their valleys into overland communication by way of Costello bay with Galway; another and still more valuable road proceeds from Galway to Oughterard, and thence along the great central valley, quite through the country, to Clifden; and other improvements, in the form of subordinate roads, and of quays and piers, have been made to so great an extent as to render communication from every valuable or tolerably reclaimable part of C. easy with Galway, and thence with the rest of Ireland.

CUNNERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle and 3 m. E of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, in the neighbourhood of which Frederic the Great was defeated by the Austrian general, Laudon, on 12th Aug. 1759.

CUNNINGHAM, the N district of Ayrshire, bounded on the E by Renfrewshire; on the N and W by the frith of Clyde; on the S, separated from Kyle by the river Irvine. Its length from N to S may be about 18 m.; its breadth from E to W 12 m. It includes the parishes of Ardrrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dregghorn, part of Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Largs, Loudoun, Stevenston, and Stewarton. The total number of families in the district in 1831 was 13,047. Of these, 2,212 families were employed in agriculture; and 7,457 in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts. The total pop. in 1831 was 63,453 in 1851, 86,272. C. is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale; but cannot be said to have any mountains. It is watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Annock, Caaf, Garnock, Irvine, and Rye; and contains several populous towns and villages: as Ardrrossan, Beith, Dalry, Irvine, Kilwinning, Largs, Saltcoats, and Stewarton. The whole district abounds with coal, limestone, and freestone. It is however mostly in the hands of great proprietors; and is, of consequence, ornamented with few seats. This district is celebrated for its dairy husbandry, which has reached greater perfection here than in any other quarter of Scotland.

CUNNINGHAM, a village in Putnam co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 107 m. NW of Columbus.

CUNNINGHAM (CAPE), a headland on the NW coast of Baffin's bay, in N lat. 74° 40', W long. 79° 2'.

CUNNINGHAM FLOD, an inlet on the W coast of Greenland, in N lat. 67° 10', W long. 53° 30'.

CUNNINGHAM (FORT), a small fort at the entrance of St. George's island harbour, in the Bermudas, in N lat. 32° 23' 13", W long. 64° 39' 37".

CUNNINGHAM'S GAP, a pass in the Dividing range, to the E of Darling-downs, in Australia, nearly under the parallel of 28° S.

CUNNINGHAM'S ISLAND, an island of considerable extent in the W part of Lake Erie, a little to the N of the entrance into Sandusky bay.

CUNNINGHAM (MOUNT), a mountain in S Australia, in S lat. 33° 14', E long. 147° 25'. It consists of ferruginous sandstone. A small tributary of the Lachlan skirts its E side.

CUNNINGHAM MOUNTAINS, a range on the E coast of North Devon, in Arctic America, in N lat. 75°, W long. 82°.

CUNNINGHAM (POINT), a cliffy promontory on the W side of King's sound, on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 16° 39' 20", E long. 123° 10'.

CUNNINGMOON, a town of China, in the island of Kiow, which appears to have been chiefly created by traders from Hong-kong, who have gradually established themselves here, and by their commercial operations gathered around them a pop. of between 4,000 and 5,000. They have hitherto received good treatment at the hands of the Chinese authorities; though beyond the pale of British protection.

CUNUR, or **KUNURE**, a military station in the Madras presidency, picturesquely located at the head of the pass which connects the Neilgherries with the Coimbatore country and S India, 12 m. SW of Kotagheessy station. Its climate is mild, but subject to fogs.

CUNURIS, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which flows into the Amazon on the l. bank, a little above the mouth of the Oriximina. It gives name to a tribe of Indians settled between it and the Oriximina.

the E. of a small lake, on an affluent of the Goondlagama, in N lat. 15° 35', and E long. 79° 12'. It is defended by a fort that was taken by the English in 1785, but soon after regained by Tippoo. The district is generally mountainous, but contains no rivers of importance. It was ceded to the British in 1800.

CUMMUMAIT, or **KUMMUMETT**, a town and fortress of Hindostan, cap. of the district of the same name, in the prov. and 108 m. E of Hyderabad, on an affluent of the Kistnah, in N lat. 17° 15', and E long. 80° 12'. It has some cotton manufactures. The district is watered by the Godavery, which forms its E boundary, and by some of the affluents of the Kistnah. It is fertile, but ill-cultivated. It contains several considerable villages.

CUMNOCK (NEW), a parish in the district of Kyle, forming the SE limb of Ayrshire. It has an outline of nearly 12 m. in length from E to W, and somewhat more than 8 m. in breadth; and contains an area of upwards of 100 sq. m., or about 30,000 acres. Its surface is dotted with hills, and, in its southern division, is warted with mountains. Its highest elevations are Black-craig, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from its E boundary, rising 1,600 ft. above the valley of the Nith; and Black-Larg-hill, on its S boundary, which rises 2,890 ft. above sea-level. The lowest ground is the valley of the Nith, a river which, rising in the SW extremity of the p., intersects it from W to E, and flows here about 500 ft. above sea-level. It is here a shallow and sluggish stream, highly tintured with moss, and only 15 ft. broad. Carboniferous limestone occurs in abundance, in beds 12 ft. thick; and alternate seams of smiths' coal and cannel coal appear in the E district, and are in considerable request. Plumbago, or black-lead, is found in the coal-formation, and has, for a considerable period, been wrought; it is, however, of very inferior quality to that of Borrowdale in Cumberland. There are in the p. 3 villages, Path-head, Afton-Bridge-end, and New C.; which had in 1841, a pop.,—the first, of 325; the second, of 261; the third, of 161. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 1,381; in 1851, 2,759.

CUMNOCK (OLD), a parish in the E section of the district of Kyle in Ayrshire. It is about 10 m. in extreme length, by about 2 m. in average breadth, and is intersected from E to W by the Lugar. Pop. in 1801, 1,991; in 1851, 3,777.—The village of C. is situated in a sheltered hollow, at the confluence of the Lugar and the Glisnock, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Muirkirk, and 16 m. E of Ayr, on the main road from Glasgow to Dumfries. The Glasgow, Dumfries, and Carlisle railway is carried across the Lugar about $\frac{1}{4}$ m. above the v. by a viaduct of 14 arches, and 192 ft. high. The pop. are employed in weaving, which, when trade is good, keeps 120 looms at work; hand-sewing, a common employment with both adult and young females; the manufacture of thrashing-mills, which are in high esteem throughout the W of Scotland; and more especially the manufacture of wooden snuff-boxes, which, throughout Scotland, have, for their inimitable beauty, rendered—among snuff-takers at least—the v. surpassingly celebrated. In the last of these sources of support, C. is competed with only by Laureneekirk and Montrose. "A few years ago," says a writer in the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, "a solid foot of wood that cost only 3s., could be manufactured into boxes worth £100 sterling, and then the workmanship increased the original value of the wood nearly 700 times; but at present a solid foot of wood, will only yield, in finished boxes, about £9 sterling." The great falling-off is to be accounted for chiefly by the satiating of the passion for novelty,—snuff-takers being as curious in the recherche of their box, as antiquarians are in the high date and freshness of their discoveries; and, in

a degree, by the sharpness of competition from the quarter whence the idea of the 'C. snuff-box' was originally obtained.

CUMQUIBUS, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, district of Baependi.

CUMREW, a parish of Cumberland, 6 m. N of Kirk-Oswald. Area 2,694 acres. Pop. 166.

CUMRU, a township of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., watered by Tulpehocken and Schuylkill rivers and their tributaries. The surface is partly hilly, and the soil, consisting of calcareous loam and gravel, is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 2,939.

CUMSHOHAW'S SOUND, a bay on the E side of Queen Charlotte's island, in the archipelago of New Hanover, North Pacific, in N lat. 52° 10', W long. 131° 30'.

CUMWHINTON-AND-COATHILL, a township in the p. of Wetheral, Cumberland, 4 m. SE of Carlisle. Pop. 316.

CUMWHITTON, a parish of Cumberland, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ESE of Carlisle, E of the Eden, and near the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. Area 5,400 acres. Pop. 574.

CUNDALL-AND-LECKBY, a parish and township in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Borough Bridge, on the W bank of the Swale, and near the Great North of England railway. Area 3,351 acres. Pop. 389. Pop. of township 191.

CUNDAPOOR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canava, S division, on the S side of the mouth of a river which flows into the Indian ocean, in N lat. 13° 38', and 55 m. NNW of Mangalore.

CUNDINAMARCA, a dep. of New Grenada, comprising the provs. of Antioquia, Mariquita, Neuva, and Bogota. It embraces the valleys of the Lower Cauca, and the Upper Magdalena, and the table-land of Bogota. Pop. 370,000.

CUNDWA, or **CHUNDWA**, a pergunnah and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeish, division of Nemaar, 45 m. NNE of Burhanpur, in a plain, near the l. bank of an affluent of the Sukta. It is surrounded by a good mud wall, 15 ft. in height, and contained in 1820 houses to the number of 800. The pergunnah comprises an area of 580 sq. m., and contained at the above date 139 inhabited villages.

CUNEGES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, 8 m. SW of Bergerac. Pop. 462.

CUNENE, a river of Benguela, which, after the junction of the Cubango and several other streams to the E of Caconda, makes an extensive circuit along the SE and S frontiers of the kingdom, receiving in its course the Dumbo, Cuculo, and Dungi, and discharges itself under the name of Nourses river into the Atlantic, in S lat. 17° 30'.

CUNEO. See **CONI**.

CUNFIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. of Essoyes, near the source of the stream—an affluent of the Ource—of the same name. Pop. 1,119.

CUNHA, or **FALCAO**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo and comarca of Taubate, 125 m. ENE of São Paulo, and about the same distance W of Rio-de-Janeiro, near the Jacuhi, in S lat. 23° 3'. Pop. 3,000. Situated on the Serra Falcao, and within 20 m. of the coast, this town is noted for its salubrity; the temperature is lower than that of any other locality within the torrid region of Brazil. The environs are extremely fertile, and produce grain and varieties of tropical fruits in great abundance. The rearing of cattle, pigs, and fowls forms an important branch of local industry.

CUNHAU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, flowing into the sea 5 m. S of Ponta-da-Pipa.

CUNHINGA, or **KUNJINGA**, a river of Benguela, in the NE part of the kingdom, which flows NW through a district of the same name, and after a course of 225 m. falls into the Coanza, on the l. side, in W long. 17°.

CUNLHAT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, arrond. of Ambert.—The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1841, 11,546.—The town is 12 m. NW of Ambert. Pop. 3,434.

CUNNEMARA, or **CONNEMARA**, the most western district of the co. of Galway. Nimmo—whose account of it, published in 1814, is more or less copied in the majority of subsequent descriptions—defines Connemara to be the whole of the country which extends S from the Killeries to the bay of Galway, and W from loughs Mask and Corrib to the Atlantic. Its greatest length, in a direction half a point S of W, is 344 m.; its greatest breadth S, is 243 m.; and its area, as estimated by Nimmo, is 350,000 Irish acres. It is subdivided into Connemara Proper, in the W and centre; Iar-Connaught, in the S; and Joyce-country, in the N. *Connemara* etymologically means 'the Bays of the Ocean.' The pop., as estimated by Nimmo at the date of his report, was about 30,000; and was supposed by him to be distributed in the proportion of one-half in C. Proper, one-third in Iar-Connaught, and one-sixth in Joyce-country. But assuming the three districts to be strictly identical with the baronial divisions, and excluding the important because thickly-inhabited portion of Iar-Connaught which belongs to the barony and town of Galway, the pop. of C. Proper, in 1831, was 28,639,—of Iar-Connaught, 25,140,—of Joyce-country, 8,685,—of the whole territory, 62,564. C. has long been regarded as one of the most uncultivated parts of Ireland,—a wilderness of bog and mountain, a dreary and barbarous *terra incognita*; but it has, in many respects, been belied; and it probably possesses as varied, facile, and ample means of general improvement as any other mountainous region of equal extent in the United Kingdom. "On a general view, it seems one continued tract of bog and mountain, the quantity of arable land not amounting to one-tenth, perhaps not one-twentieth of the whole. Where cultivation has made the greatest progress, on the S shore of Lough-Corrib, the arable or dry land is interspersed with extensive tracts of naked limestone rock of a most desolate aspect; and it appears to be only after incredible labour, that a few patches of soil have been won from the general waste; nevertheless, such is the fertility of these spots, and the value of the pasture among the limestone, that this land, even including rock, produces a rent of 15s. per acre, and, where tolerably cleared, lets as high as in any part of the kingdom. The other parts of the district are, for the most part, bare moors, consisting of bog of various depth, upon a bottom of primitive rock of difficult decomposition and affording little soil; but several strings or beds of limestone run through the country, and are distinguishable by the verdure and cultivation which has taken place in their vicinity." The fact is, that though C. is mountainous, it possesses no such upland character as seven-eighths of continental Scotland N of the Caledonian canal, or W of the frontier range of the Grampians, or as the central tableau of Wales or the region distinctively known as Snowdonia, or as the broad belt of uplands on the mutual border of Kerry, Cork, and Limerick on the other, or even as the greater portion of the far-famed but extensively desolate co. of Wicklow.—The climate is so mild, and the varied surface and northern hill-screens afford such shelter, that snow is little known, and cattle are never housed; yet the summers are wet, and heavy westerly winds prevail.—The interior of the country is so deeply and ramifiedly penetrated by various great inlets of the sea, and by the main body and the western arm of Lough-Corrib, that no part of it is distant 4 m. from existing navigation; and it is so profusely interspersed with chains and clusters of deep fresh-water lakes, that it might, at a comparatively small expense, be minutely traced with navigation in almost the profusion of a kind of great water-network. Including the coast of mainland and of islands, it has not less than 400 m. of shore; in the interior it has about 25 navigable lakes of each a mile or upwards in length, besides hundreds of smaller lakes; and, on the sea-board, it has upwards of 20 safe and capacious harbours, fit for vessels of any burden. The relative extent of different soils and surfaces is about 25,000 Irish acres of arable land, 120,000 of bog, 200,000 of mountain and upland pasture, and 5,000 of bare rock, much of it limestone. The country strictly mountainous extends from Lough-Corrib to Aghris-point, and sends up summits of from 1,200 to 2,500 ft. in height above sea-level. Previous to 1813, the only roads of C. were footpaths over bogs and rocky heights, or narrow bridle-roads highly dangerous or quite impracticable in winter, and scarcely passable by a mounted stranger even during summer. But one excellent carriage-road now makes the circuit of the whole coast, and brings all the numerous marine inlets and their valleys into overland communication by way of Costello bay with Galway; another and still more valuable road proceeds from Galway to Oughterard, and thence along the great central valley, quite through the country, to Clifden; and other improvements, in the form of subordinate roads, and of quays and piers, have been made to so great an extent as to render communication from every valuable or tolerably reclaimable part of C. easy with Galway, and thence with the rest of Ireland.

CUNNERSDORF, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, circle and 3 m. E of Frankfurt-on-the-Oder, in the neighbourhood of which Frederic the Great was defeated by the Austrian general, Laudon, on 12th Aug. 1759.

CUNNINGHAM, the N district of Ayrshire, bounded on the E by Renfrewshire; on the N and W by the frith of Clyde; on the S, separated from Kyle by the river Irvine. Its length from N to S may be about 18 m.; its breadth from E to W 12 m. It includes the parishes of Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Dreghorn, part of Dunlop, Fenwick, Irvine, Kilbirnie, West Kilbride, Kilmarnock, Kilmaurs, Kilwinning, Largs, Loudoun, Stevenston, and Stewarton. The total number of families in the district in 1831 was 13,047. Of these, 2,212 families were employed in agriculture; and 7,457 in trade, manufactures, and handicrafts. The total pop. in 1831 was 63,453 in 1851, 86,272. C. is pleasantly diversified with hill and dale; but cannot be said to have any mountains. It is watered by numerous streams, the chief of which are the Annock, Caaf, Garnock, Irvine, and Rye; and contains several populous towns and villages: as Ardrossan, Beith, Dalry, Irvine, Kilwinning, Largs, Saltcoats, and Stewarton. The whole district abounds with coal, limestone, and freestone. It is however mostly in the hands of great proprietors; and is, of consequence, ornamented with few seats. This district is celebrated for its dairy husbandry, which has reached greater perfection here than in any other quarter of Scotland.

CUNNINGHAM, a village in Putnam co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 107 m. NW of Columbus.

CUNNINGHAM (CAPE), a headland on the NW coast of Baffin's bay, in N lat. 74° 40', W long. 79° 2'.

CUNNINGHAM FIORD, an inlet on the W coast of Greenland, in N lat. 67° 10', W long. 53° 30'.

CUNNINGHAM (FORT), a small fort at the entrance of St. George's island harbour, in the Bermudas, in N lat. 32° 23' 13", W long. 64° 39' 37".

CUNNINGHAM'S GAP, a pass in the Dividing range, to the E of Darling-downs, in Australia, nearly under the parallel of 28° S.

CUNNINGHAM'S ISLAND, an island of considerable extent in the W part of Lake Erie, a little to the N of the entrance into Sandusky bay.

CUNNINGHAM (MOUNT), a mountain in S Australia, in S lat. 33° 14', E long. 147° 25'. It consists of ferruginous sandstone. A small tributary of the Lachlan skirts its E side.

CUNNINGHAM MOUNTAINS, a range on the E coast of North Devon, in Arctic America, in N lat. 75°, W long. 82°.

CUNNINGHAM (POINT), a cliffy promontory on the W side of King's sound, on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 16° 39' 20", E long. 123° 10'.

CUNNINGMOON, a town of China, in the island of Kiow, which appears to have been chiefly created by traders from Hong-kong, who have gradually established themselves here, and by their commercial operations gathered around them a pop. of between 4,000 and 5,000. They have hitherto received good treatment at the hands of the Chinese authorities; though beyond the pale of British protection.

CUNUR, or **KUNUR**, a military station in the Madras presidency, picturesquely located at the head of the pass which connects the Neilgherries with the Coimbatore country and S India, 12 m. SW of Kotaghestry station. Its climate is mild, but subject to fogs.

CUNURIS, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which flows into the Amazon on the l. bank, a little above the mouth of the Oriximina. It gives name to a tribe of Indians settled between it and the Oriximina.

CUORGNE, a commune and town in the Sardinian prov. of Ivri, on the r. bank of the Orca, 14 m. WSW of Ivri. Pop. 3,250.

CUPAR-ANGUS, or CUPAR-ANGUS, a parish, partly in Perthshire, partly in Forfarshire, about 5 m. in length from SW to NE, and from 1 to 1½ m. in breadth. The Isla skirts its W side. Besides the town of C. it contains the villages of Balbrogie, Caldharn or Cadarn, and Welton. The p. is intersected by the Scottish Midland Junction railway. Pop. in 1801, including the town of C., 2,416; in 1851, 2,972.—The town of C. is 15 m. NW of Dundee by railway, and 12 m. E by N of Perth. Though designated of Angus, by far the greater part of this town is in the co. of Perth. It is situated near the Isla, and is divided by a rivulet into two parts; that part which lies S of the rivulet, and had a pop. of 325 in 1841, is all that belongs to Angus. The streets are well-paved and lighted, and the town has much improved of late years. The linen manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent; there is also a considerable tannery; and in the immediate neighbourhood a large bleachfield. The pop. in 1793 amounted to 1,604; in 1851 to 2,004.

CUPAR-FIFE, a central parish of Fifeshire, about 9 m. distant from the coast, on the three sides of the peninsula of Fife, intersected by the river Eden, which flows slowly through it from SW to NE. The town of C., and about two-thirds of the p., are on the N side of the Eden. The p. is intersected by the Edinburgh and Dundee railway. The principal kind of cloth manufactured is dowlas; sheetings and Osnaburgs are also largely made; and there are now above 600 looms in the p. There are also mills for flour, corn, and barley, and for spinning linen yarn. Besides the county town, the p. contains the village of Springfield at the W extremity, and that of Glaidney, an extension of Ceres village, at its S. Pop. in 1801, 1,463; in 1851, 7,427. The royal burgh of C. is pleasantly situated on the N bank of the Eden, nearly in the centre of the p., on the great road from Edinburgh to Dundee; 10 m. W of St. Andrew's; 22 m. NE of Kinghorn; and 31 m. from Edinburgh by Kirkcaldy. It is a place of some antiquity, but contains many new houses, and presents the appearance of a thriving modern town. C. is conjoined in the election of a member of parliament with St. Andrew's, Crail, Killyrenny, E and W Anstruther, and Pittenweem. Parliamentary constituency in 1839, 333; in 1847, 457. C. is principally distinguished for its trade in corn, and the mills, brewing, and such establishments dependent on that species of market; there are, however, several extensive spinning-mills in the neighbourhood; and there is a considerable trade in the weaving of coarse linens, and in home manufactures, such as leather, candles, and snuff. Its printing establishments, too, have produced some beautiful specimens of typography. It contains a public library, instituted in 1797, which now comprises upwards of 6,000 volumes. Pop. in 1851, 4,005.

CUPICA, a village and port of New Grenada, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, which flows into the Pacific, near the entrance of the bay of Panama, in about 6° 40' N lat., 77° 45' W long. Humboldt was of opinion that C. bay merited attention in connection with the long-cherished scheme for a ship-canal between the two great oceans. In the geographical introduction to his work on New Spain, he has enumerated nine different places where the waters which flow into the Atlantic might possibly be connected with those which flow into the Pacific. For the northernmost of these, he goes as far as the Ungjah, or Peace river, in N lat. 54° 37'; and for the southernmost, to a supposed communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in Patagonia,

7° N of the straits of Magellan, which was the object of a Spanish expedition of discovery in 1790. The sixth of these points, viz. the small port and bay of C.—about 125 m. from the gulf of Darien or Choco on the Atlantic—appears to be the spot most favourable, in the opinion of M. de H., to the project of a canal from ocean to ocean. From the bay of C. there is a passage of only 15 or 18 m. over a country quite level to the head of navigation of the Naipi, Naypo, or Naipipi, which flows into the Atrato, 15 leagues above its embouchure into the Atlantic. M. de H. gives to Gogueneche, a Biscayan pilot, the credit of having first turned the attention of the Spanish government to this point, which the same intelligent traveller says should be regarded as the Suez of America,—as being almost the only spot where the chain of the Andes is completely interrupted, and a canal thus made practicable. In fact, “in the Choco-del-Norte, the mountains lower to such a degree that between the gulf of C., and the Rio Naipi, they disappear altogether,”—the whole territory, to use the language of one of Humboldt's informants, a merchant of Carthagena, is *tereno enteramente llano*,—a perfect level. The hon. T. C. Scarlett confirms this account of the isthmus in this quarter, and adds, on the authority of the British vice-consul at Carthagena, that the distance between the bay of C. and the embarcadero or navigable point of the Naipi is only 12 m. with a rise of 150 ft.: that Indians were in the habit of carrying their canoes across from the bay to the river; and that Captain Illingsworth of the Chilian frigate, Rose, having occasion to send despatches to Quibdo from C. bay, caused a boat capable of containing 15 men to be drawn across, and launched on the Naipi. The latter river has 12 ft. water, and the distance from the confluence of the Naipi and Atrato to the Pacific is 40 m. See ATRATO. It would appear, however, that no scientific hypsometric survey of this important district has ever taken place.

CUPICURA, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, district of Alhandra, and parish of Penha-de-Franca-de-Tacoara.

CUPUCA, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which discharges itself into the Huiruha.

CUQ, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. N of Estafford, and 11 m. SSE of Agen, on a hill. Pop. 622.

CUQ, or CUQ-TOULZA, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, arrond. of Lavaur. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,633; in 1841, 5,815.—The village is pleasantly situated on a hill, 12 m. SSE of Lavaur. Pop. 1,136.

CUR, a small river of Argyshire, in the district of Cowal, which rises near Lochgoilhead, and after a course of about 10 m. falls into the head of Loch Eck.

CURA (SAN LUIS DE), a town of Venezuela, in the prov. and 50 m. SW of Caracas, in a valley, near the l. bank of the Guarico. Pop. 4,000. It has a church of some celebrity. The surrounding district is fertile, and the climate warm and dry.

CURACA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia. It runs between the districts of Joazeiro and Pambu, and falls into the r. side of the São-Francisco.

CURACAO (LITTLE), a low sandy islet 4 m. SE by S of the SE extremity of the island of Curaçoa. No part of it appears to be elevated more than 6 or 8 ft. above sea-level, except the W end.

CURACAVI, a village of Chili, on the river Poangu, on the road from Valparaiso to Santiago. Alt. above sea-level 633 ft.

CURACHEE. See KURACHI.

CURACOA, CURAZOA, or CURASSOU, one of the

West Indian islands, situated in the Caribbean sea, on the coast of Venezuela, in N lat. $12^{\circ} 6'$, and W long. 69° . Its SE point is 27 m. W from the S point of Bonaire; and its N point 43 m. to the E of the SE point of the island of Oruba. It is little more than a bare rock, extending from NW to SE 35 m. in length, and 6 m. in its greatest breadth. Its area has been greatly over-estimated at 600 sq. m. It produces sugar, tobacco, indigo, wool, cochineal, leather, and salt; and maize, cassava, figs, oranges, and citrons are cultivated. It is comparatively of little consequence, however, in respect of cultivation or pasturage; but derives its importance altogether from its position and subserviency to commerce. When the Portuguese recovered from the Dutch that part of Brazil which had been originally taken from them, the republic of Holland would have lost all footing in the New world, but for a few small islands which they still had in possession. Of these the most important, perhaps, was C. This island had been held by the Spaniards since 1527; and from them it was taken in 1632 by the Dutch, who were principally induced to undertake this conquest by the facilities which the possession of C. would afford for the prosecution of an illicit trade with the Spanish main. It was, besides, in the vicinity of the island of Jamaica towards the N, of St. Domingo on the NE, and of the Lesser Antilles towards the E; in all of which directions accordingly it was practicable to prosecute a gainful commerce. Crowds of Dutch ships, strongly built and well-armed, were in the practice of touching at C. either for intelligence or for pilots, and then proceeding chiefly to the Spanish coasts with a view to trade, which they were able to force with a strong hand in the face of the *guarda-costas*. In progress of time, however, a considerable change took place in the manner of conducting this intercourse. C. itself became an immense magazine, to which the Spaniards came in their boats with the view of exchanging their gold, silver, vanilla, cacao, cochineal, bark, leather, and mules, for Negroes, linen and woollen cloths, silks, India stuffs, spices, laces, ribbons, quicksilver, articles of iron and steel, or whatever other commodities the numerous storehouses formed within this island had drawn together, either from Europe, or the East Indies, or any other part of the world. The trade of C., even in times of peace, was said to be annually worth no less than £500,000; but in time of war the profit was still greater, for then it became the common emporium of the West Indies, affording a retreat to ships of all nations, and at the same time refusing to none of them arms and ammunition for their mutual destruction. The intercourse with Spain being at such times interrupted, the Spanish colonies had scarcely any other market whence they could be well supplied either with slaves or goods. The French came hither to buy beef, pork, corn, flour, and lumber, which were brought from the continent of North America, or exported from Ireland. And besides the other articles of its own native produce, the salt works of the island afforded a considerable supply of this article to the English islands and the colonies on the continent. It was in ships from C., together with those of Cartagena and Porto-Bello, that almost all the Negroes sent to Peru were formerly conveyed. This was a very considerable branch of traffic, the Spaniards often taking off not less than 1,500 slaves at a time. It diminished from the period that the English settlers in Jamaica took part in it; but a compensation was found in the traffic which succeeded in European goods. It is impossible to estimate the quantity of goods of this description which, though contraband, the two towns just named carried off every year from C., or which the Dutch themselves

distributed along the opposite coast of Venezuela, as well as in the river Hache, and in the prov. of New Andalusia, or Cumana. The sugar prepared in C., and the tobacco grown there, as well as the wool, leather, and other produce of the island itself, made part of the cargoes which were taken in return by Europe; and the rich merchandise of Spanish America was lucratively exchanged for an ample and constant supply of European goods. This traffic was for the most part carried on in five or six large vessels, which were constantly at sea, and in progress from one coast to the other. In consequence of the lucrative traffic thus originated between the Dutch settlers of C. and the Spaniards, it became the policy of the former to prevent the ships of adventurers from entering their ports, and to refuse purchasing the booty which those determined pirates drew from the Spanish nation. This apparent misunderstanding with the freebooters was not allowed, however, in any respect to injure the interests of the merchants of the island; for when an opportunity offered, the vessels of the pirates were despatched to St. Thomas's, a Danish settlement, whither they were followed by ships provided with money or goods, with which to purchase, or to receive in way of barter, their illicit cargoes. In times of war between Great Britain and France, C. used to supply all the S coast of St. Domingo with provisions. It at the same time took off the produce of that island; and French-armed vessels from the Windward islands, regardless of the length of the passage, went thither in crowds during the continuance of war, because they could there find everything necessary for the equipment of their vessels, besides the commodities of the Spanish main. Every commodity, without exception, landed at C. while it remained in the possession of the Dutch, paid 1 per cent. port-duty; Dutch goods were never taxed higher; but those shipped from other European ports paid 9 per cent. more. Foreign coffee was subjected to the same tax, with the view of promoting the sale of that of Surinam. Every other American product was subject only to the payment of 3 per cent., but with the express stipulation that it was to be conveyed directly to some part of the republic. The Dutch company trading to the Indies never itself engaged in any commerce at C., but rested satisfied with the duties accruing from whatever was brought to the island. It was necessary that one should have been born a Dutchman to think of settling in C. Through the industry of the Dutch, however, not only were the advantages which this place might afford in respect of trade early foreseen, but the face of the island itself was so much improved as to make it a not altogether undesirable place of abode. Through their exertions, the pastures, which formerly furnished a great number of cattle, were converted into plantations for sugar and tobacco; and a soil naturally barren, rendered in many respects productive.—The pop. of C. is 13,500, of whom 3,000 are whites, and 5,500 free coloured. The principal towns are one of the same name as the island itself, and Williamstadt. The town of C. is well situated; its buildings are large and convenient, and it is full of storehouses well provided with every species of merchandise and manufacture. Its port, though dangerous and difficult to be made, is abundantly secure. In Williamstadt, which is considered the chief town of the island, or on the opposite side of the harbour, there are scarcely any white inhabitants besides a few merchants. Such as have any lands live upon them, and the public officers and servants of the company live in or near the fort. C. has an excellent harbour. Indeed, it has two considerable ports,—one on the W coast of the island, 14½ m. from Point Canon, called St. Ann's,—the other, 6 m. to the

E of this, called Santa Barbara. To the large and excellent harbour of St. Ann the access is somewhat difficult; but when once entered, its spacious basin affords every convenience and security. It is capable of containing and protecting against all winds, as well as against any hostile force, upwards of 300 ships of the largest size. Any repairs can be conveniently made in it; so that a fleet defeated at sea may here find at once a safe asylum and convenience for refitting. In time of war, it is well-adapted to serve as a rendezvous for merchant-vessels bound to Europe, which, from its situation to windward, may always take refuge in it. It is also an excellent station for provisions. In the war of 1780, cruisers from this island greatly annoyed the English West India trade, and with such advantage to themselves that there was a balance accounted for by the treasury of about 190,000 francs, or £17,275, arising from the duties on the prize-cargoes.

The official value of the imports of C. under the English in 1809 was £241,675; in 1810, £236,181; of the exports in 1809, £316,696; in 1810, £263,996. The principal articles imported from or by way of C. into Great Britain, were coffee, sugar, rum, and cotton-wool. Of the latter article 427,268 lbs. were exported in 1809; and 230,770 lbs. in 1810. The cultivation of cochineal has received rapid extension, not only in C. and Bonaire, but also at Aruba, where the inhabitants have set apart a large quantity of land for the purpose. The annexed comparative table of the gross products of the article in C., Bonaire, and Aruba will show the extent to which this has taken place:—

	Dutch lbs.	Value in florins.
1845	2,416	6,872.52
1846	4,707	15,648.56
1847	13,174	£33,730.55
1848	18,050	54,905.58

History. C., offering in some respect but little temptation to enemies, has been comparatively exempt from hostile attacks. In 1763, the French, having corrupted the commandant of the island, landed a force of 500 or 600 men; but the invading troops were obliged to reembark, without having met with the success that they expected. About five years afterwards, Louis XIV., whose pride had been hurt by this check to his conquering arms, sent out D'Estrees with 18 ships of war and 12 privateers to wipe off the stain; but from the rashness and obstinacy of the admiral, most of these vessels were run aground on Davis's island, and the shattered remains of the fleet returned in very bad condition to Brest without having effected anything. For a long time after that period, neither C. nor the little islands of Aruba and Bonaire, dependent on it, suffered any disturbance. It was captured by the English in 1798; and afterwards in 1806.

CURAGUASI, or **CARAGUASI**, a town of Peru, in the dep. of Ayacucho, prov. and 110 m. SE of Huamanga, on the l. bank of the Apurimac.

CURAHURA-DE-CARANGES, a town of Bolivia, in the intendency and to the W of Potosi.

CURAHURA-DE-PACAJES, a town of Bolivia, in the intendency and 80 m. SW of La Paz, and prov. of Pacajes, on the l. bank of the Verde.

CURAMO-ISLAND, a narrow tract of land in Upper Guinea, on the coast of Benin, separated from the mainland by Cradoo lake and Lagos creek, and extending from the embouchure of the Benin or Formosa river on the SE, in W long. 5° 5', to that of the Lagos, in 3° 28'. It rises but little above the level of the sea.

CURAN BAY, an indentation of the E coast of the island of Borneo, to the S of Sabaunung-point. It receives the Taballar river.

CURANGE, or **CURENGEN**, a commune and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limbourg, 2 m. W of Hasselt, on the Denier. Pop. 1,187. It has extensive bleacheries.

CURARAY, a river of Ecuador, which has its source in the Andes, in the prov. of Chimborazo, on the N side of the mountain of Llanganate, and 62

m. ESE of Quito; runs ESE through a level country inhabited by various Indian tribes; and after a course of 370 m. unites with the Napo, in the territory of the Abijiras, in S lat. 2° 40'. Its principal affluents are the Veleno on the r., and on the l. the Sotano, Nocsino, Turibuno, and Santa.

CURASAYCILLA, a river of Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, in the territory of the Abijiras, which flows E. and unites with the Napo 50 m. ESE of the confluence of the Curaray.

CURBAR, a hamlet in the p. of Bakewell, Derbyshire, 1½ m. ESE of Stoney-Middleton, on the Derwent. Pop. 371.

CURBOROUGH WITH ELMHURST, a township in the p. of Chad, Staffordshire, 2 m. NNE of Lichfield. Area 2,080 acres. Pop. 239.

CURBRIDGE, a hamlet in the p. of Witney, Oxfordshire, 2 m. WSW of Witney. Pop. 767.

CURCIAT, or **CURCIAT-DON-GALON**, a com. of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Saint-Trivier-de-Courtes, 22 m. N of Bourg-en-Bresse. Pop. 1,640.

CURDISTAN. See **KURDISTAN**.

CURDWORTH, a parish of Warwickshire, 3 m. NNW of Coleshill, on the Birmingham and Fazeley canal. Area, with the township of Minworth, 3,170 acres. Pop. 715.

CURE, a river of France, which takes its rise in the com. of Gien, on the confines of the deps. of the Saône-et-Loire and Nievre; traverses the E part of the latter; enters the dep. of the Yonne; and after a total course in a NNW direction of 63 m. unites with the Yonne near Cravant. Its principal affluents are the Saint-Marc, the Chalaux, and the Cousin.—Also a hamlet in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. of Surgères. Pop. 138. It has a small port, and some trade in salt.

CUREMONTE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Correze, cant. of Meyssac, 18 m. SE of Brives, on the r. bank of the Moumon. Pop. 1,227.

CUREPTU, a town of Chili, in the prov. of Colchagua, on the S bank of the Mataquito, 65 m. WNW of Curico.

CURGIE, a village and small port of Wigtonshire, in the p. of Kirkmaiden, on the W side of the bay of Luce, 3 m. N of the Mull of Galloway.

CURGIES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. of Valenciennes. Pop. 853. Beet-root sugar is extensively manufactured here.

CURGY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. of Autun. Pop. 1,345.

CURIA-MURIA BAY, an indentation of the SE coast-line of Arabia, between Ras Sherbedat, in N lat. 17° 53' 13", E long. 56° 24' 7", on the E, and Ras Nus, in N lat. 17° 12' 30", E long. 55° 22' 30", on the SW. It contains several islands, of which Hulanayah is the largest and only inhabited one.

CURICO, a district and town of Chili, in the prov. of Colchagua, on one of the head-streams of the Mataquito, 80 m. ESE of the entrance of that river into the Pacific, and 110 m. S of Santiago, at the entrance of the Planchon, one of the most frequented passes of the Andes from Chili into the La Plata provinces. Pop. 2,000. The district contains rich mines of gold and copper.

CURICURIAU, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, division of the Rio Negro, which runs ENE, and uniting with an offset of the Uaupes, falls into the Rio Negro 25 m. ESE of N. S. de-Nazareth.

CURIEL, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 26 m. E of Valladolid, partido and 4 m. N of Penafiel, near the r. bank of the Duero.

CURIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. of Laguiole. Pop. 1,991.

CURIEUSE, an island of the Indian ocean, in the Seychelle archipelago, to the N of the island of

Praslin, in S lat. 4° 17', E long. 55° 39'. It is entirely covered with cocoa-nut trees.

CURIPE, a fort of Venezuela, in the prov. and 50 m. E of Caracas, on a small river of the same name, which flows into Cararrera bay, to the SSW of Cape Codera.

CURIPUM, a fortress of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras and prov. of the Northern Circars, near the l. bank of the Cicacole, and 45 m. WNW of the town of that name.

CURISCHE-HAFF, or **GULF OF COURLAND**, a large fresh-water lake of Prussia; in the NE corner of the prov. of E Prussia, separated from the sea by a low narrow sandy *nährung*, or tongue-of-land, which extends, in a NE by N direction, from Cranzkuhren to Memel, a distance of 52 m.; and has an average breadth of only 1½ m. The haff is about 53 m. in length, and has an average breadth of 9 m.; but enlarges gradually as it stretches to the S. It has an area of 470 geog. sq. m. Its waters are shallow, and its navigation precarious. At its NE extremity it is connected with the sea by Memel-deeps, a passage about 300 yards wide, and 12 ft. deep, forming the anchorage and port of Memel. Three small streams, the Dange, Minge, and Memel, flow into the haff. Its waters move with a considerable current towards its embouchure from below Windenburg.

CURITIBA, or **CORITIBA**, a comarca of Brazil, in the prov. of São Paulo, bordering on the prov. of Santa-Catharina. It comprises the towns of Antonina, Castro, C., Guaratuba, Palmeiras, Paranagua, and Villa-do-Principe. The district is fertile, and large herds of cattle and mules are reared in it. It is also said to possess mines of gold and diamonds. Among its special productions is the *Cassine Gongonha*, or herb of Paraguay, which when pulverized is called *matte*, and is used like tea. It grows without culture, and flourishes best when suffered to propagate itself. The pop. in 1843 was estimated at 60,000.—The town of C. is situated on the Cordilheira Cubatão, in S lat. 25° 44', on a river of the same name. There is a regular ascent for 20 leagues from the inland base of the cordilheira to the town. It has a pop. of about 12,000.—The river C. rises in the latitude of Paranagua; flows in a winding but prevailing S course to the town of C., near to which it receives the São-Jose, and turns SW to the frontiers of Santa-Catharina, near which it receives the Rio-Negro; it then flows in a prevailing W course to the Parana, separating throughout the lower and greater part of its course the prov. of São Paulo on the N, from those of Santa-Catharina and Rio-Grande-de-San-Pedro, and the Buenos-Ayorean prov. of Misiones, on the S.

CURLAND, a parish of Somersetshire, 6 m. W by N of Ilminster. Area 777 acres. Pop. 267.

CURLEW POINT, a promontory of South Australia, on the W side of the northern extremity of Spencer's gulf, forming the S end of the low ridge which runs along the SW side of Lake Torrens.

CURMATAHI, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, comarca of Jequitinhonha, near the source of the river of the same name, 200 m. NNE of Villa Rica. Pop. 2,000, chiefly agriculturists.—The river C. takes its rise in a mountain of the same name, a branch of the Itucambira range, and flows into the r. side of the Velhas, 24 m. S of the Barra-das-Velhas.

CURNOUL. See **KARNUL**.

CURRAES-NOVOS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, district of Acari. Its inhabitants are chiefly agriculturists.

CURRAGHBOY, a village in the p. of Camma, in co. Roscommon. Pop. 232.

CURRAHEE MOUNTAIN, a village of Habers-

ham co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 126 m. N of Milledgeville, near a mountain of the same name, which forms the S extremity of the Blue Ridge.

CURRAL-DEL-REI, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, between the rivers Velhas and Paraueba, 9 m. W of Sabara.

CURRALINHO, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. and district and 21 m. E of Goyaz.—Also a town in the prov. of Bahia, district of Maragogipe.—Also a mountain in the prov. of Sergipe, near the r. bank of the Cotindiba, and to the W of the serra Jarapatuba.

CURRAN, a village in the p. of Maghera, co. Londonderry, 2½ m. NNW of Magherafelt. Pop. 159.

CURRANE, a lake in co. Kerry, approaching within a ½ m. of Ballinskelligs bay, into which it discharges itself by a stream of the same name. It is 8 m. in circumf., and lies amidst remarkably wild and bold scenery.

CURRENS, a parish in co. Kerry, 6½ m. ENE of Milltown. Area 5,221 acres. Pop. 1,057, of whom 149 were in the v. of C.

CURRENT, a river of the United States, which takes its rise in the Iron mountains, in the state of Missouri, runs SSE, enters Lawrence co. in the state of Arkansas, and falls into Black river, 6 m. NE of Davidsonville, after a total course of 150 m.

CURRENT, or **ANNA ISLAND**, a rocky islet of the North Pacific, in N lat. 4° 38' 20", and E long. 132° 10', discovered by Carteret in 1767.

CURRENT RIVER, a township of Pope co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 358.

CURRICUPPANE, a parish in co. Cork, 2½ m. W of Cork. Area 2,709 acres. Pop. 923.

CURRIE, a parish in the shire and 6 m. SW of Edinburgh, intersected by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Pop. in 1801, 1,112; in 1851, 2,190; of whom 297 were in the v. of C.; 303 in the v. of Balerno; and 164 in the v. of Hermiston.

CURRIE'S RIVER, a river of Van Diemen's Land, which flows N, through an unexplored district, into Bass's strait, 5 m. W of Stonyhead.

CURRIN, a parish, partly in co. Fermanagh, partly in co. Monaghan. Area 11,372 acres. Pop. 4,200.

CURRITUCK, a county in the NE part of N Carolina, U. S., comprehending the sea-coast from the Virginia frontier to a point 20 m. SW of Cape Hatteras. Area 600 sq. m. Pop. 6,703. It is intersected by the sound of C., which is 50 m. in length, and from 1 to 10 m. in breadth, and forms part of the co. into an island 30 m. in length, and about 2 m. in breadth.

CURRODE, or **KAROD**, a town of Hindostan, in Guzerat, on the S bank of the Nerbudda, in N lat. 21° 12'.

CURRUCKDEAH, a town and pergunnah of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 100 m. SE of Patna, in N lat. 25° 8'.

CURRUCKPUR, a town and pergunnah of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 18 m. S of Monghir.

CURRY, a village in the p. of Achonry, in co. Sligo. Pop. in 1841, 108; in 1851, 85.

CURRYGLASS, a village in the p. of Mogeely, co. Cork, on the river Bride, 2 m. W of Tallow. Pop. in 1841, 262; in 1851, 377.

CURRYMALLET, a parish in Somersetshire, 4½ m. NNW of Ilminster. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. 584.

CURRY (NORTH), a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. ESE of Taunton, S of the river Tore. Area, including the tythings of Knapp, Lillisdon, and Wrantage, 5,556 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,856.

CURRYQUIN, a village in the p. of Kilmore, in co. Tipperary. Pop. in 1851, 129.

CURRY-REVELL, a parish in Somersetshire, 2½ m. WNW of Langport, S of the river Parret. Area 4,108 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,687.

CURSALI, a village of Hindostan, in Gurwal, 75

m. NNW of Serinagur, in N lat. 30° 57', on the Oontangga, a head-stream of the Jumna.

CURSATO, a small mountain-chain in Guayana. Its length from N to S is scarcely 5 m., and its highest summit, in N lat. 2° 47', W long. 0° 23', does not exceed 3,000 ft. in elevation above the river Takutu.

CURSORARI, a small river of Guayana, which descends from the Cursato mountains, and flows NW to the Takutu, which it joins on the r. bank, after a course of about 15 m.

CURTIL-VERGY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. of Gevray. Pop. 147.

CURTIS ISLAND, an island in Bass' strait, 24 leagues E of King's island.

CURTIS' ISLES, two islands 5 leagues S $\frac{1}{2}$ W of Macauley's island, in the S Pacific, in about 30° 16' S lat. They consist of barren rocks, and are separated by a channel about a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. in breadth.

CURTISVILLE, a village in Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 136 m. W of Boston.

CURUGUATY, a town of Paraguay, 120 m. NE of Assuncion, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Xexui. It gives name to one of the 8 dep. of Paraguay.

CURUHA, or **CURUAY**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which flows N into the Amazon, 20 m. below the confluence of the Tapajoz.

CURUTOKA, a river of British Guayana, which flows into the Rupununi, on the r. bank, in N lat. 3° 30', after a NW course of about 30 m.

CURVALE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Tarn, cant. of Alban, 20 m. E of Albi. Pop. 2,567.

CURY, a parish in the co. of Cornwall, $4\frac{3}{4}$ m. SSE of Helston. Area 2,845 acres. Pop. 549.

CURYTIBA. See **CURITIBA**.

CURZOLA, [**ILLYRIC**, *Korçula*, or *Karkar*,] an island and town of Dalmatia. The island, which is separated from the peninsula of Sabioncello by a very narrow channel, is 20 m. in length, and from 4 to 5 m. in average breadth. It is thickly clothed with trees and brushwood, and its pine-timber is of great size. The proportion of land covered with wood is 43,471 acres, out of 57,130.—There are 5,336 acres of vineyards; 4,607 of arable land; 2,885 of pastures, and 615 uncultivated. The pop. of the whole commune, or island is 4,268.—The town stands at the E end of the island on a projecting promontory which the Venetians separated from the mainland by a ditch. It has two ports, one on each side of the tongue of land occupied by the town and its suburbs. The streets are narrow, and the houses are huddled closely together. Ship-building is the principal employment. Its exports consist of wine, oil, sardelle, stone, timber, and firewood. This island was the *Corecyra nigra* of the ancients. In 1805, the Russians twice obtained possession of C. In 1813 it fell into the hands of the English, who retained it till 1815.

CUSANO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 9 m. ESE of Piedimonte. Pop. 4,430.

CUSCO. See **Cuzco**.

CUSELARE, a village of Anatolia, 6 m. NE of Kobek, on an elevated site. Pop. 120. There are hot-baths about 2 hours to the S of this v.

CUSERCOLI, a town in the Papal States, deleg. and 12 m. S of Forli, on the l. bank of the Ronco.

CUSHARI, an island of Brazil, in the Amazon, intersected by the meridian of 61° W long.

CUSHENDALL, a village in the p. of Laidy, co. Antrim, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Glenarm, on the river Dall. Pop. 527.

CUSHENDUN, a village in co. Antrim, at the mouth of the Dun, 3 m. E by N of Cushendall.

CUSHIER, a rivulet of co. Armagh, which rises

near the centre of the co., and runs 11 m. NNE to the Newry canal.

CUSHINA, a rivulet of King's co., which flows in a course to the S of E $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the Little Barrow.

CUSHING, a township in Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 50 m. SE of Augusta. Pop. 790.

CUSHNIE. See **LEOCHEL-CUSHNIE**.

CUSSAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. of Ouradour-sur-Vayres. Pop. 1,895.

CUSSAR, a Bedouin village on the Arabian coast of the Red sea, 7 m. NW of Widan point, and 2 m. from Kotumble island.

CUSSAWAGO, a township in Crawford co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 246 m. NW by W of Harrisburg. Pop. 298.

CUSSET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Allier, arrond. of La Palisse. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. 15,483. The town is 12 m. SW of La Palisse, at an alt. of 843 ft. above sea-level. Its trade is supported by tanneries, paper and chemical works, and mills.

CUSSOP, a parish in Herefordshire, $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. E by S of Hay. Area 2,294 acres. Pop. 223.

CUSSY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. of La-Guerche-sur-l'Aubois. Pop. 1,088.

CUSSY-LES-FORGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Yonne, cant. of Guillon. Pop. 716.

CUSSY-EN-MORVANT, a commune of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Lucenay, 12 m. NW of Autun. Pop. 1,834.

CUSTHORPE, a hamlet in the p. of West Acre, co. of Norfolk, $4\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW of Swaffham.

CUSTI, or **KUSHI**, a town of Hindostan, 52 m. ESE of Murshedabad.

CUSTRIN. See **KUSTRIN**.

CUSU-LEUBU. See **NEGRO (RIO)**.

CUTAKI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, in N lat. 14° 52'.

CUTCH-BAHAR, a district of N Hindostan, which anciently formed the W division of the kingdom of Cāmrup, lying between the rivers Choncoosh and Mahanadda, the G'hora-g'hat, and the mountains of Būtan. It measures about 60 m. from E to W, and has a mean breadth of about 22 m. The principal divisions are the chada of Fatipdr; the pergunahs of Panga, Bishgire, Pat-gang, Bashote, Cankiya, Harjyerhat; and the chadas of Parbo-b'hag, Boda, and Batris-hazari. The S districts of the principality, stretching along the river Durlah, are highly fertile; the N part is marshy, covered with jungle, and in a very desolate state.—The proprietors of this *zemindari* or principality pretend to be descended from Mahādéo or Siva, and as such assume the title of Deb Raja, or Deva-Raja, i. e. 'Divine king;' but the inhabitants, with some few exceptions, belong to the Cutch tribe, one branch of which, the Pin-Cutch, still preserve a religion and language entirely different from that of the Hindus. The ruder tribes are not yet acquainted with the use of the plough; the hoe is their only implement of agriculture.—The rajah of C., at the close of the 16th cent., became the vassal of the emperor Abar; and Mr Jemlah, in the reign of Aurungzebe, completed the subjugation of this territory. It came into possession of the East India company in 1765, but was scarcely noticed till 1772, when the Deb rajah applied to the collector stationed in Rangpur for protection against the rajah of Butan, offering to pay in future an annual tribute equal to one-half of his revenue in consideration of this aid. In compliance with this request, a detachment was sent into the rajah's territory; and on the capture of Dallameota, a Tibetan fortress very difficult of approach, the rajah of Būtan was glad to retreat, and negotiate for

peace. In 1813, it became necessary to rescue the country from anarchy by decisive interference, and a resident English commissioner was appointed to this district. The amount of annual tribute paid by the rajah is between 60,000 and 70,000 rupees.

CUTCH, or **CUTCH-BHOOJ**, a province in the SW of Hindostan, situated between the parallels of 22° and 24°, and the meridians of 68° and 72° E. It is a peninsulated tract, 165 m. in length from E to W; 52 m. in breadth where widest, and only 15 m. where narrowest; bounded on the N by the Great Sandy desert; on the E by the gulf of C. and the Run; on the S by the Indian ocean; and on the W by the Korie or E branch of the Indus, and a sandy waste dividing it from Sindh. The interior is studied with lofty hills; and one chain, called Lunkhi-Jubberl, running E and W, parallel to the coast, divides the country into two nearly equal portions. These hills are one continuous mass of barren rock, varying from 1 to 8 m. in breadth, and destitute of wood and soil, although trunks of decayed trees are found upon them in abundance. The general colour of the mountains is a rusty brown; and the whole face of the country presents the appearance of volcanic action. To the N of the Lunkhi range is another running parallel to it, from Kamir on the E, as far as Jharra on the W. Towards the W side of the country, the two ranges intermix. The soil of the habitable part of this prov. is chiefly clay, covered with about 5 inches of sand. The arable part of the country consists chiefly of a valley between the two leading chains, the plain between the Lunkhi and the sea, and some inferior valleys. Along the N boundary, and skirting the Desert, is a tract of land called the Bhunni, in few places less than 7 m. broad, which produces excellent pasturage.—The rains are scanty, and sometimes fail altogether, rendering the country liable to severe famines, which, along with the internal troubles to which it has been subjected, have obstructed cultivation, and induced the inhabitants to emigrate in numbers to Bombay and Gujerat. The villages, for the most part, present a ruinous and dilapidated appearance; with the exception of a few fields in their neighbourhood, there is scarcely any show of vegetation. Water is scarce and brackish, and is chiefly found at the bottom of the low ranges of hills.—The cultivation of cotton is carried on to some extent; and the produce is exchanged for grain from Gujerat and Sindh, or exported to Bombay and Arabia. Tobacco, ghee—chiefly from the Bhunni—and a small quantity of grain, are raised. Iron-ore and coal have been discovered: the latter near the surface of the ground, on the banks of a river 7 m. NE of Bhooj, but it is not in general use as fuel.—The temperature of C. during the hot season is high,—the therm. frequently rising to 100° or 105°. In the months of April and May the houses are enveloped in clouds of dust and sand, from which glass windows afford but little protection. For nine months of the year, however, the climate is comparatively temperate and agreeable, and the therm. has been known to fall to 33°; but the approach of October is dreaded as the commencement of the unhealthy season, and at the close of the monsoon the oppressiveness of the atmosphere is intense. The prevailing wind is westerly. It blows W by S, and W by N, ten months in the year. The E winds, if they continue long, bring with them epidemics and locusts.—The Run, which communicates with the gulf of C., is an extensive salt lake, varying in breadth from 5 to 80 m., which from May to October is flooded with salt water, and nearly impassable for horsemen, but in December is dry and in most places hard. The wild ass occurs on the borders of this lake, where it is often found in herds of sixty or seventy. The

horses of C. are highly valued; the oxen are of an inferior description. Goats and sheep are numerous. The wool of the latter is manufactured into blankets and carpeting.

The prov. of C. comprises the divisions of Pawur and Putchum on the N; Waugur on the E; Kanthi on the S; and Abrassa and Gurrah on the W.—The principal towns of C. are, Bhooj, the modern capital, in N lat. 23° 15'; Anjar, Luckput, Bunder, Mandoe, Rohur, and Tahrah.—Wallace estimated the pop. of C. at 1,155,000, on a surface of 4,928,000 acres. Burnes estimates the pop. at only 350,000. Besides various classes of Rajput and Mahomedan Grasias, the pop. of C. comprises Bhattias, Banyans, Lowannas, Brahmins—of every description, Aheers, Rehbares, and other pastoral and cultivating classes, with various mongrel tribes, half Hindu, half Mahomedan. The Mahomedan Grasias are the descendants of Sindhis, many of whom, having quitted their original pastoral habits, are employed in military service. The Meyanni, a hilly country on the E borders of C., takes its name from the Meyannas. The Bhattias are of Sindh origin: they are the most numerous and wealthy merchants in the country, and are found in all the ports of Arabia and W. India. Captain Macmurdo describes them as a remarkably fair and handsome race, differing in appearance from any Indians he had seen, very industrious, but loose and licentious. They have become votaries of Vishnu, and pay to their priests a veneration bordering on religious homage. Their women are expert at needle-work, and flower on silk in an ingenious and tasteful manner. The Khojas, a class of Mahomedan cultivators, consider themselves as of Persian origin. The Aheers, and other Hindu herdsmen and cultivators, resemble the Khatty tribes, and scruple not to eat with Mahomedans, who form about one-half of the population of the country.

The Rao, or rajah of C. is nominally an absolute and despotic sovereign; but in reality possesses but little authority. There is a body of about 250 powerful and almost independent nobles, termed Bhyauts or Bhyauds, who acknowledge indeed the supremacy of the Rao, but are able to overawe him, and are his hereditary advisers; and there is a warlike tribe in the country, the Meyannas, to whom the sovereigns of C. have been obliged to concede privileges of a humiliating nature—such as a right to plunder with impunity—altogether inconsistent with absolute authority. This exemption from restraint is said to have been granted to the Meyannas in consequence of services rendered about four centuries back. These authorized plunderers, who may be assimilated to the Bhills so well described by Sir John Malcolm, long harassed our military posts on the borders of Gujerat, from the territory of Sindh, whence their predatory incursions originated. In 1819, the Rao, having become obnoxious to the Bhyauts, he was deposed by them, and his son, a minor, was raised to the throne; the sovereign authority was vested in a regency composed of four of the nobles, with the concurrence of the East India company, with whom the C. government then entered into a treaty, which was renewed in 1822. A subsidiary British force is stationed at Bhooj, the capital.

CUTCH-GUNDAVA, a district of Beluchistan; bounded on the NE by Afghanistan; on the E and SE by Sindh; and on the W by Jalawan and Sarawan. It lies between the parallels of 27° 40' and 29° 50'; and measures about 160 m. from N to S, and 130 m. in greatest breadth from E to W. Its surface is level, and its soil, consisting of a rich black mould, produces valuable crops of indigo, madder, cotton, and various sorts of grain. The climate is oppres-

sively hot, and the simoom is frequently felt in this region. The bulk of the pop. are Juts of Hindu descent; but a considerable number of Beluchis and Brahuis have settled in the country. Masson estimates the total pop. at 100,000. The khan of Kelat is the ruler of this district. The Bolan and Gundava passes lead through the Hala range on its W frontier into Central Beluchistan. The chief towns are Gundava, Bhag, Dadur, and Lheri.

CUTCHOGUE, a village in Suffolk co., in the state of New York, 238 m. SSE of Albany.

CUTCOMBE, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. SSW of Dunster. Area 7,231 acres. Pop. 860. Dunkerry beacon in this p., the highest point in the co., has an alt. of 1,696 ft.

CUTHBERT, the capital of Randolph co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 158 m. SW of Milledgeville.

CUTLER, a township in Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S., bordering on the W on Machias bay. Pop. 657.

CUTSDEAN, a chapelry in the p. of Bredon, in Worcestershire, 8 m. W by S of Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Area 1,578 acres. Pop. 192.

CUTTACK, or KATAK, a maritime district of Hindostan, taking its name from the capital of the prov. of Orissa. It lies between the parallels of 19° 30' and 21° 40' N; and extends from Ganjam to Jellasore nearly 300 m. in a NE direction; with an average breadth from the sea-coast, of more than 100 m.; and is bounded on the NE by the prov. of Bengal; on the E by the bay of Bengal; on the SW by the Northern Circars; and on the W by the Berar ceded districts. The C. Proper, however, is of smaller dimensions, being bounded on the E by the Sālandi river, and by an ill-defined wall on the W. It is physically divided into three distinct regions: 1. the alluvial tract formed by the delta of the Mahanadda; 2. the Moghul-bandi, or central level; and 3. the Rajwara, or high lands. The delta or coast-region, though not in form strictly answering the term, is a more completely alluvial and maritime district than those at the mouths of either the Nile or the Ganges. For nearly 20 m. from the beach, the country is a low dead flat, covered with wood, completely inundated by the sea at high tides, but always supplied with fresh water by streams descending from the adjoining hills. Between this and the high lands lies the Moghulbundi or Moghul-bandi, a dry fertile tract, raised considerably above the level of the delta, and forming a sort of terrace, 20 m. in width, at the foot of the hills, where a more elevated region commences, and stretches W as far as Gōndwānā. This tract rises gradually, and consists of hills at first varying from 300 to 1,200 ft. in height; but further inland, they attain a much greater elevation. They consist chiefly of a coarse red granite resembling sandstone, and containing vast quantities of ill-formed garnets. In the N and W div. iron is said to abound. The principal river is the Mahanuddy or Mahānadda, with its numerous branches, and the Bhamini, the Biturni, and the Subunrika; but few of these are more than mountain-torrents, which are dried up in the hot season. They are at their greatest height in September, when the periodical rains set in, and they then overflow their banks. The therm. is at that period seldom below 60°. Fogs prevail during the forenoon in February and March; and the heat is greatest in the three months following, when thunder-storms are frequent. Salt, yielding a revenue of £225,000, is made throughout the whole extent of the delta; rice of several kinds, pulse, aromatic roots, spices, dye-woods, and sugar, are raised in the intermediate tract. Granite, slate, iron, and gold-dust occur in the hills. The forests furnish teak and other excellent timber, but their atmosphere is so pestifer-

ous that they can only be explored in the months of April and May; and wild animals and venomous reptiles are numerous in them. The clove-orange is produced in great perfection on the hills. The soil of Moghul-bandi, which is divided into 15 pergunnahs and contains 2,361 separate farms, is very poor, though highly cultivated; and domestic animals are here scarce, and of inferior breed. The whole hilly district is divided into 16 zemindaris, held by as many hereditary chiefs, who pay about one-tenth of the net produce of their territories as tribute to the Company, whose territories are subdivided into subordinate lordships, which are assigned hereditarily to the several zemindars' great officers of state. At the foot of the hills, are 12 more of these feudal principalities, some of them governed by British laws and regulations, others exclusively by their own chieftains. The Moghul-bandi and a part of the Rajwara were, in 1822, divided into 18 police dists. containing 11,915 villages, 243,273 houses, and a pop. of 1,216,365,—to which must be added the pop. of Katak 40,000, of Juggernauth 30,000, of Balasore 10,000,—giving a total pop. of 1,296,365, or about 144 to each sq. m. The land-assessments in 1821-22, for the Moghul-bandi and Khurdah amounted to 13,25,539 rupees; for the Rajwara, to 1,20,411 r.; total, 14,45,950 r., or £144,595. Besides the revenue derived from the manufacture of salt, the variable imposts, customs, and tax on pilgrims to Juggernauth, added a clear annual sum of one lak, or £12,500. The latter tax has however been abolished, while the rajah of Khurdah appears to have received a sum of 60,000 rupees, now reduced to 23,321 r., for the contingent expenses of the temple. The expenses of the embankments in the low lands, which are well-turfed solid mounds of earth, to keep the streams within their proper limits, also form a large item in the expenditure on this province.—The principal towns of the district are C., Balasore, and Juggernauth.—C. was acquired by the East India company in 1803-4, on the expulsion of the Mahrattas.

CUTTACK, anciently KATAK-BANA'RES, the capital of the above prov. and Orissa, is situated in 20° 27' N lat., and 86° 5' E long., 251 m. travelling distance SW of Calcutta, and 779 m. from Madras, on a tongue of land washed by two branches of the Mahānadda, by which the neighbouring country is inundated in the wet season, at which period the river is nearly 2 m. wide, and from 30 to 40 ft. deep; but in the dry season it is barely 3 ft. deep. The town is preserved from being overflowed by embankments faced with stone and supported by buttresses; the necessity for which was shown in 1817, when the river rose here 18 ft. in one night, and stood nearly 6 ft. above the level of the town. C. possesses a fine street, a spacious market-place, and several handsome mosques. The pop. of the town in 1822 was returned at 40,000.

CUTS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. of Noyon, 18 m. NE of Compiègne. Pop. 1,448. It has some cotton manufactures. Hemp is extensively cultivated in this locality.

CUTTERAH, or KUTTRA, a village of Hindostan, in the prov. and 140 m. ESE of Delhi, district and 28 m. SE of Bareilly, now consisting of only a few mud-built dwellings. It is noted for the magnificence of the trees which adorn its approaches from the W and S. In the vicinity a battle took place in 1774 between the nabob of Oude and the Rohillabs, in which the former, with the assistance of the British, was victorious.

CUTTUB, a small town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 13 m. S of Delhi, noted for the shrine of Cuttubud-Deen, a celebrated Mahommedan saint, and containing the mausoleum of the imperial family. In the

environs is the Cuttub Minar, a magnificent circular-shaped column, 242 ft. in height, rising from a fluted polygonal base, and surrounded by 4 balconies at the heights, respectively, of 90, 140, 180, and 203 ft. It was formerly surmounted by a fine cupola of red granite. A spiral staircase leads to its summit. This edifice, unrivalled of its kind in Hindostan for its great size, richness of sculpture, and solidity of structure, appears from its inscriptions to have been erected by Shums-ud-Deen-Altumsh, early in the 13th cent., in commemoration of his victories over the Hindus.

CUTWA, or KANGTOYA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 75 m. NNW of Calcutta, on the r. bank of the Bhagruitee. It is noted for its manufacture of a mineral compound named *dosta*, used in the manufacture of household utensils. The troops of Cossim Ali were here defeated by the British in 1763.

CUTZOMADI, a small stream of Greece, the ancient *Nemea*, rising near a v. of the same name, and entering the sea about 3 m. to the W of Corinth.

CUVES, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district of Pays-d'en-Haut, on the Sarine.

CUVIER (CAPE), a reddish coloured rocky bluff, on the NW coast of Australia, in S lat. 24° 0' 30", E long. 113° 21' 48".

CUVIO, a town of Venetian Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. WNW of Como, and 12 m. NW of Varese, on an affluent of Lago Maggiore. Pop. 350.

CUVO, a river of Lower Guinea, in Benguela, which issues from a small lake, in S lat. 12° 50', 80 m. ESE of Bailundo; directs its course WNW through the district of Nano; thence bends NW; and sweeping round to the W, falls into the Atlantic 24 m. N of Novo-Redondo, and 90 m. NNE of St.-Philip-de-Benguela. It has a total length of 480 m. Towards the middle of its course it forms several small islands.

CUXAC-CABARDIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. of Saissac, 13 m. N of Carcassonne, on the Dure. Pop. 1,099. It possesses several manufactories of cloth, a paper-mill, and a cooerage; and has 4 annual fairs.

CUXAC-DE-RIVE-D'AUDE, or CUXAC-SUR-AUDE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. of Coursan, 4 m. N of Narbonne, on the l. bank of the Aude. Pop. 1,363. It is fertile, but liable to inundation.

CUXHAM, a parish of Oxfordshire, 5 m. SSW of Tetsworth. Area 487 acres. Pop. 172.

CUXHAVEN, a village and seaport of Germany, in the duchy of Bremen, situated on the l. or SW bank of the Elbe, at its mouth, 55 m. WNW of Hamburg, in N lat. 53° 52' 51", E long. 8° 43' 1". The harbour is large and commodious, and is one of the safest on the coast. Pop. 850. The inhabitants are either fishermen or pilots, as it is here that vessels generally take in pilots in order to ascend the river to Hamburg. They are bound by their statutes to have always a yacht out at sea, near the outermost buoy, with pilots ready to conduct any vessel that may demand assistance. This v. and the bailiwick of Rützebüttel, were purchased by the corporation of Hamburg, in the 14th cent., with the view of giving them the command of the Elbe to the sea. It is still the property of that body, and governed by one of the senators. During the French revolutionary war, C. was a place of the utmost importance for the maintenance of intercourse between England and the continent. On the fall of Hamburg, in 1806, C. came into the possession of the French, and remained above seven years in their hands. Towards the end of the war, when the French were defending Hamburg, C. was the scene of some severe fighting, conducted by a detachment of our lighter ships-

of-war. An excellent bathing establishment has been formed here, and is frequented by the citizens of Hamburg. Measures are in progress for deepening the harbour, by dredging, so as to permit vessels drawing from 16 to 18 ft. water to enter.

CUXIPO, a river of Brazil, an affluent of the Cuiaba or Cuyabo, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, which takes its name from a tribe of Indians who inhabit its banks.

CUXTON, a parish of Kent, 2½ m. SW of Rochester. Area 1,756 acres. Pop. 374.

CUXWOLD, a parish of Lincolnshire, 4 m. E of Caistor. Area 1,563 acres. Pop. 62.

CUYABA. See CUIABA.

CUYABA, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, district of Cahete, on the Rio-Sabara.

CUYAHOGA, a county of the state of Ohio, U. S., comprising an area of 475 sq. m., bounded on the N by Lake Erie, and watered by Cayuga and Rocky rivers. Its surface is level, and its soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1830, 10,360; in 1840, 26,506. Its capital is Cleveland. The river C. rises near the centre of Geauga co.; runs S into Portage co.; bends SW; and thence sweeping in a NNW direction through Summit and Cuyahoga counties, discharges itself into Lake Erie at Cleveland. It has a total course of 60 m., and affords, by its numerous falls, excellent mill-seats. The Ohio canal runs along the valley of this river to Akron, a distance of 35 m., and crosses it by an aqueduct at Boston, 23 m. S of Cleveland.

CUYAHOGA FALLS, a flourishing village of Summit co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., 128 m. NE of Columbus, in a romantic situation on one of the falls of the Cuyahoga river, and traversed by the Ohio canal. In the vicinity are extensive beds of bituminous coal.

CUYO, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Philippine group, to the W of Panay, in N lat. 10° 50', E long. 121° 15'.

CUYO. See MENDOZA.

CUYUNI, or CUYUWINI, a river of South America, which has its sources in the dep. of the Orinoco, Venezuela, in the Sierra Usupama; runs NNW until the junction of the Avechica or Uspania; thence it bends E; enters British Guayana; pursues its course in an ESE direction; and after the junction of the Masseroony, discharges itself into the estuary of the Essequibo, at the town of that name, in N lat. 6° 20'.

CUZANCE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. of Martel. Pop. 1,145.

CUZCO, a department of Peru, on the NW frontiers of Bolivia, comprising the upper part of the basins of the Urubamba and of the Apurimac. It is subdivided into the 11 provs. of the Cercado or district of C., Quispicanchi, Urubamba, Abancay, Aymaraes, Cotabambas, Chumbivilcas, Paruro, Calca, Paucartambo, and Tinta. Its area has been estimated at 45,000 sq. m., and its pop. at 216,400. It has of late years, under the influence of different revolutionary parties, been alternately attached to the Peruvian and the Bolivian confederacy.

CUZCO, or Cusco, the ancient capital of Peru, situated in S lat. 13° 42' 25", W long. 71° 4' 15" [*Alcedo*], S lat. 13° 30' 55", W long. 72° 4' 10" [*Pentland*], on uneven ground, in the middle of a wide valley watered by the small river Guatanay, and 250 m. by road NNE of Arequipa, at an alt. of 11,380 ft. [*Pentland*] above sea-level. The modern city is composed of houses built of stone, and covered with red tiles; their apartments are generally spacious, and those of the richer classes highly decorated. The cathedral is a noble, rich, and finely wrought edifice of stone. C. also contains 6 parish-churches, and 9 conventual churches; that of the Dominicans is

said to be erected on the spot on which the great temple of the Sun formerly stood. Under the Spanish regime, this city likewise contained 4 nunneries, and several public buildings, of which 4 great hospitals, a university, a college for the children of the caciques or Indian chiefs, and the high-court-of-justice, were the principal. The university was reorganized in 1828. The city contained in 1826, 46,123 inhabitants, of whom three-fourths are Indians. It formerly contained numerous Spanish families, but at present the Indians and castes prevail. The Indians are occupied chiefly in the manufacture of baize, cotton, leather, coarse linen, saddles, carpets, and parchment. While the Spaniards held this city, a considerable quantity of sugar was made in the neighbourhood of C., and a royal mint at one time existed here. Among the existing manufactures are soap, tobacco, powder, and jewellery.—The Spaniards, who took possession of this city under Pizarro, in October 1534, were astonished at its extent and splendour, the magnificence of its temples and palaces, and the pomp and riches which were everywhere displayed. On the highest and most rugged portion of the mountain which overhangs the N side of the city, are the remains of the fortress of the Incas; and on the Cerro Carmezno towers were built at intervals, for the purpose of observing the apparent motion of the sun. In the centre of the city was a grand square, from which four royal roads took their course to the four quarters or kingdoms into which Peru was divided. The temple of the Sun, called by Acosta 'the Pantheon of Peru,' was a superb edifice, containing immense riches, the walls being incrustated with gold and silver, and adorned with all the various figures and idols of the nations subdued by the Incas, each idol having its particular chapel or oratory. It was besieged, after it fell into the Spanish power, by Capac II., who took it, but was soon driven out again; he however blockaded the place for eight months; and in this, and the subsequent contests between the followers of Pizarro and Almagro, this splendid city was nearly destroyed.—Four leagues from C. is the valley of Yucay, romantically embosomed in mountains whose summits are generally covered with snow. This valley is thickly strewn with villas and orchards; and enjoys so temperate a climate that it has frequently been proposed to rebuild the city in it.

CUZORN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. of Fumel. Pop. 1,373. It has wire and paper-mills, and several blast-furnaces.

CWM, or **COMBE**, a parish in Flintshire, 3 m. NW of St. Asaph. Pop. 558.

CWMBREETH, a township in the p. of Cefnlllys, Radnorshire. Pop. 190.

CWMCARVAN, a parish in Monmouthshire, 4 m. SSW of Monmouth, on a branch of the river Twthy. Area 2,875 acres. Pop. 334.

CWMCRAWLWYD, a hamlet in the p. of Llandilo-fawr, Carmarthenshire. Pop. 167.

CWMCOTHY, a hamlet in the p. of Conwil-Cayo, Carmarthenshire. Pop. 314.

CWMDARE, a hamlet in the p. of Aberdare, Glamorganshire, 4 m. SE of Merthyr-Tydvil.

CWMDU, a hamlet in the p. of Llangynydd, Glamorganshire, 6 m. NNW of Bridgend. Pop. 3,350.

CWMLECHWEDD, a township in the p. of Llanbister, Radnorshire. Pop. 362.

CWMMWR, a township in the p. of Eirnant, Montgomeryshire. Pop. 90.

CWMPENANNER, a township in the p. of Cerrig-y-Druidion, Denbighshire. Pop. 110.

CWMRHEIDOL, a township in the p. of Llanbadarn-Fawr, co. of Cardigan, 1 m. SE of Aberystwith. Pop. 2,066.

CWMTYOYDDWR, a parish in Radnorshire, 2 m. S of Rayadar. Pop. 835.

CWMTWRCH, a hamlet in the p. of Conwil-Cayo, Carmarthenshire. Pop. 630.

CWMYOY, a parish, partly in the co. of Hereford, and partly in that of Monmouth, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Abergavenny, on the river Hounth. Area 10,366 acres. Pop. 759. It is divided into Upper and Lower Cwmydy, containing respectively 226 and 303 inhabitants in 1851.

CYANEES, or **CAYANEES**, the *Cyanæe Insulæ* of the ancients, two rocky islets, in the Black sea, on the W side of the mouth of the straits of Constantinople. They are joined to the mainland by a kind of isthmus, and appear as islands only when this isthmus is inundated [Clarke]. On one of them is an altar of stone, commonly called Pompey's pillar; but which, from an inscription now nearly effaced, is supposed to have been erected in honour of Augustus.

CYBARDEAUX (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. of Rouillac, 13 m. NW of Angoulême. Pop. 1,501.

CYCLADES, a name given by the ancients to the group of islands in the Grecian archipelago, extending in a circle between the group of the Sporades and the Morea, of which Andros is the most northerly, Santorin the most southerly, and Maxos the largest.

CYCLADES (GREAT). See **NEW HEBRIDES**.

CYCLOPS ROCKS, or **FARAGLIONI**, a group of rocks off La Trezza, on the E coast of Sicily, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Aci-Castello. They are 7 in number, lying nearly in a straight line from N to S, about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the shore. Three of them rise to the height of nearly 100 ft. Their bases are composed of large hexagonal basaltic columns. A few vines are cultivated, and a little barilla made, on the outer rock to the W, usually called the isle of Acis.

CYDBLWYF, a township in the p. of Llanina, Cardiganshire. Pop. 220.

CYDPLWYDD, a hamlet in the p. of Llandefei-log, Carmarthenshire. Pop. 263.

CYFARTHFA, a hamlet in the vicinity of Merthyr-Tydvil in Glamorganshire, the seat of extensive iron-works. The make of pig-iron here, and at the adjacent hamlets of Ynysfach and Hirwain is 72,000 tons, and of bars, rails, and tin-plates, 53,000 tons, per ann. At these works there are at present employed 5,000 hands.

CYFFIE, a parish of Carmarthenshire. Pop. 520.

CYFFIN, a township in the p. of Llangadfan, Montgomeryshire. Pop. 218.

CYFFTY, a township in the p. of Llanykil, Merionethshire. Pop. 181.

CYFNANT, a township in the p. of Llanarmon, Denbighshire. Pop. 113.

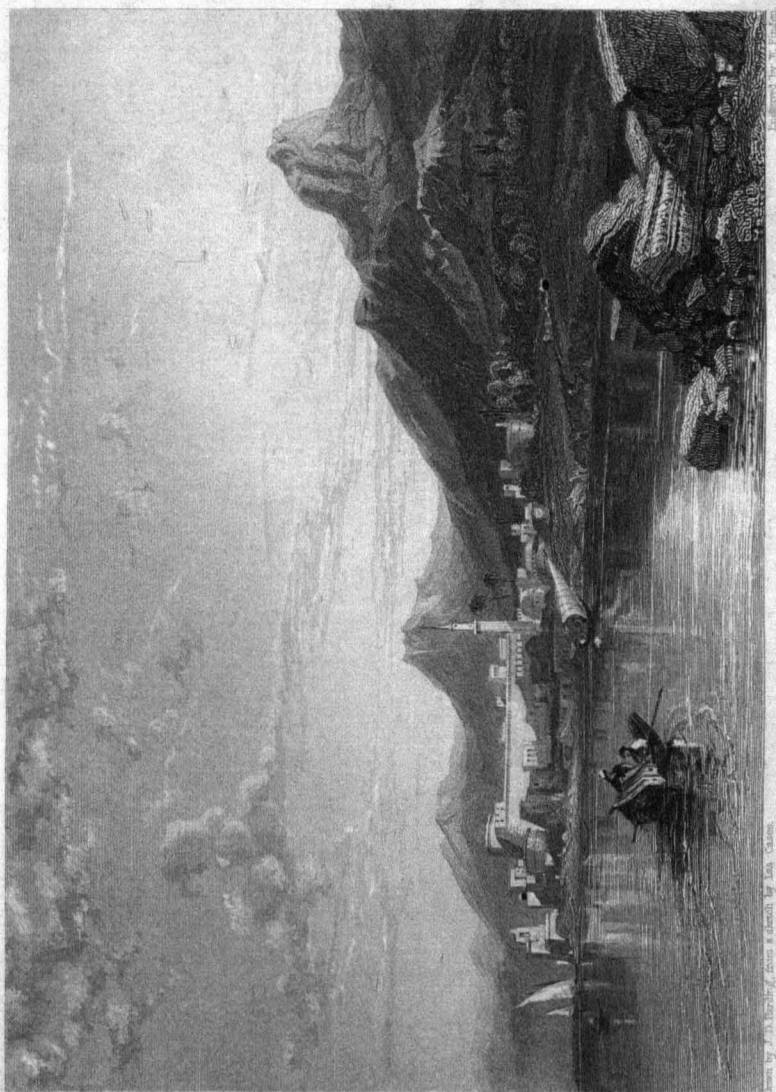
CYFOETH-Y-BRENNIN, a township in the p. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn, Cardiganshire, 4 m. NNE of Aberystwith. Pop. 1,202.

CYFRONYDD, a township in the p. of Welsh-Pool, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Buttington, W of the Severn. Pop. 58.

CYGNET BAY, an indentation of the NW coast of Australia, in Sunday strait, on the NE side of Dampier Land, in S lat. $16^{\circ} 30'$, and E long. 123° . It is formed of several smaller coves thickly set with mangroves.

CYLCH-BYCHAN, **CYLCH-GRWLOD-Y-WLAD**, **CYLCH-MAWR**, and **CYLCH-Y-DRE**, hamlets in the p. of St. David, Pembrokeshire, containing respectively 348, 445, 558, and 1,097 inhabitants.

CYMAU, a township in the p. of Hope or Estyn, Flintshire. Pop. 426.



CYPRUS.

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CYMMER, a township in the p. of Llangar, Merionethshire. Pop. 81.

CYMMO, a township in the p. of Llandysilio, Denbighshire. Pop. 228.

CYMRID, a township in the p. of Gyffin, Carnarvonshire. Pop. 150.

CYNFALFACH, a township in the p. of Towyn, Merionethshire. Pop. 79.

CYNFALFAWN, a township in the p. of Towyn, Merionethshire. Pop. 303.

CYNLLWYD, a township in the p. of Llanwyllyn, Merionethshire. Pop. 395.

CYNNILL-MAWR, a township in the p. of Llanfihangel-Geneur-Glynn, Cardiganshire, 5 m. NE of Aberystwyth. Pop. 615.

CYNNILLFAWR, a hamlet in the p. of Landdaron, Carmarthenshire. Pop. 277.

CYNTHIANA, a township of Selby co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,022.—Also a village of Harrison co., in the state of Kentucky, 37 m. NE of Frankfort, on the E side of the S fork of Licking river. Pop. 798.

CYPRIAN'S (SAINT), or TRIBULATION BAY, an indentation of the coast of the Sahara, enclosed on the W by Cape Barbas, in N lat. 22° 25'. A river of the same name flows into it from the ESE.

CYPRIEN (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, arrond. of Sarlat. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,017; in 1841, 12,005. The town is situated on the border of a fine plain, at the foot of a rocky hill, and on an affluent of the Dordogne, 9 m. W of Sarlat. Pop. in 1846, 2,324. It has a monthly fair. In the environs are a mineral spring and some remains of antiquity.—Also a commune in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 4 m. S of Conques, on the r. bank of the Dourdou. Pop. 2,384. In the vicinity is a mine of copper.

CYPRUS, a large island in the NE angle of the Mediterranean, between the coasts of Anatolia and Syria, the KIPRI of the Turks, and CIPRO of the Italians. It lies between 34° 34' and 35° 42' N lat.; and between 32° 18' and 34° 37' E long. It is the third in magnitude of all the islands in the Mediterranean, being 140 m. in length from NE to SW; by 60 m. in greatest breadth, the island gradually tapering to a point towards the NE, where it is only 5 m. in breadth. Its N point, Cape Krommion, is 45 m. S of Cape Anemur, the S point of Asia Minor, the intervening sea being the *Aulon Cilicius*, or channel of Cilicia. It bore many names among the ancients, as that of *Acamis*, from its SW promontory,—*Amathusia*, *Paphia*, and *Salaminia* from three of its ancient cities,—*Macaria* from the fertility of its soil,—*Acrota* from its copper-mines,—*Collinia* from its numerous hills,—*Sphacia* from its ancient inhabitants the *Sphices*,—*Cerastes*, or 'the Horned,' from its many promontories,—and last of all *Cyprus*, which has long been its most general appellation, either from its abounding in copper, or because that metal derived its name from it, copper being called *es Cyprum*.

This island has a less hilly surface than that of the other islands of the archipelago, to which indeed it bears no geological resemblance. It is traversed from E to W by two chains of mountains, which are lofty and covered with snow during winter. Their highest summits are the Thrados, 24 m. N of Limasol, alt. 7,000 ft.; and Mount Santa Croce, the ancient Cyprian *Olympus*, 16 m. N of Larnica. But these, instead of cooling the excessive summer-heats, render them still worse in the level parts to the S, which are thus excluded from the influence of the N and W winds, while they are fully exposed to the burning siroccos which blow from the sandy deserts of Africa and Arabia. The malaria, so pernicious in Italy, is

common to all the S coast of C.; and travellers, ignorant of the excessive heats, frequently suffer from a *coup de soleil*. The narrow but long level belt to the N of the mountains, and opposite the snow-mantled heights of Caramania, is free from malaria and the excessive heats. But, on the other hand, in winter the cold is here intense, owing to the winds that blow from the snow-covered mountains in the interior, and from the still loftier ranges of the Caramanian coast.—The only streams, with the exception of the Pedia, which flows E and has its embouchure on the SE coast, are mere mountain-torrents, which are dried up during the summer months.

Productions. Copper is the chief metallic wealth of C.; but it is said to have produced gold, silver, and emeralds in ancient times. What is called the diamond of Paphos, is a species of rock-crystal found near that place. In the same vicinity occurs the celebrated *amianthus*, or mineral cloth, famed among the ancients for its incombustibility, flexibility, whiteness, and delicate fibrous structure. Red jasper and amber are also productions of C.—The slopes of the mountains are thickly clad with woods of oak, pine, cypress, beech, and elm, together with groves of olives, and plantations of mulberries. Myrtles, various evergreens, and innumerable sweet-scented flowers, adorn the N sides of the intersecting range, and the narrow belt at its foot. Hyacinths, anemones, ranunculuses, the single and double-flowered narcissus, grow spontaneously, and deck the hill slopes, valleys, and plains: giving the country the appearance of an immense flower-garden. Vines, olives, cotton, lemons, oranges, apricots, and other fruits congenial to the climate and soil, thrive well; and madder, wool, turpentine, grain, and fruits, particularly the carob or fruit of the locust-tree, are extensively grown; in the vicinity of Larnica great quantities of fine vegetables are raised, and at the foot of Monte Santa Croce opium and a small quantity of cochineal are cultivated; but cotton and silk are the staples of the island. C. has always been famous for its wines, which are of two kinds, red and white. Both are made from grapes superlatively rich and luscious, their juice resembling a concentrated essence: these wines, however, are generally unpalatable to British taste, by their sickly sweetness, which it requires almost a century to remove. In colour, sweetness, and other properties, Cyprian wine strongly resembles Tokay wine. It is supposed to be perfect at 40 years old, if it has been kept in casks covered at the bung-hole with a thin sheet of lead. The more valuable kinds are white; the red is the common wine. Sugar canes were anciently abundantly cultivated in C., but were all burned by order of a Turkish pasha. The silk of C. is of two kinds, yellow and white; the former is preferred. The cotton is the finest in the Levant. The colocutinda, or colocynth, a species of gourd, of which the dried pulp affords a well-known medicine, is extensively cultivated.—Of the cerealia, wheat is the chief, and of superior quality; but there is little or no capital in the hands of the peasantry, and the exportation of wheat is a monopoly, shared between the moutsellim and the Greek archbishop, who export or retail at an advanced price the whole annual produce, which they purchase at an arbitrary valuation. More than once during the war in Spain, the whole of the grain produce of C. was purchased at the functionaries above-mentioned by the merchants of Malta, and exported, leaving the pop. of C. nearly destitute.—Game, as partridges, quails, woodcocks, and snipes, abounds in C.; but there are no wild animals, except foxes and hares. Serpents of various species, amongst which is the asp, whose bite is said to have caused the death of Cleopatra, are numerous

All kinds of domestic animals and fowls are reared. Under an ordinarily good government C., once considered as a granary, as well as a source of mineral wealth, under the Ptolemies and the Romans, and the richest commercial seat of the Knights-Templars, might again become for its size one of the richest portions of the world; but at present only a part of the arable land is under tillage, and the exactions of the Greek hierarchy keep the people in destitution and misery. In fact, Mahommedan and Greek tyranny has been here carried to such a pitch, that this fair spot, proverbial in olden times for its prosperous condition, and flourishing even under the iron hand of Venice, has been despoiled of its pop. and reduced to waste. Moreover, with the decrease of cultivation, marshes have multiplied, which render the climate peculiarly unwholesome and generate fevers. The island is likewise subject to another dreadful scourge, namely locusts, swarms of which visit it occasionally, destroying every green thing. The tarantula is here of a dark brown tinge and covered with long hair. Its bite, like the sting of the scorpion, seldom proves fatal, but is attended with exquisite pain. The Cypriotes have one superstitious feeling—if to superstition it be attributable—in common with the Egyptians and Indians,—they abstain from beef and the milk of the cow: urging in behalf of their practice, that the animal which draws the plough, and is the companion of man in the labours that procure him sustenance, ought not itself to be made an article of food. Living is unusually cheap. The finest fowls that England could produce would here scarcely fetch 1s. apiece: and a fat lamb may be bought for 3s. A quarter-loaf costs about 1½d.; and servants' wages vary from £3 to £5 per annum. [Rev. C. B. Elliott.]

Population, &c. The pop. of this island, once containing nine kingdoms, and more than 1,000,000 of people, and which in the time of the Lusignans contained 12 provinces, 12 cities, and 805 villages, besides cities of inferior note, has, under the pressure of the Turkish yoke, dwindled down to 83,000 souls, by one account, and 70,000 by another. The Cypriotes are, in general, tall and well made, with an open countenance; but they are said to be the most cunning and knavish of all the Greeks. "The women of C.," says Dr. Clarke, "are handsomer than those of any other Grecian island. They have a taller and more stately figure; and the features, particularly of the women of Nicotia, are regular and dignified, exhibiting that elevated cast of countenance so universally admired in the works of Grecian artists." Carne, however, says, "the often-boasted beauty of the women of C. has long ceased to exist: they are now a plain race: the Grecian cast of features in some measure survives, but the form of symmetry, slender and elegant, is looked for in vain." They indeed seem to take great pains to disfigure their natural beauty, by an unbecoming dress, and a profusion of ornaments. The upper robe of the higher classes is made of crimson, scarlet, or green silk, embroidered with gold; and they wear long scarlet pantaloons, with yellow boots, and slippers of the same colour. Their head-dress is a kind of *calathus*, which is worn by all ranks. The hair is dyed of a fine brown colour with *henna*, and hangs down behind in long strait braids, with a few ringlets near the face; and from the head, and around the neck, are suspended a profusion of coins, chains, and other trinkets.

Manufactures. The method of grinding corn between two stones, called *querns* in Scotland, is still in use here, and is also common throughout all Palestine. The prevalence of this ancient custom sufficiently shows the rude state in which the inhabitants are with respect to the arts and refinements of life.

Indeed the Cypriots have lost, along with their liberty, both the means and the power of profiting by the progress of civilization in other countries. Their only manufacture worth mentioning is the preparation of Turkey or Morocco leather. It is carried on chiefly at Nicotia, and in the neighbouring villages. The workmen pretend that they have a particular method of preparing it, which they keep as a secret. It is certainly both better dressed, and the colour is more durable and more brilliant, than that which is made in other parts of Turkey. They also manufacture printed calicoes, cloths of silk and cotton, and excellent carpets.

Commerce. The commerce of C. is now very inconsiderable; the only place in the island where trade is carried on with any degree of activity is Larnica. The principal exports at the beginning of the present cent. were: about 3,000 bales of cotton, but of which nearly 30,000 bales were annually exported by the Venetians; 20,000 bales of silk of various colours, besides the floss, which is also exported; the fruit of the carob tree; wine, salt, a considerable quantity of wool, Turkey leather, calicoes; and some cloths. Since the conquest of C. by the Turks, its most valuable productions and riches have vanished, and its inhabitants have gradually fallen from the station which they held when under the Venetians, to the most abject state of apathy and indolence. Every branch of industry and refinement is stamped with a deep impression of Turkish despotism. "The rigours of an oppressive domination," says M. Sonnini, "have shed their baneful influence over fields, arts, and men. Every day we see commerce fail, industry decay, lands dry up, and agriculture become impoverished. Valleys once shaded by useful or agreeable trees, which culture enriched with harvests of every species, or adorned with verdure and flowers, now remain uncultivated, and overrun with brambles, and other stubborn, meagre, and useless plants. One may travel whole days in plains deserted and abandoned to that mournful and pernicious fecundity, which, on lands impatient to produce, is sterility's constant companion; in factitious wastes, the gloomy and fatal effects of the power of the evil-minded, where the traveller would think himself buried in vast solitudes, did he not here and there perceive straggling flocks and scattered habitations. Every day too we see population, which increases and settles only where are to be found abundance of provisions, activity of trade and of manufactures, and justice on the part of government, diminish in a perceptible manner; and men quit a desolated country, and for the most part seek spots less disturbed, abodes less unhappy." The account which Dr. Clarke gives us of the state of this island when he visited it, is equally melancholy. "Instead of a fertile land," says he, "covered with groves of fruit and fine woods, once rendering it the paradise of the Levant, there is hardly upon earth a more wretched spot than it now exhibits. Few words may forcibly describe it: Agriculture neglected—inhabitants oppressed—population destroyed—pestiferous air—contagion—poverty—indolence—desolation. Its antiquities alone render it worthy of resort; and these, if any person had leisure and opportunity to search for them, would amply repay the trouble. In this pursuit, C. may be considered as yet untrodden." The taxes amount to about 3,000,000 piastres, of which, it is supposed, little more than a fourth reaches the treasury at Constantinople: the mout-sellim receives 300,000, and his deputies, the cadis, collectors, and other officers, divide the remainder. When a sum of money is to be raised, the governor intimates to the archb. the amount required from the Greek pop.; and the primate, with his suffragans,

apportions to each individual his share. A Greek collector is then despatched to every one of the 12 districts of the island, in company with a Turkish officer, who settles disputes and punishes such as are dilatory in making their payments. Turks contribute to the state less than Christians, whose average impost is 150 piastres, or 30s. annually for each male.—C. is divided into an archiepiscopal and three episcopal sees. On the death of the archb., the prelates elect a successor subject to the approval of the sultan; but the primate nominates his suffragans without reference to the Porte. He is at once the ecclesiastical head of the people and their political representative with whom the government transacts all public business; so that he is independent of the patriarch at Constantinople, except in matters of doctrine and the usages of the church. Mr. Elliott states that the present archb. has formed a Hellenic class for 40 youths, and established 4 Lancasterian schools containing 200 scholars. Other children are taught according to the old system, by the clergy in the monasteries and the shopkeepers at their stalls. Jews are not tolerated in C.; and the Turks are in so small a minority that they are very lax in their religious duties and give little offence by an absurd assumption of superiority. The number of adult males liable to taxation is estimated at 15,000 Greeks and 5,000 Turks. There is no standing army; but the whole Turkish pop. is called out, in case of necessity, either to meet a foreign foe or to quell insurrection among the Greeks at home; which, however, is of rare occurrence, as the Christians are almost universally disarmed.

Cyprus has been successively subjected by the Persians, Macedonians, Egyptians, and Romans. During the time of the crusades, it was conquered by Richard of England, the lion-hearted, and given by him to Guy-de-Lusignan, titular king of Jerusalem, as an indemnity for the loss of that place. The heiress of that House resigned it to the Venetians in A.D. 1473. From them the Turks, in whose hands it still remains, took it in 1570.

Towns.] The cap. of the whole island is Nicotia, which is situated in a noble plain bounded by lofty mountains, near the centre of the island. It stands on the site of the ancient *Tamasis*.—Larnica, near the ancient *Citium*, is the second town in the island, the emporium of its commerce, and the abode of all the foreign consuls.—Famagosta, on the SE coast, memorable for its brave defence in 1570, is now reduced to a mere village. It stands near the ruins of *Constantia*, a celebrated city under the reign of the Lusignan princes.—The ancient *Salamis*, once the chief city of the whole island, has long ceased to exist, an inundation of the sea having swept it away.—Cerini, the ancient *Cerinea*, on the N coast, has only 200 inhabitants.

CYR (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Rebais. Pop. 1,402.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 3 m. W of Versailles. Pop. in 1841, 1,718. The abbey founded here by Mad. Maintenon is now used as a military school.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Var, cant. of Le Beausset. Pop. 1,768. It is noted for its wine.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Haute-Vienne, cant. of Saint-Laurent-sur-Gorre. Pop. 1,251.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, cant. of Tours. Pop. 1,434. It affords good wine.

CYR-DU-BAILLEUL (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. of Barenton. Pop. 2,501.

CYR-SUR-MEUTHON (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. of Pont-de-Veyle. Pop. 1,232.

CYR-AU-MONT-D'OR (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, cant. of Limonest, near the r. bank of the Rhône, 3 m. N of Lyons. Pop. 1,833.

CYR-EN-PAIL (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Mayenne, cant. of Prez-en-Pail. Pop. 1,396.

CYR-DU-RONCEREY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. of Orbec. Pop. 443.

CYR-LA-ROSIE'RE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Orne, cant. of Nocé. Pop. 1,189.

CYR - LES - VIGNES (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. of Feurs. Pop. 1,001. It has manufactures of muslin and brocades.

CYRIASBURG. See ERFURT.

CYRUS (St.), or ECCLES CRAIG, a parish of Kincardineshire, 5 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth, bounded on the E by the German ocean, and on the S and SW by the North Esk. Pop. 1,579. It contains a village of the same name, 5½ m. NNE of Montrose. Pop. 207.

CYSOING, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, arrond. of Lille. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 16,635; in 1841, 17,635.—The village is 10 m. SE of Lille. Pop. in 1846, 2,746. It has manufactures of calico and of saltpetre, and a cotton spinning-mill.

CYSZEVO, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Plock, obwodie of Ostrolenka. Pop. 391, of whom 263 are Jews. It has a church and a synagogue.

CZACHRAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 10 m. S of Klattau, on a ramification of the Bohmerwald-gebirg.

CZARKOW, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency of Oppeln, and circle of the Pleiss. It has a ferruginous spring and baths.

CZARKOWICE, a village of Poland, in the obvod of Kielce. It has numerous sulphureous springs and extensive sulphur works.

CZARKOWKI, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie and 50 m. WSW of Sandomirz, on the r. bank of the Nida, 3 m. above the confluence of that river with the Vistula.

CZARNA, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomirz, 10 m. E of Radom.—Also a river in the woiwodie of Krakow, which unites with the Vistula, 26 m. SW of Sandomirz.—Also an affluent of the Pilica, in the woiwodie of Sandomirz.

CZARNI, a river of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomirz, which unites with the Pilica, 10 m. WNW of Zarnow.

CZARNIKOW, KZARNIKAU, or ZARNIKOW, a town of Prussia, cap. of a circle of the same name, in the prov. and 40 m. NNW of Posen, regency and 66 m. WSW of Bromberg, on the l. bank of the Netz. Pop. in 1843, 3,500. It has a collegiate, a Lutheran, and 2 Catholic churches; and possesses manufactures of cloth, linen, and lace. The circle of C. contains 29,068 inhabitants.

CZARNI LAS, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Sandomirz, 20 m. E of Radom.

CZARNOLOSZCE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 10 m. SE of Stanislawow, on an affluent of the Bistrica.

CZARNOW, or ZARNOW, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie of Krakow, obvod and 2 m. W of Kielce, consisting of about 64 houses. On the summit of an adjacent mountain is a mine of lead.

CZARNOWANZ, a village of Silesia, in the regency, circle, and 4 m. NNW of Oppeln, on the l. bank of the Malapane, 2 m. above its confluence with the Oder. Pop. 530. It has some iron-works.

CZARNOWO, a village of Poland, in the woiwodie and 90 m. ENE of Plock, and 16 m. S of

Ostrolenka, on the l. bank of the Orz, an affluent of the Narew. It is noted for a battle which took place here in 1806, between the French and Russians.

CZARNYLAS, or SCHWARZWALD, a village of Poland, in the voivode of Sandomirz, obvod of Radom. Pop. 800.

CZARODA, a river of Hungary, in the comitat of Beregh, an affluent of the Latoriza.

CZASLAU, a circle or administrative prov. and town of Bohemia. The circle comprises an area of 1,260 sq. m.; bounded on the NE and E by the circle of Chrudim, on the NW and W by that of Kaurzim, on the SW by the circle of Tabor, and on the SE by Moravia. Pop. in 1837, 247,087; in 1833, 239,102. The Moravian mountains intersect it in the SE, and give rise to the Dobrawa, Sawawa, and several other rivers which form affluents of the Moldau and Elbe. The higher lands are covered with wood; the lower are extremely fertile, producing grain, lint, &c., and affording excellent pasturage. Gold, silver, iron, saltpetre, and precious stones—especially garnets—are found in some districts. Game is everywhere plentiful, and the rivers abound with fish. The manufacture of cotton and coarse woollen fabrics, and of paper, form, in addition to agriculture and the working of the mines, the chief objects of local industry. The circle is divided into 9 towns and 77 *dominiums* or seignories, comprising 9 cities, 35 towns, and 840 villages.—The capital, of the same name, is 45 m. ESE of Prague, in N lat. 49° 51' 49", and E long. 15° 25'. Pop. in 1833, 3,316. It has a church remarkable for the height of its tower, and enclosing the tomb of J. Chival-von-Trocznow—commonly called Zisca—the celebrated leader of the Hussites; and possesses extensive saltpetre works.

CZASTALOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 19 m. ESE of Königgrätz, on the Wilde-Adler. It contains a castle, and about 102 houses.

CZCHOW, a village of Galicia, in the gov. of Lemberg, circle and 16 m. SE of Bochnia, on the r. bank of the Dunaiec.

CZECH, or CECY, a village of Moravia, in the gov. of Brünn, circle and 15 m. WSW of Olmutz. Pop. 816.

CZECZOWITZ, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 20 m. NW of Klattau, and 6 m. N of Teinitz. It has a mineral spring.

CZEG (Kis and Nagr), villages of Transylvania, in the gsp. of Kolos. The former has an excellent alkaline spring.

CZEGE, or CSEGE, a town of Transylvania, in the district of Doboka, on the lake Czege or Hodos, which discharges itself by an outlet which falls into the Szamos, about 2 m. above Szamos Ujvar.

CZEGKOW, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Tabor. It has a fine glass-work.

CZEGLED, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 45 m. SE of Pest, district and 21 m. NNE of Ketskemet. Pop. 14,662, of whom the half are Protestants. It contains 2 churches, a Catholic and a Protestant. The environs afford good wine.

CZEIKOWITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 31 m. SE of Brünn, and 8 m. NE of Kostel. Pop. 1,320. It has a castle.

CZEITSCH, CZEIZ, or TSCHETSCH, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 27 m. SE of Brünn, and 12 m. NW of Goding. Pop. 363. In the environs is a lake of the same name, the waters of which are strongly impregnated with sulphur, nitre, and bitumen.

CZEKIN, a village of Moravia, in the gov. of Brünn, circle and 3 m. N of Prerau, and 11 m. SSW of Weisskirch, on the Oleschintzabach. Pop. in 1834, 301.

CZELADNA, a village of Moravia, in the gov. of Brünn, and circle of Prerau, near the source of the Ostrawitz. Pop. in 1834, 1,657. In the vicinity are important iron-mines and works.

CZELADZ, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 43 m. WNW of Krakow, obvod of Olkusz, on the l. bank of the Brinica, which here forms the Prussian boundary.

CZELAKOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 18 m. NW of Kaurzim, and 18 m. ENE of Prague, on the Elbe.

CZELECHOW, CECICHOW, or SIECIECHOW, a town of Poland, in the voivode and 60 m. N of Sandomirz, in the obvod and 29 m. ENE of Radom, near the l. bank of the Vistula. It contains an ancient Benedictine abbey, and about 81 houses.

CZELL (Kis), a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Eisenburg, district of Keményesallya, 33 m. ESE of Güns.

CZELNA, a village of Transylvania, in the district of Unter-Alba. The environs afford good wine.

CZEMIERNIKI, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 33 m. NNE of Lublin, in a low and marshy situation, Tismienica.

CZEMPIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov., regency, and 22 m. SW of Posen, circle and 8 m. NE of Kosten. Pop. 917. It has a Catholic church and a synagogue.

CZENSTOCHOWA, CZESTOCHOWA, JASNA-GORA, or TSCHENSTOCHAU, a fortified town of Poland, in the gov. and 80 m. SSE of Kalisz, obvod and 37 m. SSE of Wielun, on the Warta. Pop. 3,500, of whom 700 are Jews. It is divided into Old and New C. The former, situated on the l. bank of the Warta, was in 1771 reduced to ashes, and now consists of about 180 houses. New C. lies 1½ m. NW of Old C. and is separated from it by Mount Klarenberg or Jasna-Gora, on the summit of which is the fortified convent of St. Paul, which has sustained several sieges, and which was garrisoned by the French in 1812. Chaplets and images, &c., for the pilgrims to the convent, form the chief articles of local manufacture. Oats are extensively cultivated in the environs.

CZERAMOS, or CZEREMOSZ, a river of Galicia, which issues from the SE side of Pietroza Berg, in the gov. of Lemberg; receives a tributary from Czerna-Gora; and uniting with the Bialy-Czeramos at Uscieriki, runs along the confines of Bukovina, and discharges itself into the Pruth, 15 m. W of Tohernowitz.

CZEREKWE (OBER), a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. ESE of Tabor, and 12 m. SE of Pilgram, near the Moravian frontier. It contains about 130 houses.

CZEREKWE (UNTER), a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 39 m. ESE of Tabor, and 12 m. ESE of Pilgram, on the frontier of Moravia. It contains about 160 houses.

CZERHOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. SW of Beraun, on the road from Prague to Pilsen.

CZERKENITZ, or CZERHENIZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. ENE of Kaurzim. It contains a castle, and about 90 houses.

CZERNAHORA, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. N of Brünn. Pop. 808. An ancient fortress, formerly belonging to the family of Boskowitz, is the chief object of architectural interest which it contains. It has alum and vitriol-works, and some trade in grain and timber.

CZERNELIKA, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. NNE of Kolomea, at some distance from the r. bank of the Dniester. It has a castle.

CZERNETZ. See TCHERNETZ.

CZERNIEJEWO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Posen, regency of Bromberg, and circle of Gnesen. Pop. 758, of whom a third are Jews. It has 2 Catholic churches, and some manufactures of cloth. Fairs are held monthly.

CZERNOSECK, a village of Bohemia, in the circle and 3 m. W of Leitmeritz. It has a fine castle. The vine is extensively cultivated in the locality.

CZERNOWITZ, or **CZERNOWICE**, a town of Austrian Galicia, the cap. of the Bukovine, or of the circle of Czernowice, as it is sometimes called. It is a neat town, and prettily placed on a rising hill overlooking the Pruth, on the r. bank, in N lat. 48° 25'. The buildings are modern; the streets are wide and clean; and a garden and vineyard are attached to each house. The river is here crossed by a long wooden bridge. Pop. in 1837, 10,657, of whom about 2,000 were Jews. It is the residence of a Greek bishop; and has a philosophical academy with 7 professors.—Also a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. ESE of Tabor, on an affluent of the Luschnitz. It contains about 160 houses. See also **TCHERNOWITZ**.

CZERSK, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Mazowie, of which it was formerly the capital, obvod and 24 m. S of Warsaw, on the l. bank of the Czarna, 2 m. S of its confluence with the Vistula. Pop. 820. It contains the ruins of an ancient castle belonging to the dukes of Mazowie. It was formerly noted for its breweries.

CZERVENTITZA. See **VOROS-VAGAS**.

CZERWIN, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Plock, obvod and 15 m. SSE of Ostrolenki, on the l. bank of the Orz.

CZERWINSK, a town of Poland, in the gov., obvod, and 32 m. ESE of Plock, on the r. bank of the Vistula. Pop. 560.

CZERWONOGROD, a small town of Galicia, in the circle and 14 m. NW of Czortkow, on the r. bank of the Dzuryn. It has a castle and a Catholic church.

CZERWONG-BOR, a mountain-range in Poland, in the gov. of Plock, running S from Lomza.

CZESTIN-KOSTEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 17 m. SW of Czaslau. Limestone is quarried in the environs.

CZETECHOWITZ, a village of Moravia, in the gov. of Brünn, circle and 14 m. NW of Hradisch. Pop. in 1834, 578. In the environs are quarries of fine marble.

CZETECHOWITZ. See **CZENSTOCHOWA**.

CZETTIN, a village and fort of Hungary on the confines of Military Croatia, in the district and 9 m. ENE of Szluin.

CZICHEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of East Prussia, regency and 39 m. S of Gumbinnen, circle

and 10 m. NW of Oletzko. It consists of only about 32 houses. A fair is held here once a-year.

CZIDLINA, a river of Bohemia, which takes its rise on the confines of the circles of Bunzlau and Bidschow, runs S through the latter, passing in its course Gitschin, New-Bidschow, and Chlumetz, and bending W throws itself by several arms into the Elbe, after a total course of 42 m.

CZIFFER, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 23 m. NE of Presburg, district and 5 m. SW of Tyrnau, near the l. bank of the Dudvag.

CZIRKNITZ. See **ZIRKNITZ**.

CZIRKWENITZA, or **CZIRQUENITZA**, a town of Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste, circle and 16 m. SE of Fiume, on the shore of the channel of Morlacca.

CZIRMEN. See **TCHIRMEN**.

CZOKANESCHLIE, a town of Austria, in the circle and 62 m. SSW of Czernowice, or Bukovine, on the l. bank of the Goldene Bistritz.

CZOODT, or **CZED**, a village of Transylvania, in the sth. of Hermanstadt, on the river of the same name, which unites with the Hartobagy, 2 m. above the confluence of that river with the Aluta.

CZORNA, or **CSORNA**, a summit of the Carpathian chain, on the NE confines of Hungary. It gives rise to the Tybiscus or Niger river, one of the chief head-streams of the Theiss, on the E, and to the Bistrica, an affluent of the Vistula on the N. It has an alt. of 5,120 ft.

CZORTKOW, or **ZALESZCZYKI**, a circle or administrative subdivision and town of Austria, in the regency of Lemberg. The circle comprises an area of 1,462 sq. m.; and is bounded on the N by the circle of Tarnapol, on the E by Russia, on the S by the circle of Czernowice or Bukovine, from which it is separated by the Pruth, and on the W by that of Kolomea. Pop. in 1837, 189,712, of whom 8,000 were Jews. Besides the cap. Zaleszczyki, it contains 2 cities, 19 towns, and 242 villages. The principal streams by which this circle is intersected are the Dniester—which runs through its centre—the Sered, and the Podhorce, both affluents of the Dniester. The soil is well-cultivated, and produces abundantly maize and other varieties of grain, fruit, tobacco, anise, &c. Wood is common in most parts. The rearing of bees forms an important object of rural industry. The town of C. is situated on the bank of the Sered, 26 m. N of Zaleszczyki and 90 m. ESE of Lemberg. Pop. 1,596. It has a castle, and a manufactory of tobacco.

CZUDEK, a town of Galicia, in the gov. of Lemberg, circle and 27 m. NE of Jaslo, on the l. bank of the Wislok.

CZYZEWO, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Plock and obwod of Ostrolenka.

D

DAADEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the lordship of Sayn-Altenkirchen, 12 m. E of Altenkirchen. Pop. 900. A copper-mine is wrought here.

DAAGERAD, a settlement or plantation in British Guayana, on a bend of the river Berbice, in about

6° N lat. The *abapuri*, or bore, is said to rise here from 12 to 15 ft. The depth of the channel is 25 ft.

DAAI, an island in the Aru group, in the Indian ocean, off the W coast of Baba. It is high, and slightly wooded; and extends nearly E and W about 4 m. Pop. about 100.

DAAL (LOCH), or **LOCHINDAAL**, a deep embayment on the S coast of Islay, in the p. of Kilchoman. At its entrance between the point of Rinns and the mull of Islay, it is 8 m. broad, and it is 12 m. in length. It forms a good roadstead in stormy weather.

DAARA, a once extensive, but now dilapidated town of Syria, in the Hauran, 6½ hours E of El Hussn, and 1½ hour W of Naimi. A handsome five-arched Roman bridge, in perfect preservation, is here thrown across the valley.

DAB, a small village of Persia, in the prov. of Kurdistan, 10 m. SE by S of Jelam, on the r. bank of the Great Zab, which Colonel Shiel found here, in the middle of August, to be 100 yards in breadth, and flowing with a rapid stream.

DABAMBIA. See **DAGOMBA**.

DABAR, a village of Austria, in Croatia, in the Carlsstadt-generalat circle, between Zengg and Sluin. It contains a large chapel, and is composed of about 100 houses.

DABELBAAD, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 9 m. SW of Gratz. There are mineral springs here.

DABE-LING, a village of Tibet, in N lat. 31° 45', on the l. bank of the Sutledge, at an alt. of 9,020 ft. above sea-level.

DABER, or **DABES**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, circle and 9 m. SE of Naugardt, in a low and marshy district between the lakes D. and Tietz. Pop. 1,328 in 1837.

DABHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the gov. of Coblenz, 9 m. WNW of Wetzlar. There are copper-mines in the vicinity.

DABIE, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Mazovia, obwod and 21 m. W of Leczyca, on the r. bank of the Ner. Pop. 940.

DABLA, a town of Hindostan, in the territories of the ranah of Udipur, 7 coss from Dirolea.

DABO, or **DAGSBOURG**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Meurthe, cant. of Phalsbourg. Pop. in 1846, 2,258.

DABOIA, a town, the second in importance, in the state of Inta, in W Africa. It is reported to be 3 journeys from Bupi, the frontier-town of Inta, which is 16 journeys NNE of Coomassie.

DABOURIEH, or **DEBURIYAH**, a village of Syria, on a small stream which flows N to the Kishon, on the W side of Mount Tabor.

DABRINGHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle of Lenep, 22 m. SSE of Dusseldorf. Pop. 400. Here are chemical works.

DABROWICE, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Masovia, obwod of Gostynin. Pop. 1,150. Coal is wrought here.

DABSOUM, a lake in Mongolia, in N lat. 38°, E long. 93° 50', at the W extremity of the Nan-chan range of mountains.

DABUL, a small port of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bejapore, on the Concan coast, 85 m. S by E of Bombay. It exports pepper and salt. It was sacked by the Portuguese in 1509.

DABUSIA, a village of Bokhara, about 50 m. W by S of Samarcand.

DACAR, a village on the W coast of Africa, opposite the island of Goree, on a small bay lying between Point D. and the long sandy point of Belair. Its inhabitants supply vessels off Goree with wood-fuel and small bullocks.

DACCA, or **D'HACA**, an extensive and rich district in the E quarter of the prov. of Bengal, between the parallels of 23° and 24° N lat. It is bounded on the N by Mymansingh; on the E by Tipperah; on the S by Tipperah and Backergunge; and on the W by Rajshahi and Jessore. Its area amounts to 4,455

sq. m., of which 1,870 are in the district of D. properly so called, and 2,585 in that of D. Jelapore. Prior to its separation in 1800 from the Backergunge jurisdiction, this prov. stretched as far S as the sea, and to the Garrow mountains on the N. It is almost entirely covered with water during the rainy season; and for its productiveness in rice is esteemed the granary of Bengal. It is intersected by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, which, with their branches crossing the country in all directions, form a complete system of inland navigation, the general mode of travelling, and of conveying goods, being by water: yet there is not a district in Bengal presenting a greater quantity of waste land. The climate, though hot, is considered healthy; but the night-dews are heavy, and the air chilly; and exposure at this time generally assures an attack of fever. Rice is the staple product; and has been sold here at the rate of 640 lbs. per rupee. Its other productions are the betel-nut, indigo, tobacco, and a species of cotton called *banga*, used in forming the stripes of the fine muslins for which D. is celebrated. Large tracts of land have been within the last few years devoted to growing indigo. The cotton is now mostly sent to England. This prov. was long distinguished for its extensive fabrics of cotton, particularly its muslins, which long surpassed in beauty and fineness of texture the manufactures of any other country. But the demand for these fine muslins is now very small; and in many parts of India the native fabrics are rivalled by the manufactures of Britain, which, after the expense of importation, can be sold cheaper in India than the produce of domestic industry. Dimities, damask-linen, and a kind of diaper, are still made in this prov.; but the export of these articles has greatly decreased.—The principal towns of this district are D., Narraingunge, Sunargang, and Rajanagar.—During Mahomedan sway, this prov. was ruled by a deputy of the nabob, called the *naib nazim*. The last who held this office was Jessarat Khan, who, being ordered by Cossim Ali Khan in 1763 to put all the English at D. to death, humanely sent them under protection of a trusty guard to Calcutta, for which he received a pension, which was continued to his descendants. The pop. in 1822 was 1,095,760, chiefly Mahomedans.

DACCA, the capital of the above district is situated in N lat. 23° 42', E long. 90° 17', on the N bank of the Burhi-Gunga, or Old Ganges, about 127 m. NE of Calcutta, and 1,107 m. travelling distance from Delhi. It is a large city; and for 80 years was the cap. of Bengal, of which it is still the third city in point of extent and pop. Its position is admirably adapted for inland trade, all the rivers which flow past it communicating with the other inland navigations. The present town, including the suburbs, extends 6 m. along the banks of the river, which is here nearly 1 m. in width. The streets are narrow and crooked; the bazars and many of the houses are thatched. The ancient citadel stood on the W side of the town; but great part of the walls has been washed away by the river. There are here the ruins of a magnificent palace built by Azim Ushaun, in the 17th cent., and some other remains of Mahomedan grandeur, all fast crumbling to mere mounds of brick. The factories and churches of the Dutch, French, and Portuguese, are likewise all sunk into ruin and overgrown with jungle.—D. formerly enjoyed a great inland trade, and also traded extensively with the E coast of the bay of Bengal. It was widely famed for its muslins; but in 1829 there was only one fabricator of this article within the town.—The same excessive heat does not prevail here as in Benares, Patna, and other places in Bahar: the heat being always tempered by the vast rivers. The unhealthy season

is in autumn, from August to October, when the rivers and inundations are subsiding. During the remainder of the year the climate, though somewhat relaxing, is salubrious and pleasant; and is liked by those who are attached to sporting, as the chase of elephants, tigers, hogs, and various species of deer, can be followed in the large jungles which approach close to the city on the NE.—Grain and salt are the principal articles of its present commerce. The indigo trade is chiefly in the hands of Europeans. No vessels larger than the small country-built brigs ever come to D. During the rains, indeed, ships of any moderate burden might do so: but it would be attended with considerable risk. Narraingunge may be regarded as the port of D., vessels of 200 tons being able to come thus far.—This city is a large civil station, being the head-quarters of the courts of assize and appeal for the E division of Bengal. The pop., which has been estimated by some writers at 300,000, was ascertained by census in 1826 to amount to only 66,667, of whom 31,429 were Hindus, and 35,238 Mahomedans. There are a few wealthy Armenians resident in the town, a few Portuguese, and a considerable number of Greeks. Government has seldom more than 5 companies of infantry at D. A stud of from 200 to 300 elephants is kept here for the supply of the Company's different stations. Caught in the neighbouring woods of Tipperah and Cachar, they are broken in for service here.—In 1608 the seat of government was removed from Rajamul to the city of D. During the Mogul government, a large establishment of war and state boats, consisting of 768 armed cruisers, was maintained at D. for the purpose of defending the country against the Mughls and the people of Assam, and occasionally to add splendour to the ceremonies of religion or the parade of the court. For the support of this marine the land-revenue of several districts was assigned, amounting to about £45,000 per ann. The descendants of the former chiefs still reside at D. and are pensioned by the government.

DACHAU, a neat little town of Bavaria, in the Isar circle, on the border of the Dachauer moss, 10 m. NNW of Munich, on the Amper. Pop. 1,126. There are brass-foundries, distilleries, oil-mills, and brick-works here.

DACHBERG, a summit of the Rhetian Alps, in the Swiss cant. of the Grisons. Alt. 9,700 ft. above sea-level.

DACHSBACH, a town of Bavaria, in the Rezat circle, 5 m. NNE of Neustadt, on the Aisch. Pop. 465.

DACHSTEIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Molsheim, on the r. bank of the Bruche, 9 m. WSW of Strasburg. Pop. 565.

DACHSTEIN, or **SCHNEEBERG**, a mountain of Austria, in the prov. of Lower Austria. Alt. 5,646 ft. above sea-level. See **AUSTRIA**. Pop. 477.

DACKNAM, a commune and v. of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, arrond. and 8 m. NW of Termonde, on the Durme. Pop. 453.

DACOTAS, **DACOTAS**, or **SIoux**, a large and powerful nation of N. American Indians, who inhabit a large tract of country comprised within the following limits:—From Prairie-du-Chien, on the Mississippi, by a curved line extending E of N, and made to include all the E tributaries of the Mississippi, to the first branch of the Chippewa river; the head-waters of that stream being claimed by the Chippewa Indians. Thence by a line running W of N to the head of Spirit lake; thence by a W line to the Rivière-de-Corbeau; thence up that river to its head, near Otter-tail lake; thence by a W line to Red river, and down that river to Pembina; thence by a SW line to the E bank of the Missouri, near the Mandan villages; thence down the Missouri to a point probably not far from Soldiers' river; thence by a line running E of N to Prairie-du-Chien. This tract includes about 7 degrees of lat., viz. the 42d to the 49th parallel; and 9° of long.; from 90° 30' to 99° 30'. These boundaries, however, do not apply to the country of the Assiniboins, a revolted band of Dacotas, who separated from them a long time ago, and who reside N of the

49th parallel. This immense extent of country is inhabited by a nation calling themselves, in their internal relations, the *Dacota*, which means 'the allied'; but who, in their external relations, style themselves the *Ochente Shakoan*, which signifies 'the nation of seven [council] fires.' All the D. speak the same language; yet some distinctions of the nature of dialects appear to prevail in some words, as spoken by the roving or by the stationary Indians. From the circumstance of these differences being trifling, we are led to believe, that the seven principal tribes of D. were originally one, and that their name must not be considered as implying an union or amalgamation of different nations. The pop. of the D. varies, according to the accounts of different travellers. Lewis and Clarke estimated their numbers at about 2,550 warriors, which, upon the data of one warrior to 4 souls, admits a pop. of about 10,000; but this is undoubtedly far under the truth. Pike states their pop. at 21,675, including 3,835 warriors. Major Long estimates them at 28,100, and the Hoha, or Assiniboins, at 28,000.

DACRE, a parish in Cumberland, 4½ m. SW by W of Penrith, on the N bank of the Eamont. Area 8,205 acres. Pop. in 1851, 954; of whom 163 were in the v. of D.—Also a township in the p. of Ripon, in the W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 5,290 acres. Pop. 673. There are valuable lead-mines in the vicinity.

DACUSVILLE, a township in Pickens district, in S. Carolina, U. S., 129 m. WNW of Columbia.

DADAH, a river of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Kastamuni, flowing into the Gok-Irmak at a point a little to the N of the town of Kastamuni.

DADAR, or **DADUR**, a town and district of Beluchistan, in Cutch-Gundava, 5 m. E of the pass of the Little Bolan. It is a walled town, and of considerable size; and the neighbourhood is well watered and cultivated. Indigo, wheat, cotton, and jwari form the principal crops. Alt. above sea-level 742 ft.

DADARAH, a village in Sinde, 32 m. SW of Larkhana, near the r. bank of the Indus.

DADAWASI, a village of Ashantee, 8 m. NW of Doompassee, in 60° 16' N lat., and 2° 7½' W, near the Dankaran, a small affluent of the Birrim. The *acassey*, or blue-dye plant, grows profusely in the vicinity of this v.

DADDAJA, two islets off the N coast of Minorca, in the Balearic group, 3¼ m. W of Cape Favartich. They form a small haven.

DADE, a county in the NW corner of the state of Georgia, U. S., watered by Lookout creek, a branch of the Tennessee. Area 225 sq. m. Pop. 1,364. The cap. is Trenton.—Also a co. on the E side of the peninsula of Florida. Area 500 sq. m. Pop. 446. The cap. is Key-Biscayne.—Also a co. in the SW of Missouri, watered by the Pomme-de-Terre. Area 960 sq. m. The cap. is Greenfield.

DADEVILLE, the cap. of Tallapoosa co., in the state of Alabama, 140 m. ESE of Tuscaloosa, and 6 m. E of the Tallapoosa river.

DADFORD, a hamlet in the p. of Stowe in Buckinghamshire. Pop. 159.

DADI, a town of Greece, in the dep. of Boeotia, 45 m. N of Delphi. It is built upon a series of terraces facing the plain traversed by the Mauropotamo or *Cephissus*. When Clarke visited it, at the beginning of the present cent., it contained 700 houses and some good shops.

DADIZEELE, a commune of Belgium, in W. Flanders, in the arrond. and 5 m. W of Courtrai. Pop. 1,772.

DADLINGTON, a hamlet and chapelry in the p. of Hincley, in Leicestershire, 3½ m. NNW. of Hincley. Area 870 acres. Pop. 212.

DADRI, a town of Hindostan, in Rajputana, 60 m. WSW of Delhi.

DAELHEM, a commune and v. of Belgium, in the prov. and 10 m. NE of Liege. Pop. 1,131. It has some trade in the fabrication of cloth and serges, glue, and soap.

DAENY, an island of the Persian gulf, within the area of the Great Pearl bank, 30 m. N. of Dalmy.

DAER, a stream in the upper ward of Lanark.

shire, in the p. of Crawford, one of the head-streams of the Clyde. It rises in the SW extremity of the co., a little to the NW of Queensberry hill, and flows in a NNE course to its junction with the Powtrail, 12 m. from its source; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below this point it joins the Clyde coming from the SE.

DAFFER, or **DASSEN**, an island off the coast of S. Africa, between Saldanha and Table bays, in S lat. $33^{\circ} 26'$, about 6 m. from the mainland. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and about 1 m. in breadth; and, except on the E side, is encircled by reefs. On the E side there is good anchorage, in 16 fath. It is composed of rugged masses of granite, and has until recently been resorted to only for sea-birds' eggs; but has begun to attract notice by the discovery of large deposits of guano existing on it.

DAGANA, a village of Senegambia, in the kingdom of Wallo, on the l. bank of the Senegal, 70 m. above its mouth. Pop. 1,200. It is the residence of several French traders.

DAGANZO-DE-ABAXO, a pueblo and v. of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Madrid.

DAGANZO-DE-ARRIBA, a pueblo and v. of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. NNE of Madrid.

DAGDA, a town of Abyssinia, in the prov. of Gojam, of which it has been the cap. for the last 50 or 60 years. It lies 25 m. SSW of Drina, and about the same distance N of the Abai, near the l. bank of the Yeda.

DAGBJERG, a parish and v. of Denmark, in Jutland, in the amt of Viborg.

DAGDEN. See **DAGS**.

DAGELET, an island in the sea of Japan, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 25'$, E long. $131^{\circ} 22'$. It is about 9 m. in circumf., and covered to its highest point with well-grown timber.

DAGENHAM, a parish and v. in Essex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Romford. Area 6,608 acres. Pop. 2,494. A great part of this p. and the adjoining lands were laid under water by an irruption of the Thames in 1703, and remained inundated till 1715.

DAGERORT, the W point of the island of Dago, in the gulf of Finland. There is a lighthouse 5 m. to the E of it, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 55'$, E. long. $22^{\circ} 11' 54''$; the lantern of which is 538 ft. above sea-level. A small fishing-village is situated near this headland.

DAGERSHEIM, a small town of Wurtemberg, in the Neckar circle, 6 m. WNW of Böblingen. Pop. 1,100.

DAGHESTAN, an administrative subd. of Georgia, in the Russian Trans-Caucasian gov. It lies between the parallels of $40^{\circ} 33'$ and $43^{\circ} 48'$ N, stretching along the E coast of the Caspian, between the mouth of the Terek on the N, and the SE extremity of the Caucasian range, dividing it from Shirvan, on the S. It is almost entirely a mountainous region, being covered with spurs from the great Caucasian range, but presenting a considerable breadth of plain towards the N frontier, and a strip of level fertile land along the coast. It is the Switzerland of this part of the world,—its scenery exhibiting lofty mountains, profound valleys, glittering lakes, rushing torrents, and eternal snows and glaciers. Like most mountainous regions, it is watered by numerous streams and torrents, the principal of which are, the Terek, the Koisu, the Hattirozen, and the Kurakh.—The climate is mild in the plains, and temperate at a mean alt. Rains are frequent. The necessity of artificial irrigation, and the continual forays of the Lesghians, oppose the progress of agriculture in this country, otherwise it might be very productive of grain. Besides the cerealia, saffron, tobacco, and lint are cultivated with success. The fruits are delicious, and the vine grows without culture. The Tartar and the Persian horse,

the camel, the mule, and the large-tailed sheep, are the principal domestic animals; some places are infested with reptiles and pernicious insects. There are extensive mines of lead and iron in this country; and large manufactories of arms and utensils have in consequence been established here. The pop. consists of detached tribes of Lesghians, and Nogais, of Turcomans, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, whose united numbers amount to about 200,000. This country is divided into Northern and Southern D.: the former comprehending the khanates of Tarkhu and Otemich,—and the latter the territories of Derbend and Tabasaran, and the khanates of Kura and Kuba. The Russian authority is still extremely precarious in this country, except in and around Derbend, where a military government is established.—According to Lapie's chart, the superficial extent of this country is 9,787 sq. m. But all such admeasurements in this quarter of the world are as yet founded on extremely vague data.

DAGLAN, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of Domme, 12 m. S of Sarlat. Pop. 1,355.

DAGLINGWORTH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. NW of Cirencester. Area 1,884 acres. Pop. 302.

DAGMERSELLEN, a parish and v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Lucerne, bail of Willisau. Pop. 1,828.

DAGNELL, a chapelry in the p. of Edlesborough, Bucks, 3 m. E of Ivinghoe. Area 1,890 acres. Pop. 320.

DAGNIO, a town of Turkey, in Albania, sanjak and 10 m. SE of Scutari, near the l. bank of the Drin.

DAGO, an island of Russia, in the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulf of Finland. It lies between the parallels of $58^{\circ} 41'$ and $59^{\circ} 6'$ N. Its W extremity is in E long. $22^{\circ} 11' 54''$. From the mainland of Esthonia, it is divided on the E by a channel about 13 m. in width; and from the island of Oesel to the S, by the Sele sound, which narrows at one point to only 4 m. It has an area of about 300 sq. m.; and a pop. of about 10,000, chiefly Swedes. The surface is low and thickly wooded, and the soil is generally sterile, but on the S and E sides consists of a bluish clay, on which good grain crops are grown. The principal villages in the island are Rekk, Pegalep, Paden, and Dagerort. Fishing is actively conducted on the W coast.—The Swedes ceded D. to Russia by the treaty of Nystadt, in 1791.

DAGON, a town of Cochinchina, in Laos, on the r. bank of the Meinam river, in N lat. $19^{\circ} 54'$. It has a celebrated temple.

DAGSBOROUGH, a hundred and v. in Sussex co., in the state of Delaware, U. S., intersected by Pepper creek. Pop. 2,324.

DAGU'ELAMOHOR, a village on the route from Zanzibar, on the E coast, to the Portuguese settlements on the W coast of Africa. In April 1845, M. Maizan, a young French naval officer, left Zanzibar, with the view of traversing the breadth of the continent, and after a march of 20 days he had reached this v., which is said to be only 3 days' journey from the coast in a direct line. While resting here, he was overtaken by a hostile chief, and put to death.

DAGUENIERE (La), a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Les-Ponts-de-Cé. Pop. 1,150.

DAH, a river of Ashantee, rising at Sekoorree near Dwabin, and falling into the Ofim, at Measee in the Warsaw path. It is generally about 16 yds. wide, and 4 ft. deep.

DAHA'B, or **MERSA-DAHAB**, a port on the W coast of the gulf of Akaba, in about $28^{\circ} 28'$ N lat., nearly opposite Mngrah. It is the only well-shel-

tered harbour in the sea; and is identified by some geographers with the Eziongeber of Scripture.

DAHALAK, or **DHALAC**, a large island in the Red sea, between the parallels of $15^{\circ} 24'$ and $15^{\circ} 53'$ N, and intersected by the meridian of $40^{\circ} 11'$ E. It is of extremely irregular outline, and upwards of 120 m. in circumf. Its greatest length from ESE to WNW is 30 m.; its greatest breadth is 18 m.; but is in few places over 7 or 8 m. It is a flat coral rock, interspersed with a few spots of coarse vegetation in the rainy season. In some places there are groups of acacia trees, but they seldom exceed 8 ft. in height. Its principal v. Doobelloo, on the E side, conducts some trade with Loheia and Ghisan; importing jowari and dates, and giving in return fish, sharks' fins, shell-fish, turtle, and pearls. The other vs. are Derboshat, Salat, Dhalac-Kebir, Gubani, Cumbubir, and Memlah. Asses, goats, sheep, and antelopes, are reared in the island; and the *dugong*—a species of walrus prized for its long and beautiful tusks, and its thick skin, which makes good sandals—is taken here in great numbers by the Danakil fishermen. Groups of small islands surround D., the largest of which is Nora, 10 m. N of its W end.

DAHHL, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 57 m. SE of Loheia, and 90 m. W of Sana. It is the residence of a governor; and contains a mosque, and the tomb of a Mahometan saint. The houses are partly built of stone. In the environs are pottery works; and the place has some trade in indigo and henna.

DAHL. See **DAL**.

DAHLEIM, or **DAHLEM**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, 30 m. SE of Aachen, on the NW side of the Eiffel-berg. Pop. 490. It is surrounded by an old wall and a ditch; and contains 2 churches. Linen, silk, and velvet ribbon are its chief articles of manufacture.

DAHLEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the circle and 5 m. SE of Gladbach. Pop. in 1837, 1,250. It has 2 churches, and possesses important manufactories of fine linen, silk, and velvet. Lint is extensively cultivated in the environs. —Also a town of Saxony, in the circle and 26 m. E of Leipzig, bail, and 7 m. NW of Oschatz. Pop. in 1834, 2,040. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of linen and cotton, and bleacheries. Madder is extensively cultivated in the environs.

DAHLENBURG, or **DALENBURG**, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Lunebourg, amt and 4 m. from Bleckede. Pop. 800. Linen forms the chief article of local manufacture.

DAHLENKIRCH, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Livonia, district and 10 m. SSE of Riga, near the l. bank of the Dwina.

DAHLHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in Westphalia, in the circle of Bochum. In the environs are extensive coal-pits.

DAHLIKI, or **DALEKI**, a large village of Persia, in the prov. of Fars, at the foot of the Cuthul-e-Mullu, a steep and long pass of 2 or 3 stages, by which the road from Shiraz descends to the Dushistan, or sandy plain which extends from the foot of the Kuma ridge to Bushire, a distance of 60 m. There are several naphtha springs in the vicinity of this v. The dates of D. are considered the best grown in the Dushistan. The cultivation of the v. is irrigated from a large spring the property of the government; and each date-tree, or field, is assessed at so much for the use of the water.

DAHLONEGA, [*i. e.*, in the Cherokee language, 'the Place of Yellow metal,'] a village of Lumpkin co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 140 m. NNE of Milledgeville, between Chestatee and Etowah rivers, at the foot of the Alleghany mountains. It has been the seat of a branch of the United States mint since

1838, being in the centre of the gold region of Georgia, which runs in a broad belt from NE to SW. Several auriferous veins traverse the town; and it is common after heavy rains to see the inhabitants busily engaged seeking for the precious metal in the streets. It is generally found in quartz, and a species of slate-stone. The hills in the vicinity of D. are quite riddled with shafts and tunnels.

DAHME, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, 42 m. SSE of Potsdam, in the circle of Juter-bock-Luckenwald, and 48 m. S of Berlin, on the l. bank and near the source of the river of the same name. Pop. in 1837, 3,409. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and defended by a castle. It has 2 churches. Varieties of woollen fabrics, linen, and tobacco are manufactured here.

DAHMOUS, a town of Algiers, in the prov. of Tiemsén, 18 m. W of Zershal.

DAHNS, a town of Bavaria, in the Pfalz circle, 8 m. N of Weissenburg, on the Lauter. Pop. 1,377. Cattle and asses are reared in great numbers in the environs.

DAHNA (EL), or **EL HAMMED**, an extensive plain on the NE frontiers of Arabia, extending from the confines of Turkey in Asia, on the N and NE, to the mountain-range which separates it on the S from the Desert of Dhahy. With the exception of a few oases, in which some date-trees and a little pasturage are to be found, this vast region consists of an arid sandy waste. It is inhabited by numerous tribes, governed by as many sheiks, but all subordinate to the Wahabis whose religious dogmas they profess. The principal of these tribes are the Anezehs, the Sherarats, the Tays who roam from the Dahna to the banks of the Euphrates, the Beni-Szahher and the Mauali; all of whom are subdivided into numerous families. They are all nomadic; and subsist on the produce of the chase, dates, and camels' milk. The ruins of towns are found in various parts of this desert. The routes of the caravans from Bassora to Mecca on the one hand, and to Damascus on the other, pass through this desert.

DAHOMY, or **DAHOMEX**, a kingdom of Africa, on the slave coast, between Ashantee on the W, and Yarriba and Benin on the E. Its S boundary, until the conquest of Whydah, lay about 60 or 70 m. from the coast; but it now comprises that state, and extends about 40 m. along the gulf of Guinea. It is supposed to stretch N to the foot of the Kong mountains; but its boundaries in this quarter have not been determined. The cap., Abomey, is placed by Norris in N lat. $7^{\circ} 59'$, E long. $3^{\circ} 20'$; and by Duncan in N lat. $7^{\circ} 27'$, E long. $2^{\circ} 50'$.—The line of coast is a strip of flat alluvial land of extraordinary richness and fertility, and is clothed with the most luxuriant vegetation. Behind Whydah, the country rises with a gentle and gradual ascent for about 150 m. from the sea, before there is any appearance of a hill or mountain; and to the extent of 200 m. into the interior it is covered with verdure, with open plains of grass, and some woods and forests. The surface is generally a loose sandy soil; below that is a reddish earth; and there is not a stone to be found of the size of a walnut. The villages are large and numerous. The houses are constructed of mud walls, and covered with straw; and are generally built at such a distance from each other as to admit of patches of cultivated ground betwixt them. Of fruits and vegetables the country yields a plentiful supply. Pine-apples, melons, oranges, limes, guavas, and other tropical fruits, are in great variety. Maize, millet or Guinea corn, pease, beans, yams and potatoes, the plantain, the banana, and the cassada—which in tropical climates is the cheapest of all the substitutes for bread—are likewise cultivated. Like the other

inhabitants of tropical climates, the Dahomans plant twice a year, viz. at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes; after which the periodical rains set in. They may, indeed, be said to reap four, or rather two double crops: for soon after the maize appears above ground, they plant *callavances*, or chick-pease, betwixt the rows. The indigo-plant is common, but the natives cannot prepare it for market; tobacco in several places grows spontaneously, but also requires the hand of a European to prepare it. Among the other productions are cotton, which the natives manufacture into cloth for their own use; pepper, of the same species, and scarcely inferior in flavour to that of the East Indies; a small berry which serves as a substitute for sugar; palm-oil, which is exported in large quantities for the use of the British wool-combers and soap-boilers; and peltry, such as tiger and leopard skins. A considerable quantity of indigenous cotton is grown; and if the small sample transmitted to this country by the late Mr. Duncan, British vice-consul at Whydah, be an exact exponent of the quality of the common cotton of D., a most valuable source of supply exists here which only needs development.—The animals, wild and domestic, are the same as in other regions of W Africa. Tigers, leopards, hyænas, elephants, buffaloes, and deer, roam in the forests; sheep, goats, hogs, and poultry are abundantly reared.—This country is frequently visited by the *harmattan* wind, which indeed extends along this part of the coast of Africa, from Cape Verd at least as far S as Cape Lopez. It prevails in the months of December, January, and February, blowing from the NE; and continues one or two, and sometimes five or six days at a time. It has even been known to last a whole fortnight, and there are generally three or four returns of it every season. It is always accompanied with an unusual gloominess and haziness of the atmosphere: the sun can be seen only for a few hours at noon, and assumes a red colour which excites no painful sensation in the eye. In proportion to the distance from the sea-coast, the fog decreases; and at four or five leagues from it, is scarcely discernible, but the wind is felt 10 or 12 leagues inland. It blows with a moderate force; and during its continuance, not the least appearance of moisture in the atmosphere is ever perceived. Salt-of-tartar dissolved in water, and exposed to the harmattan even in the night, becomes perfectly dry in a few hours; vegetables of every kind suffer from it; the grass withers, and dries like hay; all tender plants are killed by it; the branches of the trees droop, and their leaves become flaccid; and the fruits, robbed of their usual nourishment, are cramped in their growth, and become perfectly dry before they have arrived at half their usual size. Nor are its effects on the human body less severe. The eyes, nostrils, lips, and palate, become dry and uneasy; and there is a disagreeable sensation of prickling heat upon the skin, as if it had been washed with spirits of hartshorn. While such are the baneful effects of the harmattan on animal and vegetable nature, it is not unproductive of beneficial effects on the human system. It contributes to the cure of ulcers and cutaneous eruptions; and, in all cases in which the frame has been relaxed, the nerves soon resume their former tone and vigour. It also stops the progress of epidemic diseases.

Inhabitants. “The general character of the Dahomans,” says Dalzel, “is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness. The former appears in the treatment of their enemies, and in the celebration of those customs which have been sanctioned by the immemorial practice of past ages, under the idea of performing a grateful oblation to the deceased; the latter they possess above all the African nations with

whom we have hitherto had any intercourse,—this being the country where strangers are least exposed to insults, and where it is easy to reside in security and tranquillity.” The inhabitants of D. have some obscure notions of a Supreme Deity, but they pay him no homage. In Whydah the particular deity is a serpent, the tutelar divinity of D. is a tiger. Amulets or charms—consisting of sentences of the Koran written on a piece of parchment, in some places of Negroland called *sophies*—are in common use, and are believed to possess many virtues. Every fourth day is a market-day,—a circumstance which might induce us to believe that here, as in some of the countries farther to the S, the division of the month into seven portions has been adopted. Human sacrifices are common here as in Ashantee. This abominable practice is no doubt stimulated by their notions of a future state. The chief, who expects to be a chief in paradise, naturally wishes to be accompanied by such attendants as may enable him to support his rank with becoming dignity. If his benevolent disposition has procured him the love of his dependents, they willingly quit this transitory scene, to enjoy with their master a happiness which is to be eternal. Should his disposition be less amiable, he generally finds some of his successors sufficiently attentive to the future dignity of their deceased ancestor to despatch after him a competent number of attendants. The royal family, upon some solemn occasions, sacrifice a human victim, “to water the graves” of their ancestors,—that is, to honour them in the estimation of survivors, and augment their dignity by an additional attendant. “In the year 1800,” says Mr. Meredith, “when a king of Apollonia died, one or two human beings were sacrificed every Saturday, until the grand ceremony took place, which did not happen till six months after his decease. On that occasion upwards of 50 persons were sacrificed and two of his youngest wives were put into the grave. The lid of the coffin was covered with human blood, and gold dust sprinkled upon it; and much gold and rich clothes were deposited in the grave.”

The male dress is a pair of cotton drawers made of cloth manufactured in the country; over which is worn a piece of cloth wrapped round the lower parts of the body. This cloth is sometimes laid aside; and the body is covered with a kind of coat or jacket without sleeves. The head is usually covered with a hat; but the feet are always bare,—sandals being a mark of honour confined to the king. The female habit consists of several pieces of cloth wrapped in different forms round the body. Beads and shells are worn on the neck, the arms, and ankles; on the fingers are rings of silver, or some other kind of metal; and in perforations made in the ears, ornaments of coral or of shells are inserted. Tatooing is practised in D., though not so much as in the neighbouring states. The women suckle their children three years. Circumcision is practised here as in Ashantee; but for the period of operation there is no certain rule.

The Dahomans display in their manufactures considerable ingenuity. They fabricate mats, and cloth of a good quality, which they dye of various colours; and they are no despicable smiths. Their bellows are formed of two goat-skins, into which a musket-barrel instead of a pipe is fastened. Their anvil is a stone; and their hammer, a round piece of iron about a foot long. With these implements they manufacture spears, cutlasses, and other weapons, carpenters' tools, and agricultural utensils. They likewise form bracelets, rings, and other trinkets of different kinds of metals; and form water-jars, pots for boiling meat, and other utensils of a similar kind, of a strong pottery ware.

Language.] Dalzel says the language of D. is that which the Portuguese call *Lingua geral*, or 'general tongue,' which is spoken not only in D. Proper, but also in Whydah, Mahi, and the other dependent states. Norris says that this language is the Ajirrah, or proper dialect of Ardra, a kingdom which once extended from the river Volta to the Lagos.

Government, &c.] The king of D. is a despotic monarch, and exacts from all his subjects the most humiliating submission. The most arbitrary forms of Eastern despotism appear to be mild and free, when compared with those established in this state. The greatest lords are only allowed to approach the king lying flat on their faces, and rolling their heads in the dust. Yet this despotism is not founded upon force or terror, nor is it connected with any timid or effeminate character in its subjects, who are the most furious and desperate warriors in Africa. It seems to rest on a blind and idolatrous veneration for the person of the sovereign, as for that of a superior being. It is a crime to suppose that the king of D. can eat, drink, sleep, or perform the functions of an ordinary mortal. The D. rushes to battle with the same blind devotion to the cause of his king, as the Spartans formerly did for their nation and laws. Notwithstanding this abject submission of the natives to their sovereign, Europeans are received with the greatest familiarity, each being allowed to salute the monarch according to the customs of his own country.—Instead of coin, the currency of D. consists of cowries, a kind of shell found on the shores of the Maldivé islands. Two thousand cowries make a *macuta*, or 20 pence.—The revenue consists chiefly of voluntary gifts, annually made at a festival called 'the Customs;' with several small taxes upon different branches of commerce. A considerable standing army is maintained; but the king's life-guard is composed of 6,000 female warriors, whose arms, accoutrements, and performances, surprised Mr. Duncan, himself an old life-guardsmen.

History.] Until the beginning of the 18th cent. the Dahomans were an inconsiderable nation known by the name of Foy; and the town Dahl, which lies betwixt Calmina and Abomey, about 90 m. from the coast, was the cap. of their small territory. But by conquering and annexing to their dominions the kingdoms of Whydah, Ardra, and Jacquin, and thus extending their boundaries to the coast, the country became better known to Europeans. The present name *Dahomy* is said to have been derived from the following characteristic facts in the history of the country. In the beginning of the 17th cent., Tacedonu, chief of the Foy nation, having murdered a neighbouring prince while on a friendly visit, attacked and took Calmina, his cap. Strengthened by this acquisition, he declared war against Da, king of Abomey, who soon fell into his hands. He put Da to death by cutting open his belly, and placed his body under the foundation of a palace which he built in Abomey, and which he called *Dahomy*; from *Da*, the unfortunate victim, and *homy*, a belly; that is, 'a house built on Da's belly.' After this conquest, he fixed his residence at Abomey, and assumed the title of king of D.; his ancient subjects still retain in that country the name of the *Foy*s, but to Europeans they are known by the name of Dahomans. In this manner Tacedonu conquered Abomey, and founded the D. empire, about the year 1625. He was succeeded by Adahunzu I. in 1650, and by Yibagee in 1680; but little of the history of the country is known till Trudo enlarged the boundaries of the kingdom, by adding to it by conquest the kingdoms of Ardra, Whydah, and Jacquin, betwixt the years 1708 and 1727. He died in 1732, and was succeeded by his son Rossa Ahadee, who is described as tall in his person, graceful in his manners, polite to strangers, but the terror and scourge of his own subjects. During a reign of upwards of 40 years, his country was wasted by wars foreign and domestic; and the mind is filled with horror at the recital of the many sacrifices of human victims, for the purpose of "watering"—to use the expression of the country—the graves of the deceased royal family. In 1774, he was succeeded by Adahunzu II., who made himself master of some towns to the E of Whydah, and died in 1789. In 1803, Dr. McLeod found Adahunzu's successor exercising sovereignty over a large extent both of the Guinea coast and the interior. Our latest accounts of this state were furnished by Mr. Duncan, who visited D. in 1845. The king of Ashantee refused him permission to pass through his dominions, but he was enabled to penetrate into the interior by another route. At Whydah he ingratiated himself into the favour of a Portuguese slave-dealer, who had been established there between 40 and 50 years, and whose influence with the

king of D. was paramount. This person obtained for Mr. Duncan an invitation from the king to visit him, and a promise of his protection. He accordingly prepared suitable presents for the king and his cabaciers, and starting on the 6th of June 1845, arrived at Abomey on the 10th, where he presented himself in his life-guard uniform, and was most graciously received. At the king's desire he went through the sword-exercise at gallop, which greatly astonished and interested the monarch, who in return, on the following day, showed him a review of his female troops. Mr. Duncan remained at Abomey, the cap. of D., till the 17th, when the king, having had the road cleared for him for more than 100 m., gave him an escort of 100 men, and permission to travel over any part of his dominions he pleased. Everywhere the traveller found provisions in abundance, all ready provided for him, and ready cooked.

DAHRA, or DAHARA, a district of Western Algeria, lying between the lower ridges of the Atlas chain to the S of the Shellif river, and inhabited by the Beni-Zentes Kabyles. It is an extensive plain scattered over with *mamelons* or isolated conical hills, of singularly rugged formation, between which lie patches of luxuriant cultivation, corn-fields, vineyards, and orchards. Two of these *mamelons* are united by a hollow cavernous ridge of about 320 ft. in breadth, called the Kantera, in which the Kabyles have often found a safe retreat when hotly pursued by the Turkish troops, and which became, in the month of June 1845, the scene of a horrible massacre by the French troops, under Col. Pelissier, which was thus described by a Parisian journal: "The Kantera on one side has two entrances, one above the other: on the other side, there are only very narrow fissures. Col. Pelissier drew up his column in front of the large openings. A hot fire was raised from the openings, which was answered by a fusillade from the troops, that was less effective than it would otherwise have been from the darkness of the place. During this time the troops were busy gathering bundles of wood, and heaping up stubble and other rubbish. Col. Pelissier intended nothing more than to smoke out the thousands of Arabs whom he supposed to be blocked up in these subterranean caverns. The business commenced; the combustibles were thrown into the ravine; fire was put to them and kept up till evening. This occurred on the 18th of June. On the morning of the 19th, a deputation of Arabs ventured to come out of the cavern, to hear the propositions of the Colonel. They were made to pass through the camp, where they could see the immense heaps of faggots prepared for their destruction. But the conditions made by Col. Pelissier were so severe that they could not listen to them, and they returned to their caverns to perish with their wives, their children, and their property. The fire was then lighted. It lasted the whole day from 2 o'clock, and was continued throughout the night, amidst the heart-rending cries and sounds which arose from the interior. On the 20th there only remained a mass of half-burnt and smouldering charcoal, and all sounds from the interior having ceased, it was decided that the cavern should be entered. A thousand persons had been collected in this horrible dungeon, from which there was no issue. At the bottom numerous dead bodies were found in a standing position, the faces of the victims being pressed against the fissures of the rock in the fruitless hope of getting a mouthful of air to breathe. About 70 persons who were still living expired as soon as they were brought into the open air. Many had died from being crushed by pieces of the rock detached by the heat. Some had a great number of wounds; and it was evident that in the course of that dreadful night, and in the midst of the horrible darkness, a terrible struggle had occurred, of which these were the marks. Upwards of 800 men, women, and children have perished. The whole of the tribe of the Riabs is exterminated."

DAIGNY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, cant. and 2 m. S of Sedan. Pop. 429